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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME IX

MADRAS

PART X-III.

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK
SOUTH ARCOT

VOLUME I

P. K. NAMBIAR
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADRAS

PUBLISHED BY
THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING, MADRAS
AND
PRINTED AT THE SOLAR WORKS, MADRAS 1

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PREFACE

It has been the policy of the Government of Madras to print and publish village statistics based on the information collected during each Census. In 1951, the Government of India offered to handover to the State Government the Census Tables and abstracts prepared during Census and suggested that they might be printed and published along with any other useful information relating to each district. The form of the District Census Handbook was thus conceived. The State Government accepted the idea and a publication was brought out at the cost of the State Government. Each District Census Handbook consisted of two parts—Part I containing three sections, viz., General Population Tables, Economic Tables, Table I, II and III of Small-Scale Industries, Summary figures of district and taluks, rural and urban statistics and Part II containing C and D series, viz., Household and Age Tables and Social and Cultural Tables and District Occupational Abstract.

A District Census Handbook was published for each district. It has been considered an important achievement of the last Census. Sri A. Mitra, Registrar-General, India, decided not only to continue the series during 1961, but to improve definitely on its content, so that each District Census Handbook would contain basic economic data for the smallest administrative unit in the district and be a useful reference book for Scholars, Central and State Governments, Local Bodies and private institutions. The proposal of widening the scope of the Census Handbook was accepted by the State Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 154, Public (Elections II), dated the 31st January 1961. It was also decided to publish it at the cost of the State Government.

The Handbooks have been printed in two volumes. The first volume contains an introductory essay on all important aspects of the district, physical features, history, people and their social condition, agriculture, industries, public health, education, irrigation, electricity and other allied topics. It contains " A " Series Tables, " B " Series, " C " Series, SCT for each taluk, SC I and II and a list of fairs and festivals in the district. Seventy-two statements of administrative statistics classified under seven sections have been included in the second volume of this District Census Handbook.

(1) Agriculture and Irrigation

(2) Industry and Labour

(3) Education

(4) Public Health

(5) Law and Order

(6) Communications

(7) Miscellaneous

A new feature of the District Census Handbook is the Village Directory which replaced the Rural Statistics included in the previous Census series. An abstract giving a complete list of all villages and towns in each taluk in the district along with the distribution of population by sex and various categories of workers has been added. It also give an account of the basic amenities available in each village such as educational, medical, irrigational, posts and telegraph, communication and electrification. A village-wise list of industries classified according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code and the total number of units in the different types of industry for each village, an alphabetical list of villages along with their corresponding Census location code number and a statement showing the type of soil and type of terrain, sources of irrigation, important wet and dry crops and value of such lands will also be found in this volume. The second volume of this book contains maps of each taluk in the district and in addition the following interesting items :

(1) Gazetteer of place names.

(2) Calendar of outstanding occurrences that have influenced the district.

It has been also my endeavour to include in this volume all items of information collected by the Census Organisation in the course of special studies undertaken during 1961 Census. Though the publication will be issued by the Government of Madras, the views expressed in the volumes are personal and do not bind the Government. This volume containing a variety of information relating to South Arcot district will, I hope, be useful to the general public.

In keeping with the policy of the Government to make Tamil the language of administration, the Government of Madras have decided to issue an abridged edition of District Census Handbook in Tamil. This abridgement will be done by the State Government, but they have kindly agreed to show it to me for comments before publication.

In preparing this volume, I have been assisted by a large number of my staff. Special mention should be made of Sri K. C. Narayana Kurup, my Deputy Superintendent, who has assisted me in compiling and test-checking the material pieced together in this volume. I am also grateful to Sri Asok Mitra, I.C.S., Census Commissioner of India for having made it possible to conceive of a volume like this for publication in connection with the 1961 Census.

P. K. NAMBIAR

Superintendent of Census Operations

I wish to acknowledge the able assistance given by the following members of my staff in the preparation and presentation of Statistics in this volume :

1. Sri R. Narayanan, Statistical Assistant
2. Sri T. Balakrishna Kurup, Lower Division Clerk
3. Sri V. V. Balan Nambiar, do.
4. Sri V. Venkata Rao, do.
5. Sri A. Rajamani, Draughtsman
6. Sri N. Chandran, do.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the good work done by the Solar Works, Madras in printing this volume.

P. K. NAMBIAR

CONTENTS

PART-I

				PAGES
PREFACE	...			...
Chapter I	...	Introduction	...	1—11
Chapter II	...	Characteristics of Population	...	12—27
Chapter III	...	The People	...	28—31
Chapter IV	...	Housing	...	32—43
Chapter V	...	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	...	44—47
Chapter VI	...	Irrigation	...	48—50
Chapter VII	...	Education and Public Health	...	51—56
Chapter VIII	...	Industries	...	57—60
Chapter IX	...	Handlooms	...	61—63
Chapter X	...	Local Administration and Elections	...	64—68
Chapter XI	...	Achievements under Five Year Plans	...	69—76
Chapter XII	...	Temples	...	77—81

PART—II

CENSUS TABLES

A-SERIES—GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

			Pages
A-I		... Area, Houses and Population ...	86—89
		Appendix-I Statement showing area for 1951 and 1961 for those Municipal towns which have undergone change in area since 1951 Census ...	90
		Appendix-II. Number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000 ...	90
		Appendix-III. Houseless and Institutional Population ...	91
A-II		... Variation in population during Sixty Years ...	91
A-III		... Villages calssified by population ...	92—93
A-IV		... Towns and Town-Groups classified by Population 1961 with variation since 1941 ...	94—96

B. SERIES—GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES (B-I to B-IX)

		Preliminary note on General Economic Tables ...	99
		Fly Leaf to B-I ...	101
B-I		... Distribution of Industrial Categories of workers and Non-Workers by Sex and Age Group ...	102—105
		Fly Leaf to B-III Parts A & B ...	107
B-III	Part-A	... Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-Workers by educational levels in urban areas ...	108—111
B-III	Part-B	... Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-Workers by educational levels in rural areas ...	112—119
		Fly Leaf to B-IV Parts A, B & C ...	121
B-IV	Part-A	... Industrial Classification by sex and Class of Worker of persons at work at household industry ...	122—125
B-IV	Part-B	... Industrial Classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service ...	126—143
B-IV	Part-C	... Industrial Classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation ...	144—189
		Fly Leaf to Table B-V ...	191
B-V		... Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation ...	192—264
		Fly Leaf to B-VI ...	265
B-VI		... Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only ...	266—273

		Fly Leaf to B-VII Parts A & B ...	275
B-VII	Part-A	... Persons working principally (i) as cultivators, (ii) as agricultural labourers or (iii) at household industry classified by sex and by secondary work (i) at household industry (ii) as cultivator or (iii) as agricultural labourer ...	277—278
B-VII	Part-B	... Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry ...	279—281
		Fly Leaf to B-VIII Parts A & B ...	283
B-VIII	Part-A	... Persons unemployed aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas ...	284—287
B-VIII	Part-B	... Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and education levels in rural areas only ...	288
		Fly Leaf to B-IX ...	289
B-IX		... Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity ...	290—294

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES (B-X to B-XVII)

		Note on household economic tables ...	297—304
		... Appendix— selected local rights in South Arcot district ...	305—306
		Fly Leaf to B-X ...	307
B-X		... Sample Households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor Household industry (ii) engaged either in cultivation or Household industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and Household industry for all areas ...	308
		Fly Leaf to B-XI ...	309
B-XI		... Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural and urban areas separately ...	310—311
		Fly Leaf to B-XII ...	313
B-XII		... Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately ...	314—327
		Fly Leaf to B-XIII ...	329
B-XIII		... Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated classified by principal household industry in rural and urban areas separately ...	330
		Appendix to B-XIII ...	331
		Fly Leaf to B-XIV ...	333
B-XIV	Part-A	... Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas ...	334
		Appendix to B-XIV Part-A ...	335
B-XIV	Part-B	... Households classified by Minor groups of principal household industry ...	337—341

			Fly Leaf to B-XV	...	343
B-XV		...	Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately	...	344—357
			Fly Leaf to B-XVI	...	359
B-XVI		...	Sample principal household industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas	...	360—367
			Appendix to B-XVI	...	369
			Fly Leaf to B-XVII	...	371
B-XVII		...	Sample households classified by (i) number of male and female members by size of households and (ii) engagement *(a)* neither in cultivation nor in industry *(b)* in household industry only *(c)* in cultivation sub-classified by size of land cultivated	...	372—373
			Appendix to B-XVII	...	374

C-SERIES—CULTURAL TABLES

			Fly Leaf to C-I	...	377
C-I		...	Family composition of sample households	...	378—379
			Fly Leaf to C-II	...	381
C-II		...	Age and marital status	...	382—391
			Fly Leaf to C-III	...	393
C-III	Part-A	...	Age, sex and education in all areas	...	394—395
C-III	Part-B	...	Age, sex and education in urban areas	...	396—397
C-III	Part-C	...	Age, sex and education in rural areas	...	398
			Fly Leaf to C-V	...	399
C-V		...	Mother-tongue	...	400—402
			Fly Leaf to C-VII	...	403
C-VII		...	Religion	...	404—405
			Fly Leaf to C-VIII	...	407
C-VIII	Part-A	...	Classification, by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among scheduled castes	...	408—409
C-VIII	Part-B	...	Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among scheduled tribes	...	410—411

SCT, SC AND ST SERIES

(SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES)

Fly Leaf to SCT-I. Parts A & B	...	415
Scheduled Caste population in rural and urban areas	...	417—421

			Scheduled tribe population in rural and urban areas ...	422—423
SCT-I	Part-A	...	Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for scheduled castes ...	424—429
SCT-I	Part-B	...	Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for scheduled tribes ...	430—431
			Fly Leaf to SCT-II ...	433
SCT-II	Part-A	...	Age and marital status for scheduled castes ...	434—441
SCT-II	Part-B	...	Age and marital status for scheduled tribes ...	442—445
			Fly Leaf to SCT-III ...	447
SCT-III	Part-A (i)	...	Education in urban areas only for scheduled castes ...	448—449
SCT-III	Part-A (ii)	...	Education in urban areas only for scheduled tribes ...	448—449
SCT-III	Part-B (i)	...	Education in rural areas only for scheduled castes ...	450—451
SCT-III	Part-B (ii)	...	Eudcation in rural areas only for scheduled tribes ...	452
			Fly Leaf to SCT-IV ...	453
SCT-IV	Part-B	...	Religion for scheduled tribes ...	454—455
			Fly Leaf to SCT-V ...	457
SCT-V	Part-A	...	Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for members of scheduled castes ...	458—459
SCT-V	Part-B	...	Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for members of scheduled tribes ...	458—459
			Fly Leaf to SC-I ...	461
SC-I		...	Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for scheduled castes ...	462—467
			Fly Leaf to ST-I ...	469
ST-I		...	Mother-tongue and bilingualism for scheduled tribes ...	470—473
			Fly Leaf to ST-II ...	475
ST-II		...	Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity for scheduled tribes ...	476—479

PART-III

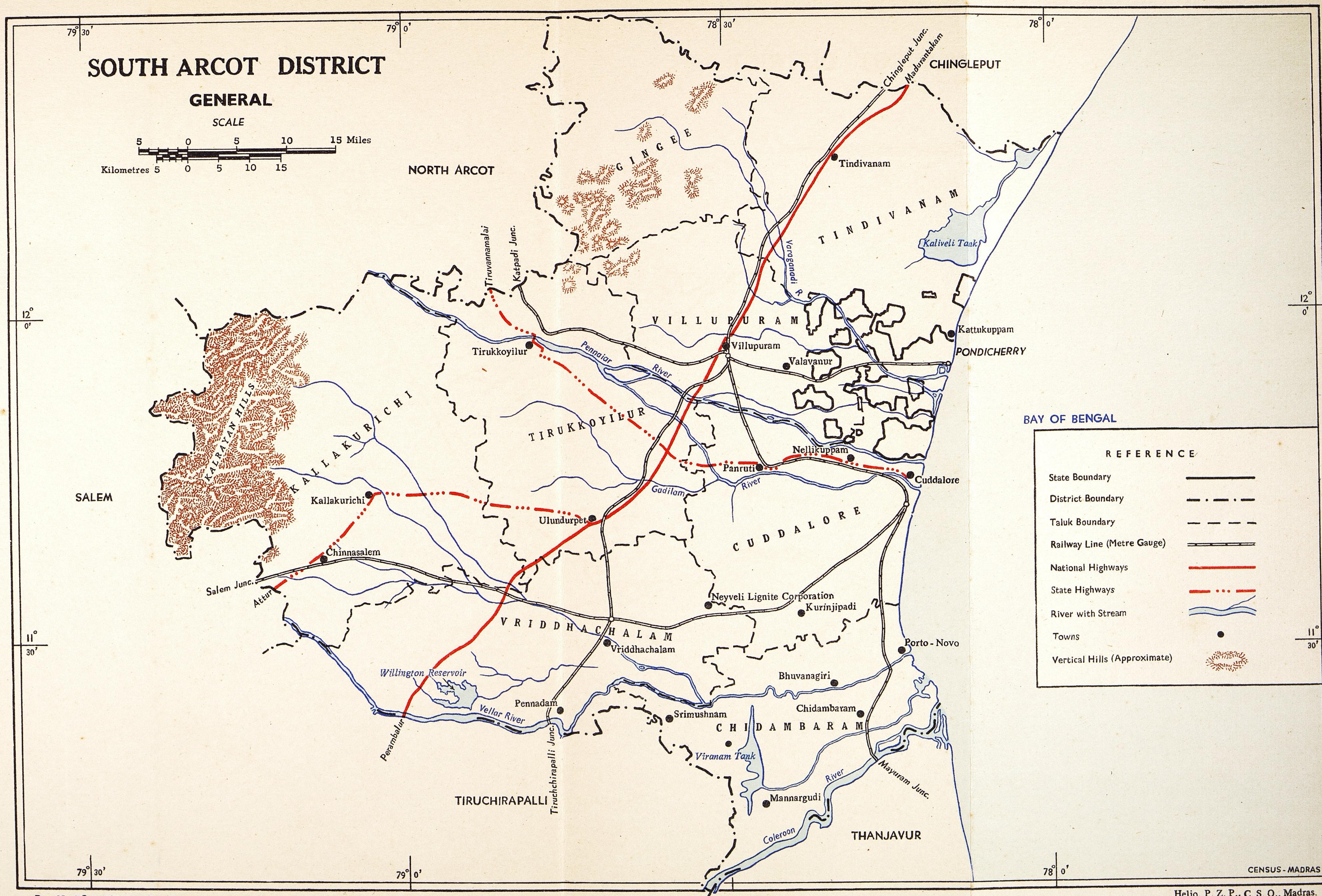
FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Fairs and Festivals ... 483—519

MAPS

... Map of South Arcot district showing vertical hills, rivers, tanks, national high ways, railway lines and towns — Frontispiece

	Facing Page
... Rainfall	6
... Communication	8
... Occupational Structure of taluks	98
... Fairs and Festivals and important temples	482



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DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

SOUTH ARCOT

CHAPTER—I

INTRODUCTION

The district of South Arcot is a barren, scorched area and has remained all these years a comparatively backward tract of the State of Madras, both in agriculture and industry. It has, however, an important place in the tourist map of the State, thanks to the historical monuments, edifices, sacred and ancient temples that it contains. With the setting up of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation it has an important role in the economy of Madras State. The district may in course of time become an important industrial centre. The backwardness of the district is highlighted by its present dependence on agriculture which is rendered precarious by the vagaries of monsoon. The famous Saivite temple of Chidambaram is located in the district. It is an ancient temple of South India and is associated with the concept of Nataraja. The fort at Gingee is a monument of beauty and attracts tourists. The Annamalai University, the only other University in Madras State, is located in the district. It is a residential University, having varieties of courses of study. More than that, it has acted as a centre of Tamil language and culture and stimulated several studies. The district had a chequered history, studded with several interesting episodes of English and French rivalry. No effort has so far been made to develop the district. It has a fairly equable climate, a few rivers and has little forest and minerals. Any development will primarily depend on the proper use of lignite found in the district.

Physical Features

The coastal district of South Arcot has an area of 4,208 square miles or 10,899 square kilo-metres. It lies on the east coast and to the south of Madras City. It is bounded on the north by the Chingleput and North Arcot districts and on the south by the Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli districts. While the district faces the sea on the east, it is flanked on the west by North Arcot and Salem districts. South Arcot is spread out between 11°5′ and 12°30′ of the northern latitude and 78° 37′ and 80° of the eastern longitude. Vellar, an important river of the district along with its tributaries, Vasishtanadi and Swetanadi, forms the boundary between Tiruchirapalli and South Arcot districts for approximately 36 miles. The river Coleroon (branching off from Cauvery and also called Kollidam) forms the boundary for 36 miles between South Arcot and Thanjavur districts. Besides the sea barrier on the east, yet another natural border for the district is the Kalrayan hill range which divides South Arcot from Salem and stands on the extreme west of Kallakurichi taluk. Stretching out from Marakkanam in the north to the mouth of Coleroon in the south, the coast line of the district has a total length of sixty-five miles. The northern and western limits of the district are not defined by any well-marked natural divisions.

Etymology

The district has come to be called South Arcot because it formed the southern portion of the area under the sway of the Mughal Nawab of Arcot, during the first decade of the 18th Century. The Arcot regions lay south of the river Palar and the regions constituting South Arcot formed the southern division of the original Mughal Subah of Arcot. This division was made to distinguish it from the northern division of Arcot. It contains in its limits Pondicherry, the former French Settlement, now administered by the Government of India. Pondicherry lies to the east of Villupuram taluk on the sea coast and north of the Ponnaiyar river.

Scenery

The district is for the most part a flat plain sloping gently from the west to the sea on the east and also from the north to the south except for a strip of high ground running across the district from Pondicherry to Vriddhachalam. The hills of the district are the Kalrayans, on the south-west border, the Gingee (Senji) Hills to the South-west of Gingee, the Mount Capper Hill near Cuddalore and the Red Hills to the west of Pondicherry. The region can be distinguished into the following natural divisions. On the west, the Kallakurichi taluk and the neighbouring regions with the Kalrayan Hills and their undulating valleys are noted for dense woods and green jungles, thus reflecting the unfading charm of nature. The eastern region consists of red-soil tracts and wide-spread paddy fields and green groves of fruit bearing trees marked here and there by broad open tanks—a special characteristic of these parts.

The most uninviting part of all regions in the district lies to the north of Tirukoilur taluk, possessing mostly arenaceous and virtually barren soil. On the contrary, the lands in the south, especially those around Gingee Hills are the most fascinating. The presence of numerous hills and hillocks of fantastic shapes, the thick jungles that go with them, the wide expanse of green fields with fine palmyra trees rising all along their borders and fine patches of blue water in open tanks here and there make up the best scenery of the district. The southern region of the district, particularly Chidambaram taluk and a few parts of Vriddhachalam taluk, is comparatively green and fertile and is made up of a level expanse of irrigated land which resembles to a great extent, the deltaic part of Thanjavur district. This is in contrast to the rest of the South Arcot district. The sea shore is fringed with a belt of blown sand of varying width.

Hills

Among the hills of the district, the Kalrayans is an important range which runs north to south in the western part of Kallakurichi taluk, and spreads out into the Salem district. The boundary between these two districts runs through the top of the mountain range. The portion of the Kalrayan hill-range lying in South Arcot is roughly 25 miles in length and 8 to 12 miles breadth. The Kalrayans are 2,000 to 3,000 feet high and rise abruptly like a wall, shutting off the Kallakurichi taluk from the west. At the foot of the hills, the elevation of the taluk is some 500 feet to 650 feet above mean sea level and the fall eastwards in the level of the land is more rapid. The level of Kalrayan range is generally uniform and at either end of the hills are two historic passes—the Attur pass in the south and the Chengam pass in the north. The Gingee Hills in the Gingee taluk run south-westwards from near Gingee for about fourteen miles. Much of it is covered by reserved forest, and the largest block is about five miles wide. While the Kalrayans are comparatively smooth and are covered with soil for plant growth, the Gingee Hills have a jagged skyline and consist of masses of bare rock and big boulders in irregular shapes and angles. Mount Capper plateau, situated west of Cuddalore—called after Colonel Francis Capper of the Native infantry—is the third range of hills, in the district. The range runs from a point about ten miles north of Pondicherry, south-westwards to near Srimushnam. The plateau forms part of a belt of red laterite ground running from the north of Pondicherry, southwards across Villupuram, Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks. The Red Hills which rise just west of Pondicherry can be called a prominent feature of this landscape. There are, besides the above continuous hill-ranges, several isolated elevations in the district. Such elevations are common in Gingee and Kallakurichi taluks. Some of them have become famous as a result of the fort built upon their summits such as Tiyaga Durg and Perumukkal.

Changes in 1951–1961:

Since the 1951 Census, there has been no change in the area of the district. The number of Revenue Divisions which was three in 1951 has now been raised to four. The new Revenue Division, Vriddhachalam was formed with effect from April 1, 1959 and in consequence the eight taluks were re-distributed within the four Revenue Divisions. The details of the eight taluks are given in the following statement:—

Revenue Divisions	Head-quarters	Jurisdiction of taluks	Taluk Head-quarters	Area of taluk in sq. mile
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tirukoilur	Tirukoilur	Tirukoilur	Tirukoilur	584.3
		Villupuram	Villupuram	351.6
2. Chidambaram	Chidambaram	Chidambaram	Chidambaram	403.8
		Cuddalore	Cuddalore	448.0
3. Tindivanam	Tindivanam	Tindivanam	Tindivanam	561.5
		Gingee	Gingee	409.7
4. Vriddhachalam	Vriddhachalam	Vriddhachalam	Vriddhachalam	575.8
		Kallakurichi	Kallakurichi	873.4

Round about 1800 A.D., there were 21 taluks in Arcot region. In 1808, a few taluks were ceded to North Arcot and Chingleput districts. In 1911, the Tiruvannamalai taluk was added to the North Arcot district and the Tindivanam taluk was sub-divided into Tindivanam and Gingee taluks. The district, since then, consists of eight taluks. The district which was administered by a Collector since the beginning with Sub-Collectors, has, since 1859, Deputy Collectors as well. The Revenue Divisions have changed from time to time and at present there are four. The Revenue Divisions are under the charge of Sub-Collectors or Deputy Collectors and the taluks are under the charge of Tahsildars. The jurisdiction of each Revenue Division extends over two taluks now and prior to 1959, there were two divisions with three taluks each and one division with two taluks. Of the four existing Revenue Divisions, Tindivanam is an I.A.S. Division.

Soils

Soils of the district are of three varieties, namely red, black and arenaceous. Red ferruginous soil is the predominant variety and it covers over 60% of the area of the district. The comparatively fertile black soil is found mostly in Chidambaram, Vriddhachalam and Cuddalore taluks. The first two taluks contain over 50% of the black soil area of the district. Red soil covers large extents of Gingee, Tirukoilur and Kallakurichi taluks. The arenaceous (both loamy and sandy type) soil is found along the coast in the taluks of Chidambaram, Cuddalore and Tindivanam and such area is used for casuarina plantations. Except Gingee, the black fertile soil is found in all the districts. Due to the imperviousness and the moisture-retaining capacity of the black soil, it is best suited for wet and garden cultivation alike. The red soils are suited for dry crops like ground nut and pulses as they are very easily ploughed and require a smaller quantity of rain for sowing. The taluk-wise percentage distribution of the various soils is given in the following statement—

Name of taluks	Black variety (regar.)			Red variety (ferruginous)		Arenaceous variety	
	Clay %	Loam %	Sand %	Loam %	Sand %	Loam %	Sand %
1. Chidambaram ...	43	30	2	11	3	7	2
2. Cuddalore ...	6	22	8	26	29	2	6
3. Tirukoilur ...	1	11	10	33	44	...	...
4. Tindivanam ...	10	18	1	25	35	2	8
5. Villupuram ...	10	20	3	24	42	...	...
6. Gingee ...	...	1	...	32	66	...	...
7. Kallakurichi ...	4	18	...	46	31	...	...
8. Vriddhachalam ...	22	35	5	26	12	...	...
Average for the district	12	19	4	28	34	1	2

The Tindivanam area is sandy with 75 per cent of coarse fractions, sandy and fine sand. The soil depth varies from 6 to 24 inches. The soils are alkaline, with moderate soluble salts with a trace of calcium oxide and magnesium oxide. The soils contain a fair amount of total lime. They are poor in organic matter, nitrogen and phosphoric acid and potash. With the exception of black soil tracts, the district cannot be said to be fertile. Inspite of little or no manuring, and the low fertility, the district is renowned for sugarcane and ground nut cultivation. Besides fertile soils with good drainage facilities, sugarcane is grown on a variety of soils, clayey, red-loam and sandy. Paddy is raised largely in Chidambaram taluk. Cumbu is the chief unirrigated foodgrain grown in all parts of the district. Ground nut is raised in different varieties of soils. The intensive cultivation for several decades in the past has considerably reduced the fertility of the soil and this problem is further aggravated by the low usage of fertilizers and manures. In the drier and arid lands of Vriddhachalam and Kallakurichi taluks raising of wet crops is difficult.

Its History

When the Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang visited South India during the 7th Century B.C., South Arcot regions formed part of the Tondaimandalam. During the Sangam age (the first 300 years of the Christian

era), South Arcot along with the rest of Tondaimandalam territory had passed into the hands of Cholas. Karikala Chola (50—90 A.D.) defeated the combined forces of the Cheras and the Pandias on the plain of Vennil (in Thanjavur) and later made an alliance with the Cheras and established friendly relations with the ruler of the Pandian Kingdom. During the Pallava regime, the Cholas were overthrown by King Simha Vishnu. South Arcot regions were under Pallava rule for a few centuries only, for they were overpowered by the Pandias. New Chola dynasty founded by Vijayalaya was consolidated by his son and successor Aditya-I (871—907 A.D.) who annihilated the Pandian power at first and later subdued the Pallavas. South Arcot continued to remain under Chola supremacy along with other regions of Tondaimandalam since Aditya-I was followed by a succession of powerful rulers. The later Chola rulers of 10th and 12th century A.D. were weak and finally along with the rest of the Chola empire, South Arcot regions passed into the hands of a new dynasty called the Eastern Chalukyas. For a time, the Cholas regained their lost supremacy with the assistance of the Hoysalas of the north. But, with the rise of Jatavarman Sundara Pandia - I (1251) Chola supremacy came to a close. Sundara Pandia routed the Hoysalas and defeated the Cholas and established Pandian Power over South Arcot regions. The sway of the Pandian Kings over the region lasted little over 50 years. Cheras had little difficulty in over-running the Chola kingdom. Sundara Pandia again defeated the Cheras and ruled for a short period. The last monarch of the line, Parakrama Pandia was defeated by Ulugh Khan, son of Chias-ud-din Tughlak. Muslim domination of South Arcot lasted from 1334 to 1378 A. D. The Muslim rule was marked for its persecution of the Hindus. By 1378, South Arcot region came under the rule of Vijayanagar Kingdom. At that time Gingee comprised of almost the whole of South Arcot district and was ruled by petty chieftains. Nayakship in the region began in 1510 A. D. when Tubakki Krishnappa Nayaka was appointed Nayaka of Gingee. Besides renovating the Gingee Fort, he strengthened his position. By about 1610 Gingee fell to Muslims for a while. Gingee Nayaka continued even after the battle of Talikota. The forces of Bijapur took Gingee from the Golkonda army which was the first to take it.

From 1648 to 1677 A.D. South Arcot was under the control of Bijapur generals. It was in 1677 that Shivaji took Gingee area with the assistance of Golkonda forces. In 1680, Harji, the Maratha chief of Gingee area asserted his individual position. He encouraged the English people to settle down in his territory and thus caused the establishment of factories at Cuddalore, Kunnimedu, Porto-Novo, etc. Due to the death of Harji in the midst of strife, the Marathas composed their internal differences and put up a united front against their common enemy, the Mughals. In 1694, the fort near Tindivanam fell into the hands of Mughals. The Mughal emperor Aurangazeb had an eye on Gingee and after prolonged fighting, the Gingee fort was stormed in 1697 by Zulfikar Khan and it fell into the hands of the Mughals in January, 1698. For a time Gingee was under a Hindu chieftain (or Governor) Sarap Singh. During this period, South Arcot suffered due to group rivalries of the Nawab of Arcot, the Nizam and the two foreign powers—the British and the French. One Sadat-Ullah Khan held sway over Gingee from 1714 onwards. His nephew Dost Ali succeeded him on his death. His two sons Safdar Ali and Hasan Ali were set against each other and his son-in-law Chanda Saheb was too clever to join either of them. When in 1736, the Raja of Tiruchirapalli died, Chanda Saheb seized the throne and declared himself as the ruler.

In 1740, Safdar Ali assumed office as Nawab of the Carnatic when Dost Ali and his son Hasan Ali were killed by the Marathas. In 1743, Anwaruddin was installed as Nawab by the Nizam. During the Mughal regime, both the English and French acquired settlements in South Arcot for their trading purposes. During the Anglo-French rivalry, South Arcot district was turned into a cockpit of war.

After severe fighting, Gingee fell into the British hands in 1760. The invasion of South Arcot by Hyder Ali in 1780 was resisted by the English General, Sir Eyre Coote. In 1782, the French joined hands with Hyder Ali in order to take Cuddalore. Hyder Ali's son, Tippu Sultan later stormed Cuddalore and captured it. In 1783, the place was restored to the English. The British relations were strained with the Tippu Sultan of Mysore till 1799.

During the years 1748-95, when Mohammed Ali was the Carnatic Nawab, South Arcot regions were administered by managers appointed by him. In 1774, the Nawab leased out the whole of the district for a fabulous rent of 13½ lakhs of pagodas. Whenever the district was under assignment to the East India Company for payment of Nawab's debts, it was administered by English Officers (1781-85). By the second half of the 18th Century, the Nawab had become completely dependent on the Company for financial as well as military aid. After the death of Mohammed Ali, the Company insisted on the surrender of the districts of Carnatic region in lieu of money payments due from the Nawab

towards the maintenance expenses of the Company troops in the Carnatic. They also wanted the Nawab Umadat-Ul-Umrah to give up his sovereign rights over the Poligar chief. But Umadat-Ul-Umrah was obstinate and refused to accede to the wishes of the company. Hence, when he died in 1801, his son Ali Hussain was permitted to come to power only on condition that he would accede to the Company's demands. As he refused to comply with this demand, Lord Clive entered into an agreement with Azeemud-Daulat, son of Ammer-Ul-Umrah. According to the agreement of 1801, Azeem-ud-Daulat was recognised as the Nawab and he gave up his claims to the Carnatic regions. Thus by virtue of this agreement of 1801, South Arcot and other regions of the Carnatic passed into the hands of the British East India Company. From this date onwards, South Arcot had remained under British authority till 1947 when the Country became independent.

How the District was Formed

British revenue administration in South Arcot district began as early as 1690 when Cuddalore was acquired from the Marathas. But it began to have a continuity only from 1801 when the district was permanently ceded to the British along with other districts of the Carnatic. The district comprised at first 20 taluks, namely, Chetput, Wandiwash, Gingee, Tiruvennanallur, Villupuram, Tindivanam, Tiruvadi, Valudavur, Bhuvanagri, Tiruvannamalai, Vriddhachalam, Tittagudi, Elavanasur, Tirukoilur, Kallakurichi, Anniyur, Arcot, Vellore, Tiruvattar and Polur besides the territories lying around Cuddalore and Pondicherry (acquired by purchase and conquest) and the Arni Jaghir. The area of the district then excluded the farm of Fort St. David and Pondicherry both of which were separately acquired and administered. In April 1805, the then taluk of Mannargudi (which included what is now known as Chidambaram) was added from Tiruchirapalli district. In the year 1808, Arcot, Vellore, Tiruvattar and Polur taluks and Arni Jaghir were transferred to the then Chittoor district and the Wandiwash taluk to Chingleput. Fort St. David and Pondicherry (which at different times had been under the Collector and the Commercial resident at Cuddalore) were incorporated with the district. By some further combinations, the number of taluks was reduced to 13 in 1809-10. Pondicherry was restored to the French in 1816. The number of taluks remained at thirteen till 1860 when they were combined into eight. The following table shows the area and number of villages in the taluks in 1901 :—

Taluks		Area in Sq. miles	Number of villages
Chidambaram	...	402	336
Cuddalore	...	448	224
Kallakurichi	...	873	367
Tindivanam	...	816	473
Tirukoilur	...	584	350
Tiruvannamalai	...	1,009	400
Villupuram	...	509	300
Vriddhachalam	...	576	295
Total	...	5,217	2,745

In 1911, Tiruvannamalai was added to the North Arcot district. In 1921, Gingee taluk was formed out of the Tindivanam taluk and a few villages of the Villupuram and Tirukoilur taluks. Since then there has been no change in the district and its area remains at 4,208 square miles.

Climate

It has sufficient rainfall and enjoys except during hot months an equable temperature. The heat during the hot weather season is seldom severe and the coolness in the cold season is not much. Compared to the coastal areas, the inland of the district with less rain is hotter. The climate in the district as a whole can be characterised as dry.

The average rainfall recorded in Cuddalore and Kallakurichi is 54.79 and 35.02 inches respectively. Rainfall is the heaviest along the coast and varies with the distance from the coast. While Porto-Novo has normally the heaviest rainfall in the district, Chidambaram and Kallakurichi come next. The rainfall on account of the retreating north-east monsoon is nearly double that of the south-west monsoon rains on the coast. Rainfall is fairly high in Vriddhachalam taluk also. The Gingee taluk and portions of the Vriddhachalam, Kallakurichi and Tirukoilur taluks are the driest parts of the district.

During the year 1960-1961, July to June (fasli 1370), the actual rainfall in South Arcot district was 1456.1 milli-metres with 53 rainy days. The average rainfall of

the district based on the actuals for a series of years ending with 1940 is 1182.9 milli-metres. The average rainfall in the district based on the actuals for the period 1901 to 1950 (based on 17 rainguage stations in the district) is 1,188.9 milli-metres with average rainy days of 54.3. The average for each month is given in the following statement:—

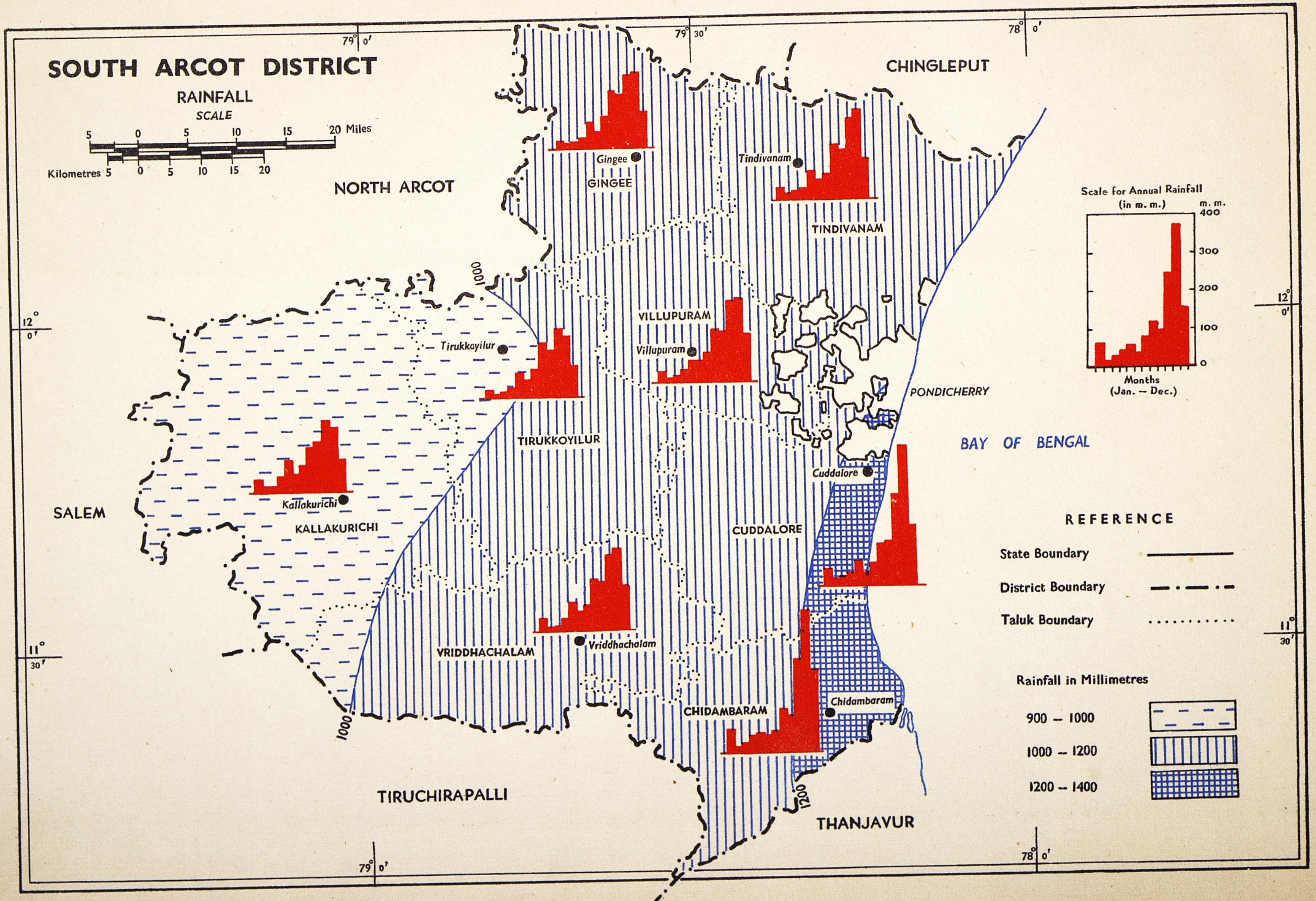
Months		Average rainfall (in m.m.)	Rainy days
January	...	53.7	2.2
February	...	14.6	0.8
March	...	15.3	0.7
April	...	29.3	1.3
May	...	56.4	2.6
June	...	43.9	3.1
July	...	73.6	5.0
August	...	132.5	7.5.
September	...	141.8	7.0
October	...	215.9	9.3
November	...	277.3	9.8
December	...	134.6	5.1

The average annual rainfall of a few important stations of South Arcot district based on the figures for the years 1901-1950 is given below together with the average number of rainy days. (A rainy day is a day on which 2.5 milli-metres or more of rain is recorded.)

Sl. No.	Stations		Average annual rainfall (in m.m.)	Number of rainy days
1	Gingee	...	1,084.4	53.8
2	Tindivanam	...	1,125.6	55.6
3	Merkanam	...	1,288.7	55.0
4	Vanur	...	1,211.0	52.1
5	Villupuram	...	1,157.0	55.7
6	Panruti	...	1,224.5	52.9
7	Cuddalore	...	1,351.3	56.4
8	Porto-Novo	...	1,444.9	57.3
9	Chidambaram	...	1,429.2	57.8
10	Kattumannarkoil	...	1,240.7	55.3
11	Srimushnam	...	1,139.1	51.1
12	Tittagudi	...	1,142.8	55.3
13	Vriddhachalam	...	1,088.5	55.1
14	Kallakurichi	...	1,040.2	55.7
15	Ulundurpet	...	1,044.5	52.1
16	Tirukoilur	...	1,019.3	52.9
17	Kurinjipadi	...	1,238.7	52.6

The district normally has a sufficiently regular rainfall and though it is liable to storms and devastating floods which occasionally pour down the rivers, it has suffered little from famine when compared to other districts.

The heat during the summer months is never very severe. The hottest and most trying period is during April-June. Generally, the temperature reaches its peak during these months due to the nearness of the sea. The south-west monsoon winds starting from the middle of June or end of June influences the temperature and thus brings relief to the region. Due to the approaching monsoon, a fairly cool atmosphere prevails during the months subsequent to June. The average temperature recorded at Cuddalore is 82.7 ° F. and that recorded at Cuddalore and Kallakurichi in 1951 were 82.6° F. and 83.8.° F. respectively. While the hottest months during the year are April to June, the coolest months are December and



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January. During the 50-years period from 1891 to 1940, the highest and the lowest temperature recorded are 110°F. and 52°F. respectively.

The lowest temperature is recorded during January. This even temperature is maintained till the close of January or early February. The mercury shows an upward trend since the middle of February, and continues till June or July and thence forward decreases slowly and reaches low levels during December and January.

The mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures in Cuddalore during the year 1960 are 90.1°F. and 73.9°F. respectively. The records for Kallakurichi are 90.7°F. and 74.8°F. respectively. The mean maximum, mean minimum, highest and lowest temperatures recorded during 1951 to 1961 monthwise for Cuddalore and Kallakurichi stations and rainfall data for a few stations are given in Part V.

The only earthquake on record in the district was that of 7th February 1900 and it did no damage though it was felt all over the district.

Rivers

The river system of the district is simple. All the rivers flow from west to east into the Bay of Bengal. The rivers almost follow parallel courses. The chief of the rivers that flow from north to south are the Gingee river also known as the Varahanadi, the Ponnaiyar, the Gadilam, the Uppanar, the Vellar and the Coleroon.

The principal river of the district is the Pennar or the Ponnaiyar. Rising in the Chenna Kesava Hill, east of Nandidurg in Mysore State and crossing the Salem district and the southern tip of the North Arcot district, the river enters South Arcot district through Tirukoilur taluk where it receives the waters of Tirunjalar flowing from Tiruvannamalai. Later, the river flows across Tirukoilur taluk and along the boundary between Cuddalore and Villupuram taluks and empties itself into the Bay of Bengal, about three miles north of Cuddalore.

The Gingee river rises in the extreme north-west corner of Gingee taluk. This river is also called Sankarabharani or Varahanadi or Sengi river. Flowing past Gingee taluk in a southerly course into the Villupuram taluk, the river receives on the left Tandaiyar and on the right the Kallar and the Pambayar and empties itself in the Bay of Bengal with two mouths near Pondicherry. The northern outlet is called the Ariyankuppam river and the southern outlet Kilinjiar or Chunambar.

Rising in eastern part of Tirukoilur taluk the Gadilam river flows through Tirukoilur and Cuddalore taluks. In Cuddalore taluk, it is joined by Malattar on the right and then it flows into the Bay of Bengal at a point, just north of Cuddalore. This river carries very fertile silt.

The Ponnaiyar and the Gadilam are connected by a river course called the Malattar which serves to carry the surplus waters of the former into the latter.

The Ongur and Kodamur are two small streams formed by the surplus waters of two chains of tanks in the Tindivanam taluk. Both of them fall into the Kaliveli swamp in the same taluk.

The Paravanar also called Uppanar rises in Vriddhachalam taluk. This river flows between Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks, strikes northwards and falls into the Bay by the mouth of Gadilam.

The Coleroon which splits off from Cauvery river in Tiruchirapalli district is more a river of the Thanjavur district. It flows on the southern boundary of Chidambaram taluk for 36 miles and joins the Bay of Bengal, six miles south of Porto-Novo.

The Vellar river is formed by the junction of the rivers Vasishtanadi and Swetanadi which rise in Salem district. The Vasishtanadi enters the South Arcot district through the Attur pass just south of the Kalrayans and forms the boundary between the district and Tiruchirapalli for sixteen miles. After it joins the Swetanadi, the united streams still follow the boundary and the river flows for another twenty miles gathering the waters of Manimuktanadi, Gomukhanadi and Mayura nadi which drain the eastern slopes of the Kalrayans. The river then passes through Chidambaram taluk and joins the Bay of Bengal near Porto-Novo.

There are backwaters on the sea-coast caused by the sea-water breaking into the water courses of streams and rivers. These backwaters are found near Cuddalore and on the east coast of Tindivanam taluk. A typical back

water is the Kaluveli swamp in Tindivanam taluk which is 31 square miles in extent.

Flora and Fauna

There is nothing significant in the flora and fauna of the district. Generally speaking, most of the trees etc. found along the south-east regions of the peninsula are found in this region also. Of all the regions, the hilly tracts have the maximum attraction for the botanist. Though these areas form the paradise of a botanist, there exists virtually no timber of commercial importance. Trees like margosa, banyan, mango, palmyra, coconut, tamarind etc. are quite common.

Prominent among the sea-side flora is the thorny grass " Spinifex squarrosus " one of the most interesting plants of the State. Salt marshes, Coromandel weeds, climbers of spare jungles, interesting forest shrubs and trees and hill masses of botanical interest are all found here.

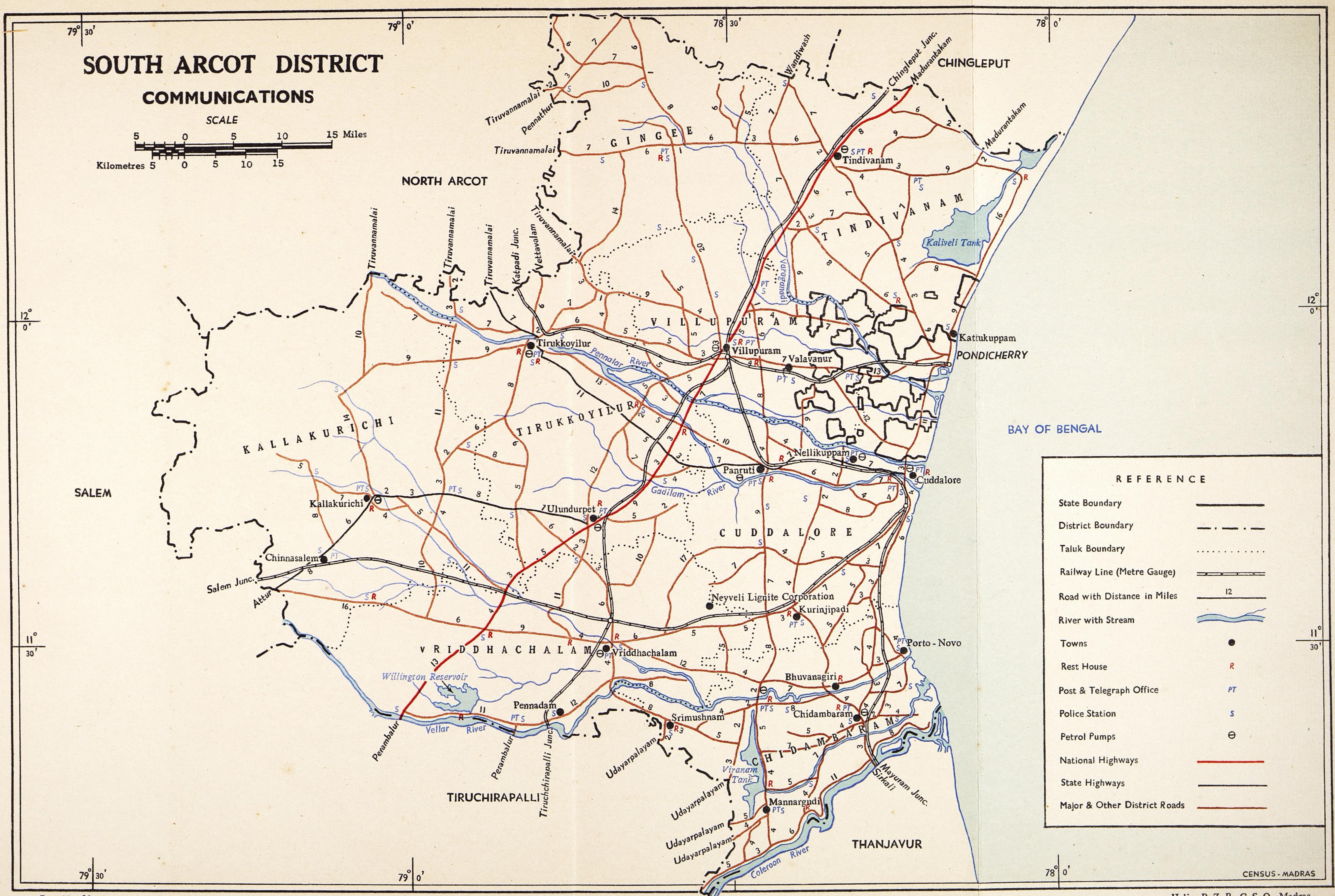
In the absence of dense forests, large varieties of game animals are very rare. Tigers and elephants which were once met with are now extinct in the district. Bears are seen in Kalrayans rarely. Hyenas are seen in Kallakurichi while spotted deer occurs in the Kalrayans. Antelopes are found in Kallakurichi and Tirukoilur taluks. Rabbits are seen in many localities and pigs and crocodiles are found in the canals taking off from Coleroon. Small game birds like partridges and quail are common in the foreshore regions of Villupuram and Tirukoilur taluks. Florican, teal, duck, peafowl are also seen in the district. Fish is in plenty and the oysters of Cuddalore backwater enjoy more than a local fame. There is nothing significant about the cattle of the district which is inferior. Sammeri and Kurumba varieties of sheep are common.

Communication

Being adequately served by roads and railways, South Arcot district can be said to have a good communication net work. During the early days of the 19th Century, the region did not even have roads connecting its different centres. The district can now boast of a network of well laid-out and built road system running in all directions connecting various centres of the district. There has been considerable increase in the mileage of roads and the position during 1960-1961 was that the region had a total of 2,289 miles. The following statement shows the mileage of roads under different categories, in 1960-1961 in the district:—

Serial Number	Roads	Mileage of roads maintained by Local Boards	Mileage of roads maintained by public authorities	Total
1	Cement Concrete	3	21	24
2	Black Top ...	37	564	601
3	Metalled ...	596	280	876
4	Unmetalled ...	695	93	788
5	Total ...	1331	958	2289

Of the total mileage of roads in the district, 86 miles are National Highways, 90 miles State Highways, 1,344 miles district roads and the remaining 769 miles, village roads. As to the types of roads, 601 miles are bituminous, 24 miles concrete, 876 miles waterbound macadem and 788 miles unmetalled. Rs. 57 lakhs have been spent on the development of roads, construction of bridges, lay-out of new roads, etc. in the district during the decade 1951-1961. Most of the rivers or streams that cross the roads have been provided with bridges, culverts or causeways. The National Highway—the old southern trunk road from Madras to Tiruchirapalli passes through the towns of Tindivanam, Villupuram and Ulundurpet. Important among the State Highways are the Cuddalore — Chittoor road passing through Panruti and Tirukoilur and the Ulundurpet—Attur road passing through Kallakurichi and Chinnasalem. Road communications are adequate in the taluks of Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Tirukoilur and Vriddhachalam. The maintenance of village roads leaves much to be desired. The soil of the district is by no means favourable to road-making and this makes road maintenance very expensive. Several roads have been improved and new roads constructed particularly in the rural areas, during the last ten years under Local Development Works. During the last decade a portion of the Cuddalore-Chittoor road was concreted at a cost of Rs. 13.54 lakhs. The improvement of the road



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at the Vikravandi Lower Anicut was made at a cost of Rs. 1.15 lakhs. The bridge at the Marakkanam-Tindivanam road was renovated at a cost of Rs. 2.90 lakhs. Several bridges have also been constructed during the period. Nearly, 507 miles of village roads were laid during the decade. Traffic in the roads of the district has considerably increased during the years. State transport buses are run through the district and special buses are run from Neyveli to other places besides private buses. The number of motor vehicles has risen from 673 in 1950 to 1471 in 1960. For travellers' benefit, the district has tourist/rest houses run by municipalities at Villupuram, Cuddalore and Chidambaram, 19 P.W.D. tourist/inspection bungalows and 10 tourist and 3 inspection bungalows maintained by the Highways and Rural Works Department. A list of such places will be found in the Appendix.

There are 251¼ miles of railway lines in the district exclusive of the 7¼ miles in Pondicherry, Union territory. All the lines are however metre gauge. The main line from Madras to Dhanushkodi runs via Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Chidambaram. The chord line from Villupuram to Tiruchirapalli runs via Ulundurpet and Vriddhachalam. A branch line connects Villupuram and Katpadi and another branch line connects Villupuram with Pondicherry. Vriddhachalam is connected by branch lines with Cuddalore and Salem. All the taluk head-quarters except Gingee and Kallakurichi are connected by railway. But Kallakurichi has an out-agency for passengers, luggage, parcels and goods served by Chinnasalem railway station. There are 61 railway stations in the district. The volume of passengers and goods traffic cleared by railways in the district has recorded considerable increase during the decade.

Posts and telegraphs form an important component of "communications" and there are now 615 post offices in the district of which 32 have telegraphic facilities. The head post and telegraph office is at Cuddalore. There are 38 sub-post offices and 560 extra-departmental branch offices in the district and the balance of 17 represent the head office, extra-departmental sub-offices and lower selection grade sub-offices. In the total number of post offices Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Kallakurichi and Tirukoilur taluks occupy the first four places. The taluk-wise distribution of the post offices is given in the following statement:—

	Name of taluks	Head office	Sub-offices	Extra-departmental branch office	Extra-departmental sub-office	Lower selection grade sub-office	Total post offices	Telegraph connection
1.	Gingee ...	...	1	42	...	1	44	1
2.	Tindivanam ...	...	4	60	...	1	65	3
3.	Villupuram ...	...	5	55	...	1	61	4
4.	Tirukoilur ...	...	5	77	2	1	85	3
5.	Kallakurichi ...	...	5	81	...	1	87	4
6.	Vriddhachalam ...	...	2	66	...	3	71	4
7.	Cuddalore ...	1	8	92	...	3	104	6
8.	Chidambaram ...	...	8	87	...	3	98	7
	Total ...	1	38	560	2	14	615	32

As regards telephone, South Arcot region is served by the Tiruchirapalli Engineering Division of the Madras Telephone System. The division serves the whole of Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and South Arcot districts and part of Ramanathapuram district also. In this division alone, there were 39 exchanges and over 14 private branch exchanges with a total live connection of 4,741 during 1960-1961.

The waterways of South Arcot are few. The Buckingham Canal starting from Madras ends in the Marakkanam backwater. Another canal of the district, the Khan Saheb's Canal in Chidambaram taluk has hardly any navigation.

An over-all picture of roads, railways and the post and telegraph services shows that the district is well served by modern means of communication. Civil aviation is the only mode of communication that has not been introduced in the district.

Forests

The forests of the district can be divided into three groups, that on the Kalrayan Hills, that on the high ground and on the lower Gingee Hills and that on the coast. In the Kalrayans the forests are of ever green type on the highest elevations and in the moist and sheltered ravines and deciduous belt they extend eastwards for a considerable extent. The mixed forests occur in the Gingee area where the ever green type dominates over the deciduous type. In the coastal areas, the forest is chiefly ever green and is associated with several deciduous varieties of trees.

The district cannot be considered rich in forests. Its reserved forests are included in the Cuddalore and South Salem Forest Divisions. The total forest area of the district in 1960-1961 was 158, 583 acres or 64,177 hectares forming 5.9% to the total area of the district (compared to 14.3% in the State). Nearly two-thirds of the forests of the district are found in the three western taluks of Kallakurichi, Tirukoilur and Vriddhachalam. In Chidambaram, the forest area is comparatively smaller than elsewhere. The deciduous forests of the Cuddalore division consist of thorny and ever green shrubs fit only for fuel or small timber. The plain forests of South Salem division and of the upper slopes of Kalrayans are inferior useful for grazing, fuel and timber. The upper slope forests are fairly dense and have sandal and bamboo. Casuarina plantations have been raised in recent years in the forests of the district. Forests of the district are liable for damages because of winds, fires drought, cattle etc. The forests of the district produce mainly firewood and inferior timber. Minor forest products of the area include tamarind fruits, mango fruits, wood-apple, saraipparuppu fruits, nellikkai fruits, elandai fruits, nagai fruits, pungai seed, veppam seed, date fruits, palmyrah leaves and fruits, broomstick grass, honey, wax, cashew-nut, leaves for manure, soapnut etc.

The forests of South Arcot are mainly denuded ex-panchayat forests. There are no valuable species in the forests and only a few items of minor produce lie scattered here and there. Extensive cashew cultivation has been undertaken during the Second-Five Year Plan period. The trees have begun to yield and in the years to come, there will be substantial revenue from these plantations.

The following statement shows the area of reserved and private forests in the different taluks of the district:—

Serial Number	Taluks		Reserve Forests	Private Forests	Total
			(Area in Square Miles)		
1	Cuddalore	...	8.65	...	8.65
2	Tirukoilur	...	45.57	...	45.57
3	Villupuram	...	3.23	...	3.23
4	Gingee	...	49.23	...	49.23
5	Kallakurichi	...	83.15	212.90	296.05
6	Vriddhachalam	...	28.50	...	28.50
7	Chidambaram	...	5.24	...	5.24
8	Tindivanam	...	5.74	...	5.74
	Total	...	229.31	212.90	442.21

From the above, it is seen that Kallakurichi has the largest forest area containing roughly 67% of the total forest area of the district. The taluks of Cuddalore, Villupuram, Chidambaram and Tindivanam are very poor in their forest area.

Geology and Minerals

There is nothing special about the geology of the district except for the presence of lignite or brown coal in Neyveli regions. The gneissaic formations are mostly in evidence in the west of the district, from Tyaga Durg in the south to the Gingee Hills in the north. The next, the fossiliferous cretaceous lime-stones are exposed in only two limited areas—a piece of country fifteen miles by five round about Parur, six miles north-west of Vriddhachalam, and an area some 12 miles by 6 lying between the Red Hills west of Pondicherry and the high ground round Tiruvakkarai. The Cuddalore sandstone formation which is a more recent sedimentary deposit in this part forms the Red Hills near Pondicherry and the Mount Capper Hills south-west of Cuddalore. The alluvial beds are two in number namely that of the Vellar and that of the combined Ponnaiyar, Gadilam and Gingee rivers.

Lignite is found to occur mainly in two areas of the district, in the Aziz Nagar region and in the Neyveli tracts. Neyveli is situated nearly 20 miles south of Cuddalore and the brown coal here is now being exploited. Lignite which lies under an over-burden of about 180 to 220 feet covers an area of about 100 square miles having a probable reserve of about 2,000 million tons. Associated with the lignite, there is a vast reserve of white refractory clay.

Iron ore is also found to occur in limited quantities along the banks of river Pennar in Kallakurichi taluk. The shortage of fuel in the vicinity stood in the way of proper utilisation of these ores. However, with the beginning of exploitation of lignite, this obstacle may be removed.

Laterite is found over a wide belt of the country between Pondicherry and Vriddhachalam, in the red soil tract round about Srimushnam and Palayamkottai and to the east of Vriddhachalam. Limestone occurs in Pondicherry and the neighbouring areas of Tindivanam taluk. Clay deposits are found in large numbers. On the Kalrayan range and in Kallakurichi taluk, magnetic iron ore occurs. It is found in small sizes in a few other areas of the district. Fine clay deposits are found in places like Pannikuppam, near Panruti, Maligampattu, Tiruvendipuram, etc. There is, thus nothing remarkable about the minerals of the district.

Inspite of the absence of fertile soil and perennial rivers, the district compares favourably with other districts and does not lag far behind. The presence of numerous streams, streamlets, tanks and wells cater to the needs of agriculture while the mining of lignite and the prospects of a good and regular supply of fuel will usher in a new era in industrialisation.

CHAPTER—II

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

Table 1 portrays the decade-wise population changes in the district for the period 1901–1961 for total, rural and urban population. The variation in population has not been uniform in the district. The percentage increase was the highest during the decade 1901–1911 when it was 12·19. During the decade 1911–1921, the population decreased by 1·8%. The decrease in population in the decade 1911–1921 alone may perhaps be attributed to the influenza epidemic of 1917–1918 which took a huge toll of human lives and depleted the population in several places. After 1921, the growth in population has been steady and rapid in urban sector. During the decades 1921–1931 and 1931–1941, the rural population has grown by 3.9% and 5·6% respectively and this is followed by 4.7% increase in 1941–1951 and 8.4% in 1951–1961. Though, however, the last 60 years have witnessed a rapid growth of urban over rural population, the variation of urban population has declined from 21.2% in 1941–1951 to 19.8% in 1951–1961.

A look at the births and deaths statistics will present a comprehensive picture of the dynamics of population in South Arcot district. Table 2 shows the growth rate in the last four decades compared to the birth, death and natural increase for these decades. In spite of the fact that the registration data suffers from serious limitations, especially in rural areas, it is evident that a longitudinal examination of the death rate shows a downward trend since 1921. The birth rate for both urban and rural areas have fluctuated during the last four decades. Due to fairly accurate registration, the figures for urban area may be considered fairly correct. However, it has been a common experience during the last decade that urban areas attract large number of outsiders on account of their hospital facilities and this tends to inflate the rates for urban areas. Hence the birth and death rates for urban and rural areas may be taken as the possible upper and lower limits for the probable level of birth and death rates. If this assumption holds good, the birth rate for South Arcot district for 1951–1960 should fall in the range of 25 and 34 and likewise the death rate should be around 14. The rate of natural increase for urban areas is 20·6 and in the case of rural areas 10·3.

Item 9 of Table 2 gives a picture of the migration-cum-statistical error which is defined as follows:—Mean decennial growth rate minus the rate of natural increase is equal to migration-cum-statistical error. The migration-cum-statistical error has been negative for the rural areas in all the decades while in respect of urban areas, it is positive except in the 1951–1960 decade. It is difficult to draw any inferences regarding the fluctuation in migration-cum-statistical error for the last four decades due to lack of comparable data regarding their component elements, viz. migration and errors in registration and censuses.

Decennial Growth and Migration

Data on the in and out-migration of South Arcot district in 1961 Census make an interesting comparison. Data on migration were collected in the 1961 Census through a question on place of birth and the Table D-II gives details of the migrants according as they were born within the district, other districts of the State or elsewhere in India. The Appendix to Table D-II gives the figures of persons born in South Arcot and enumerated in other districts of the State. Tables 3 and 4 present the picture of the in and out-migration in respect of South Arcot district. Data on the number of persons born in South Arcot district and enumerated in the other States are not available.

Out of 142,561 persons who were born in other districts of the State and enumerated in South Arcot district 92,543 are from rural areas and 50,018 from urban areas. South Arcot district on the other hand has sent 176,712 persons to other districts (85,843 to rural areas and 90,869 persons to urban areas). The out-migrants thus out-number the in-migrants by about 34,000. It has been estimated that the "Life time migrants" or the number of persons born in other districts and enumerated in South Arcot district in 1951 is around 85,000 and in comparison to this figure, the 1961 figure of 142,561 shows an increase in life time in-migrants to South Arcot district.

TABLE 1

Variation in Population during the last 60 years in South Arcot District

Year	Total Population			Rural Population			Urban Population		
	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage variation	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage variation	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage variation
1901 ...	2,105,809	...	...	1,950,943	...	...	154,866	...	...
1911 ...	2,362,566	256,757	12.19	2,170,190	219,247	11.24	192,376	37,510	24.22
1921 ...	2,320,085	— 42,481	— 1.80	2,133,390	— 36,800	— 1.70	186,695	— 5,681	— 2.95
1931 ...	2,454,507	134,422	5.79	2,215,485	82,095	3.85	239,022	52,327	28.03
1941 ...	2,608,753	154,246	6.28	2,338,529	123,044	5.55	270,224	31,202	13.05
1951 ...	2,776,767	168,014	6.44	2,449,304	110,775	4.74	327,463	57,239	21.18
1961 ...	3,047,973	271,206	9.77	2,665,651	206,347	8.42	392,322	64,859	19.81

TABLE 2

Mean Decennial Growth Rate in South Arcot District in the last 4 Decades

			1951—1960	1941—1950	1931—1940	1921—1930
1.	Mean population of the decade (by the geometric method)	Total ...	2,919,366	2,697,526	2,536,048	2,391,182
		Rural ...	2,570,814	2,404,193	2,292,276	2,193,422
		Urban ...	348,552	293,333	243,772	197,760
2.	Growth of population during the decade	Total ...	271,770	171,225	154,690	135,052
		Rural ...	226,394	99,735	108,239	111,553
		Urban ...	45,376	71,490	46,451	23,499
3.	Mean decennial growth rate ...	Total ...	9.3	6.3	6.1	5.6
		Rural ...	8.8	4.1	4.7	5.1
		Urban ...	13.0	24.4	19.1	11.9
4.	Number of births registered during the decade	Total ...	733,004	799,184	814,699	690,695
		Rural ...	613,682	712,895	736,030	630,907
		Urban ...	119,322	86,289	78,669	59,788
5.	Mean decennial birth rate ...	Total ...	25.1	29.6	32.1	28.9
		Rural ...	23.9	29.7	32.1	28.8
		Urban ...	34.2	29.4	32.3	30.2
6.	Deaths registered during the decade	Total ...	396,890	586,229	564,367	517,161
		Rural ...	349,561	528,741	508,560	467,876
		Urban ...	47,329	57,488	55,807	47,285

TABLE 2—(*concld.*)

Mean Decennial Growth Rate in South Arcot District in the last 4 Decades

			1951—1960	1941—1950	1931—1940	1921—1930
7.	Mean decennial death rate ...	Total ...	13.6	21.7	22.3	21.5
		Rural ...	13.6	22.0	22.2	21.3
		Urban ...	13.6	19.6	22.9	23.9
8.	Decennial rate of natural increase ...	Total ...	11.5	7.9	9.8	7.4
		Rural ...	10.3	7.7	9.9	7.5
		Urban ...	20.6	9.8	9.4	6.3
9.	Migration-cum-statistical error ...	Total ...	— 2.2	— 1.6	— 3.7	— 1.8
		Rural ...	— 1.5	— 3.6	— 5.2	— 2.4
		Urban ...	— 7.6	14.6	9.7	5.6

TABLE 3

Number of Persons Born Elsewhere and Enumerated in South Arcot District, 1961

		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. Born in other districts	Rural ...	95,147	30,969	64,178	73,409	20,423	52,986	21,738	10,546	11,192
	Urban ...	47,261	21,011	26,250	18,981	8,109	10,872	28,280	12,902	15,378
	Unclassifiable	153	54	99	153	54	99	...	...	...
	Total ...	142,561	52,034	90,527	92,543	28,586	63,957	50,018	23,448	26,570
2. Born in other States	Rural ...	13,744	4,713	9,031	10,072	2,943	7,129	3,672	1,770	1,902
	Urban ...	16,299	6,600	9,699	6,950	2,764	4,186	9,349	3,836	5,513
	Unclassifiable	28	4	24	28	4	24	...	...	...
	Total ...	30,071	11,317	18,754	17,050	5,711	11,339	13,021	5,606	7,415
3. Born Abroad:										
Born in countries in Asia beyond India		3,183	1,452	1,731	2,094	989	1,105	1,089	463	626
Born in countries in Europe		110	65	45	19	13	6	91	52	39
Born in countries in Africa		31	19	12	19	12	7	12	7	5
Born in countries in America		1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Born in countries in Australia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born at sea ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unclassified ...		1,300	346	954	1,300	346	954	...	...	...
Total ...		4,625	1,882	2,743	3,433	1,360	2,073	1,192	522	670

TABLE 4

Persons Born in South Arcot District and Enumerated in other Districts

Rural/Urban	Enumerated in other districts of Madras State								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Rural ...	130,552	48,771	81,781	76,529	20,914	55,615	54,023	27,857	26,166
Urban ...	45,975	21,807	24,168	9,146	3,641	5,505	36,829	18,163	18,663
Unclassifiable	185	34	151	168	31	137	17	3	14
Total ...	176,712	70,612	106,100	85,843	24,586	61,257	90,869	46,026	44,843

Sex differentials in migration

It would be useful to examine the sex break-up of the in and out-migrants of South Arcot district. Among the persons born in other districts and enumerated in South Arcot district, males and females constitute 36% and 64% respectively. The female migrants are larger in number than their male counterpart among migrants from other States. Even among the out-migrants from South Arcot district, females exceed males.

Duration of residence of migrants

During the 1961 Census, information was also elicited on the duration of residences of persons born in places other than the place of enumeration. Table 5 gives a picture of the persons born elsewhere in South Arcot district and enumerated in the same district and of those persons born outside the district, but within the State of enumeration. The durationwise break-up of persons born outside the State is of little consequence and hence has not been considered. It is seen that in all the categories considered, the migrants of 1-5 years duration constitute the majority among males and 16+ years among females. Together with those of less than one year duration, the migrants of less than 5 years duration constitute 33% of the migrants from other parts of the district. Those who have migrated during the year preceding the census alone number 8% of the migrants.

Occupational distribution

Out of total in-migrants of 142,561 persons into South Arcot district, 57,985 are working migrants. The occupational classification of the migrants is given in detail in D-VI table. Agriculture is the occupation of the majority of working migrants and this is followed by other services. The following table shows the number of workers among migrants and their percentage in each category :—

Serial Number	Category		No. of workers among in-migrants	Percentage
1	2		3	4
1	Agriculture	...	28,978	49.97
2	Mining and quarrying	...	3,129	5.40
3	Household Industry	...	3,550	6.12
4	Manufacturing other than house hold industry	...	2,982	5.14
5	Construction	...	1,865	3.22
6	Trade and Commerce	...	4,826	8.32
7	Transport, Storage and Communications	...	1,999	3.45
8	Other Services	...	10,656	18.38
	Total	...	57,985	100.00

TABLE 5

Migrants Classified by Place of Birth and Duration of Residence in place of Enumeration

Where born	Rural Urban	Enumerated	Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years: Total migrants: Males	Total migrants: Females	Less than one year: Males	Less than one year: Females	1—5 years: Males	1—5 years: Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8
Born elsewhere ... within the district	Rural	Rural	101,311	399,996	12,603	17,107	33,927	84,358
	Urban		8,210	13,982	1,684	1,485	3,452	4,406
	Unclassified		170	560	11	39	86	147
	Rural	Urban	28,275	39,338	4,619	4,155	10,382	11,374
	Urban		11,311	11,814	2,275	2,873	4,021	4,507
	Unclassified		...	...	...	...	...	...
Born outside the district but within the State of enumeration	Rural	Rural	20,453	52,986	3,295	3,158	7,524	12,118
	Urban		8,109	10,872	1,700	1,488	4,028	4,162
	Unclassified		54	99	6	3	25	16
	Rural	Urban	10,546	11,192	2,256	1,555	4,250	3,860
	Urban		12,902	15,378	2,404	2,469	5,426	5,827
	Unclassified		...	...	...	...	...	...

Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years—(*concld.*)

Where born	Rural Urban	Enumerated	6—10 years: Males	6—10 years: Females	11—15 years: Males	11—15 years: Females	16+years: Males	16+years: Females	Period not stated: Males	Period not stated: Females
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Born elsewhere ... within the district	Rural	Rural	15,881	71,619	8,948	48,044	24,577	163,721	5,375	15,147
	Urban		1,165	2,353	570	1,395	1,147	3,829	192	514
	Unclassified		17	93	6	70	19	182	31	29
	Rural	Urban	4,496	7,125	2,623	4,577	5,653	11,525	502	582
	Urban		1,576	2,315	929	1,600	2,058	3,185	452	634
	Unclassified		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Born outside the district but within the State of enumeration	Rural	Rural	3,235	9,183	1,803	6,195	4,078	21,260	488	1,072
	Urban		873	1,728	394	1,018	867	2,332	247	144
	Unclassified		4	24	1	9	9	37	9	10
	Rural	Urban	1,620	2,007	828	1,145	1,544	2,515	48	110
	Urban		2,027	2,732	1,130	1,657	1,828	2,536	87	157
	Unclassified		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

All the other categories of workers except agriculture and other services occupy less than 10% of the working migrants.

The Balance of Migrants

The proportion of home born (*i.e.* persons born within South Arcot) per thousand persons of the total population has decreased during the last decade. This proportion which was 961 in 1951 has dwindled to 942 in 1961. The reason for this may perhaps be attributed to the influx of migrants from other districts into South Arcot district. Migrants from other districts of the State form 83% of the total migrants in South Arcot district. The migrants from other districts constituted 5% of the district's population while those from other States formed less than one percent. The reduction in the proportion of home born persons per thousand persons may also be due to the increase in the number of migrants from this district to other districts of the State or even outside.

The following statement gives a synoptic view of the balance of migration from South Arcot district to other districts and vice versa.

District		No. of migrants into South Arcot district	Percentage	No. of out-migrants from South Arcot district	Percentage	Net migration
1		2	3	4	5	6
1. Madras City	...	11,604	8.14	48,485	27.44	— 36,881
2. Chingleput	...	10,454	7.33	19,908	11.27	— 9,454
3. North Arcot	...	32,438	22.75	35,851	20.29	— 3,413
4. Salem	...	13,228	9.28	6,928	3.92	+ 6,300
5. Coimbatore	...	2,711	1.90	2,972	1.68	— 261
6. Nilgiris	...	242	0.17	1,007	0.57	— 765
7. Madurai	...	4,245	2.98	1,574	0.89	+ 2,671
8. Tiruchirapalli	...	28,800	20.20	27,286	15.44	+ 1,514
9. Thanjavur	...	31,483	22.08	31,367	17.75	+ 116
10. Ramanathapuram	...	3,056	2.15	666	0.38	+ 2,390
11. Tirunelveli	...	3,835	2.71	600	0.34	+ 3,255
12. Kanyakumari	...	445	0.31	68	0.03	+ 377
Total	...	142,561	100.00	176,712	100.00	— 34,151

The majority of the in-migrants to South Arcot have come from North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur districts (each accounting for about 22% of the total in-migrants). A major section of the out-migrants from South Arcot have gone to Madras City (27% of the total out-migrants), North Arcot (20%), Thanjavur (17%) and Tiruchirapalli (15%). The net-migration is negative.

Urbanisation

Of the total population of 3,047,973 in South Arcot district in 1961 Census, 392,322 have been returned as urban population and 2,655,651 as rural population. The urban population forms just 12.87% of the total population. The district has the lowest percentage of urban population in the State, the percentage for the State being 26.69. No other district in Madras State contains so much rural population as South Arcot and the district lags far behind others in urbanisation. The other areas which follow South Arcot in the field of rural predominance are Kanyakumari, Salem and Thanjavur districts.

The proportion of population, both urban and rural in South Arcot district since the 1901 Census is given in the following statement:

year		Urban percentage	Rural percentage
1901	...	7.35	92.65
1911	...	8.14	91.86
1921	...	8.05	91.95
1931	...	9.74	90.26
1941	...	10.36	89.64
1951	...	11.79	88.21
1961	...	12.87	87.13

It is found from the above statement that urbanisation has been a slow process as far as South Arcot district is concerned. The urban percentage has grown though very meagrely through the decades, except during 1911-1921 during which period it has gone down. But that decrease should be viewed from the overall decrease in the total population of the district during this decade. Compared to other districts of the State of Madras, the percentage variation of urbanisation is appallingly low. Even during the last decade, the rate of urbanisation is poor. We may hope that urban areas will increase from now on account of the mighty lignite project that has been started in the district.

The statement below shows the distribution of towns under each class and the total number of towns since 1901.

Year		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	...	9	...	1	...	6	2	...
1911	...	11	...	1	1	7	2	...
1921	...	14	...	1	1	6	4	2
1931	...	16	...	1	2	5	8	...
1941	...	18	...	1	2	6	9	...
1951	...	18	...	1	4	7	6	...
1961	...	20	...	1	4	11	4	...

Though the number of towns has increased since 1901, it has not increased to any appreciable level. The planning era has not ushered in new towns in the district, i.e. a town with a population of over one lakh as also no Class VI town with a population of less than 5,000. Cuddalore has remained throughout as the only Class II town (population of 50,000 to 100,000). Towns under the category III have gone up since 1911 while the towns of categories IV and V have fluctuated through the decades. The percentage increase in urban population from 1901 to 1961 in the district has been 153.33, whereas in the case of rural population, the corresponding percentage is only 36.12. However, compared to other districts of the State, the process of urbanisation has been rather slow in South Arcot district.

The following table gives the percentage variation in population, rural and urban in the district during 1901–1961.

	Percentage variation in population during decades					
	1901–1911	1911–1921	1921–1931	1931–1941	1941–1951	1951–1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total ...	12.19	–1.80	5.79	6.28	6.44	9.77
Rural ...	11.24	–1.70	3.85	5.55	4.74	8.42
Urban ...	24.22	–2.95	28.03	13.05	21.18	19.81

It may be seen from the above table that the percentage variation of urban population remains higher than in rural areas.

The three factors which affect urban population are the natural population growth, inclusion of additional areas in the urban category and finally the contribution due to rural-urban movement of population. The actual growth in the urban population in South Arcot district during the decade 1951–1961 was 19.81% or 1.98% per annum. The rural to urban migration during the 10 years was 42,151 and the urban to rural migration was 14,546, thus resulting in a net 27,606 rural to urban migration. This figure forms 7.02% of the urban population of the district. Thus the rural to urban migration during 1951–1961 was 7.02% or 0.70% per annum.

Density

The density of population in the district is 724 per square mile as against 672 for the State. The district is hence thickly populated and ranks fourth in density among districts after Madras City, Kanyakumari and Thanjavur districts. But the urban density which is 3,645 persons per square mile is more than six times the rural density figure of 648 per square mile. The State figures for urban and rural density are 4,459 and 513 persons per square mile respectively. The taluk-wise density of population per square mile is given below :—

Gingee	...	621
Tindivanam	...	628
Villupuram	...	1,014
Tirukoilur	...	685
Kallakurichi	...	439
Vriddhachalam	...	614
Cuddalore	...	1,145
Chidambaram	...	1,075

It may be seen that the taluks of Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram are the most densely populated areas. Kallakurichi taluk has the least density.

Sex Ratio

South Arcot district has less females per 1,000 males than the State average. While there are 984 females for every 1,000 males in the district, the State figures are 992 females for every 1,000 men. The sex ratio is above the district average in all the taluks except Villupuram. In Chidambaram taluk there are 1,001 females for every 1,000 males. In the district as a whole, the sex ratio is higher in rural areas with 986 females for every 1,000 males while in urban areas there are 973 females for every 1,000 males. The sex ratios in the taluks are given below :—

Gingee	...	986
Tindivanam	...	988
Villupuram	...	974
Tirukoilur	...	985
Kallakurichi	...	997
Vriddhachalam	...	990
Cuddalore	...	961
Chidambaram	...	1,001

Cuddalore taluk has recorded the lowest sex ratio.

Literacy

The percentage of literacy in the district is 26.71 which is lower than the State's percentage of 31.41. Salem and North Arcot districts have the lowest literacy percentages in the State and South Arcot comes third. The propoition of literates in the various taluks are given below :—

Taluks		No. of literates to 1,000 persons	No. of male literates to 1,000 males	No. of female literates to 1,000 females
1		2	3	4
Gingee	...	226	357	93
Tindivanam	...	229	357	99
Villupuram	...	258	383	129
Tirukoilur	...	237	366	107
Kallakurichi	...	225	346	103
Vriddhachalam	...	275	438	111
Cuddalore	...	311	452	164
Chidambaram	...	337	501	174
Total	...	267	406	127

In the taluks of Vriddhachalam, Cuddalore and Chidambaram the literacy level is higher than the district as a whole. Compared to the State, the district has a low literacy percentage. The number of literates per 1,000 in the State is 314. The corresponding figures for males and females are 445 and 182.

Age distribution

The percentage of population in each broad age group in the district and the State is given below :—

Age group	Percentage of population in the district	Percentage of population in the State
0–14	37.65	37.61
15–34	32.21	33.01
35–59	24.54	23.78
60 & Over	5.60	5.60

The higher percentage in the age group 0–14 obviously represents higher birth rate. Regarding other age groups, there is nothing significant. People in the age group 35-59 are large in the district compared to the State.

Marital Status

In the statement given below, the marital status of the people in the district as well as in the State is shown :

Marital status		Percentage distribution	
		District	State
Never Married	...	47.62	49.43
Married	...	43.33	42.04
Widowed	...	8.59	7.87
Divorced or Separated	...	0.46	0.66

The percentage of people of the category 'Never Married' is lower than that of the State representing apparently the early marriage of the people of the region. People under the categories married and widowed are larger in number in the district than for the State as a whole.

Workers

Having 45.84% of the population as workers, the district has slightly larger proportion of workers than the State as a whole. The percentage of workers to total population in the State is 45.57%. The percentages of workers in the different taluks of the district are given below:—

Taluks		Percentage of workers to population
Gingee	...	50.24
Tindivanam	...	46.90
Villupuram	...	43.05
Tirukoilur	...	47.11
Kallakurichi	...	51.37
Vriddhachalam	...	50.26
Cuddalore	...	40.94
Chidambaram	...	40.79

Among the taluks, Kallakurichi, Vriddhachalam and Gingee have the largest number of workers. Chidambaram taluk followed by Cuddalore taluk have the least number of workers in the district.

Religion

Of the three important communities in the district, viz. Hindus, Muslims and Christians, it is the Christians who have increased in substantial numbers during the decade. There has been a percentage increase of 42.09 of Christians in the district during 1951–1961. South Arcot stands second in this percentage increase of Christians during 1951–1961. The corresponding figures for Hindus and Muslims are 8.74% and 12.66% respectively. The population of the district has increased by 9.77% during the same period. Among other communities the increase in the number of Jains from 4,337 in 1951 to 5,047 in 1961 is significant. The following statement shows the percentage increase of different religions during the decade.

Religious Groups		Number of persons		Percentage increase during
		1951	1961	1951—1961
District population	...	2,776,767	3,047,973	9.77
Hindus	...	2,620,066	2,849,011	8.74
Muslims	...	87,536	98,614	12.66
Christians	...	64,248	91,290	42.09
Buddhists	...	23	20	— 13.04
Sikhs	...	353	122	— 65.44
Jains	...	4,337	5,047	16.37
Others	...	204	3,869	1,796.57

The percentage distribution of the population among different religions is shown below :

Name of religion		Percentage of population
Hindus	...	93.47
Muslims	...	3.24
Christians	...	2.99
Jains	...	0.17
Others	...	0.13
Total	...	100.00

Population increase since 1911 :

The population of South Arcot district has recorded an increase of 29.01% during the period 1911 to 1961. During this 50 years period, various religious groups have registered varying increases or decreases. Hindus have recorded 28.15% increase from 1911 to 1961 while Muslims and Christians have recorded during the same period 47.22% and 35.37% increase respectively. It may be seen from the above that during the past 50 years, the Muslims have increased by a higher percentage than the other communities. The Hindus who form the majority community have obviously set the trend of population in the region. Their percentage increase compares favourably with the percentage increase of the population of the district as a whole.

The following table gives the percentage variations recorded by the major communities in the district from decade to decade since 1911 to 1961 during which period the area of the district has remained unchanged.

Religious groups		1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61
1		2	3	4	5	6
Population	...	— 1.80	+ 5.79	+ 6.28	+ 6.44	+ 9.77
Hindus	...	— 1.77	+ 5.39	+ 6.47	+ 6.92	+ 8.74
Muslims	...	+ 0.11	+ 13.40	+ 10.61	+ 4.06	+ 12.66
Christians	...	— 4.13	+ 11.37	— 6.04	— 5.04	+ 42.09
Jains	...	— 7.86	+ 8.29	— 4.15	— 8.33	+ 16.37

Due to smallness of numbers in respect of groups: Sikhs, Buddhists and others, the percentage variations for them present a distorted picture and hence the same are not given here.

The following table shows the percentage distribution of different religions in the district during each census since 1911.

Religious groups		1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus	...	94.10	94.12	93.77	93.94	94.36	93.47
Muslims	...	2.84	2.89	3.10	3.22	3.15	3.24
Christians	...	2.85	2.79	2.93	2.59	2.31	2.99
Jains	...	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.17
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...
Buddhists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.01	0.13
Total	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Concentration of religious groups

The percentages of Muslims and Christians enumerated exceed those of Hindus in the urban areas.

The following table will give a picture regarding the composition of rural population by religion and also the percentage distribution of religious groups in various taluks.

Percentage to total rural population

S.No.	Taluks	Bud-dhists	Christ-ians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Gingee ...	...	4.48	91.82	0.87	2.82	...	0.01	100.00
2	Tindivanam ...	...	0.84	97.04	0.53	1.54	...	0.05	100.00
3	Villupuram ...	...	2.54	96.38	0.03	1.01	...	0.04	100.00
4	Tirukoilur ...	...	4.99	92.63	0.04	2.31	...	0.03	100.00
5	Kallakurichi	...	3.46	92.79	...	3.72	...	0.03	100.00
6	Vriddhachalam	...	2.03	96.22	...	1.73	...	0.02	100.00
7	Cuddalore ...	...	2.01	97.01	...	0.97	...	0.01	100.00
8	Chidambaram	...	3.19	91.82	...	4.26	...	0.73	100.00

Percentage to total rural population of the group in the district

S.No.	Taluks	Bud-dhists	Chris-tians	Hindus	Jains	Mus-lims	Sikhs	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Gingee	...	14.54	9.31	54.41	11.71	20.00	0.86
2	Tindivanam	...	3.32	11.96	40.20	7.76	...	5.27
3	Villupuram	...	9.81	11.64	1.97	5.02	...	3.72
4	Tirukoilur	...	24.20	14.00	3.35	14.28	...	3.62
5	Kallakurichi	25.00	15.88	13.30	...	21.84	40.00	3.59
6	Vriddhachalam	75.00	8.59	12.73	0.05	9.34	40.00	1.84
7	Cuddalore	...	9.50	14.33	...	5.89	...	0.54
8	Chidambaram	...	14.16	12.73	0.02	24.16	...	80.56
	Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Distribution—Rural - Urban

Another interesting aspect for study is the distribution of persons in rural and urban areas of South Arcot district belonging to different religious groups. The table given below gives the percentage of various religious groups in rural areas during 1951 and 1961.

S.No.	Group		Percentage of rural population to total population. 1951	1961
1	Population	...	88.21	87.13
2	Hindus	...	89.12	88.06
3	Muslims	...	64.27	62.17
4	Christians	...	84.18	85.77
5	Buddhists	...	69.57	40.00
6	Sikhs	...	56.37	4.10
7	Jains	...	86.81	80.44

The rural population of the district as a whole has gone down from 88.21% in 1951 to 87.13% in 1961. This decrease in rural population is noticed in all religious groups except Christian and this is most marked among Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains. But due to the comparatively poor number of persons among these three groups, the percentages cannot be claimed to present a good picture. There were 199 Sikhs in rural areas in 1951 and this number has gone down to 5 during 1961. The decline in the rural population of this group is surprising. The increase in the percentage in respect of Christians is significant. The percentage decrease recorded in respect of Muslims is higher than that of Hindus indicating that more Muslims migrate to urban areas. While the Hindus in rural areas have gone down only by 1.06%, the Muslims have recorded a higher decrease, viz., 2.10%.

Languages—Mother-tongue :

The information on mother-tongue collected during 1961 Census in the district and analysed here has been incorporated in the form of C-V table in Part-II of this volume.

In 1951, 26 mother-tongues were returned as spoken in South Arcot district. In 1961, it has been registered that as many as 41 Indian and foreign languages are spoken in the district. This is apparently due to the inclusion of a number of dialects without script among mother-tongues. For our study, Indian languages with a spoken strength of 50 or more and foreign languages with five or more speakers will be taken into consideration. The table given below will show such languages arranged in order of decreasing numbers and also their percentage to total district population and to the total number of speakers of Indian languages during 1961.

S. No.	Names of Indian languages returned as having a strength of 50 or more		No. of speakers	Percentage of col. 3 to total district population	Percentage of total speakers of native languages in the district
1	2		3	4	5
1	Tamil	...	2,826,983	92.750	92.788
2	Telugu	...	150,203	4.928	4.930
3	Urdu	...	55,184	1.811	1.811
4	Kannada	...	6,217	0.204	0.204
5	Malayalam	...	4,036	0.132	0.132
6	Hindi	...	1,967	0.065	0.065
7	Marathi	...	1,177	0.039	0.039
8	Saurashtra	...	491	0.016	0.016
9	Gujarati	...	210	0.007	0.007

Next to Tamil which is the regional language of the district, Telugu ranks second with 150,203 persons. Next in importance are Urdu, Kannada and Malayalam.

Barring English language which is the mother-tongue of 1,047 persons in the district, Singhalese or Ceylonese is the major foreign language in use in the district. Next in order of importance are Malay, French and Arabic. German, Russian and Nepali speaking citizens form over 22% of the persons speaking foreign languages (excluding English). The following table gives the foreign languages returned as having a strength of 5 or more persons in the district and also their percentage to the total speakers of foreign languages (excepting English) enumerated in the district.

S. No.	Foreign languages returned as having a strength of 5 or more		Number of Speakers	Percentage to total number of foreign language speakers (except English) in the district
1	Singhalese	...	46	22.11
2	Malay	...	34	16.35
3	French	...	33	15.87
4	Arabic	...	31	14.90
5	German	...	19	9.14
6	Russian	...	17	8.17
7	Nepali	...	10	4.81
8	Danish	...	6	2.89
9	Burmese	...	5	2.40

Among the native languages, the percentages of speakers to total speakers of native languages have increased during 1951—1961 in respect of Urdu, Malayalam and Gujarati besides Tamil. Among the new languages that have been enumerated in 1961, but which did not find a place in 1951 Census, only foreign languages are note-worthy and they are German, Malay, Russian and Singhalese. The decline in the number of speakers of Hindi is significant. Kannada and Marathi speaking people have also decreased in number during the decade. The following table gives the number of speakers of important Indian languages in the district during 1951 and 1961 with their percentages to total speakers of native languages.

S. No.	Indian Languages		Total number of speakers		Percentage to total speakers of native languages	
			1951	1961	1951	1961
1	Gujarati	...	67	210	0.002	0.007
2	Hindi	...	3,536	1,967	0.127	0.065
3	Kannada	...	6,459	6,217	0.233	0.204
4	Malayalam	...	2,343	4,036	0.084	0.132
5	Marathi	...	1,494	1,177	0.054	0.039
6	Saurashtra	...	403	491	0.015	0.016
7	Tamil	...	2,537,541	2,826,983	91.392	92.788
8	Telugu	...	179,893	150,203	6.479	4.930
9	Urdu	...	44,505	55,184	1.603	1.811
10	Bengali	...	66	40	0.002	0.001
11	Konkani	...	110	40	0.004	0.001
12	Tulu	...	110	35	0.004	0.001

An analysis on similar lines of the position of foreign languages (excepting English) is given in the following table :—

S. No.	Foreign languages	Percentage to total speakers of foreign languages		Total number of speakers	
		1951	1961	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arabic ...	31	31	30.69	14.90
2	Burmese ...	3	5	2.97	2.40
3	Danish ...	17	6	16.83	2.88
4	French ...	25	33	24.76	15.87
5	German ...	...	19	...	9.13
6	Malay ...	...	34	...	16.35
7	Russian ...	...	17	...	8.17
8	Singhalese ...	...	46	...	22.13
9	Italian ...	14	...	13.86	...
10	Turkey ...	5	...	4.95	...
11	Nepali ...	...	10	...	4.81

It is significant to note that 1961 Census has recorded a greater number of persons with foreign languages as mother-tongue than the previous censuses. In 1951 persons with foreign languages other than English as mother-tongue totalled only 101 and this number has gone up to 208 during 1961. The opening of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and the foreign collaborators in other industries in the region have apparently increased the number of foreign residents in the district. The number of persons with English as mother-tongue was only 117 during 1951 and this figure has increased to 1,047 in 1961.

Eventhough Tamil is the main language in the district, the percentage of Tamil speaking population to total population in rural areas varies in different taluks. The highest percentage is noticed in Chidambaram taluk (97.41) and the lowest percentage has been recorded in Gingee taluk (90.63). It is obvious from the above table that Telugu is the next most popular language in the rural areas of South Arcot district. The Telugu speaking rural population is largest in Gingee taluk. Urdu occupies the third place among the languages spoken in the rural areas of the district. The percentage of Urdu speaking rural population to total rural population is the highest in Gingee taluk and the lowest in Cuddalore taluk. English is spoken in Gingee, Vriddhachalam, Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks only. The percentage of Hindi speaking rural people is the highest in Gingee taluk. In the same way, for the languages, Kannada, Malayalam, and Marathi Urdu; Cuddalore, Vriddhachalam, and Gingee taluks have the highest percentages. The language-wise details for the urban areas taluk-wise are not available but the distribution in rural areas is as follows:

S. No.	Languages	Taluks: Gingee	Tindivanam	Villupuram	Tirukoilur	Kallakurichi	Vriddhachalam	Cuddalore	Chidambaram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	English ...	0.001	...	...	...	...	0.012	0.007	0.001
2.	Hindi ...	0.063	0.001	0.010	0.008	0.017	0.025	0.012	0.009
3.	Kannada ...	0.057	0.015	0.066	0.179	0.049	0.099	0.655	0.051
4.	Malayalam ...	0.012	0.014	0.011	0.009	0.006	0.324	0.040	0.042
5.	Marathi ...	0.050	0.006	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.061	0.004	0.004
6.	Tamil ...	90.626	92.732	93.708	93.777	91.786	95.937	93.732	97.409
7.	Telugu ...	6.393	6.206	5.551	4.319	5.455	2.911	4.946	1.459
8.	Urdu ...	2.786	1.023	0.645	1.698	2.682	0.611	0.602	1.012
9.	Others* ...	0.012	0.003	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.020	0.002	0.013
	Total ...	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

* This consists of other linguistic groups, both native and foreign, apart from English.

Subsidiary languages or bilingualism

It would be interesting to know about the persons who speak languages other than their mother-tongue. Most of the language/groups other than those with Tamil as mother-tongue have taken to different languages and have acquired working knowledge of the same. Out of the 3,047,973 persons belonging to various language groups in South Arcot district as per 1961 Census, 256,695 persons or 8.42% use one language or other as subsidiary language. Male subsidiary language speakers are found to be larger than females in most of the language groups. Among the major language groups, we find that the percentage of subsidiary language speakers to total speakers varies from 80.14% among Kannadigas to 3.18% among Tamilians.

The table below will show among the major language groups the number of persons in each language group, the number of subsidiary language speakers and their percentages :—

S.No.	Major languages		Total speakers	Speakers with subsidiary languages	Percentage of col. 4 to col. 3
1	2		3	4	5
1	Tamil	...	2,826,983	89,843	3.18
2	Telugu	...	150,203	117,392	78.16
3	Urdu	...	55,184	37,752	68.41
4	Kannada	...	6,217	4,982	80.14
5	Malayalam	...	4,036	2,969	73.56
6	Hindi	...	1,967	1,412	71.78
7	Marathi	...	1,177	831	70.60
8	English	...	1,047	681	65.04

It is apparent that most of the people, particularly among language groups other than Tamil have come to use subsidiary languages more by force of circumstances than any other cause. This is confirmed by the appallingly poor percentage of persons with subsidiary languages among the Tamils and comparatively higher percentages among other language groups. Among the subsidiary languages, Tamil and English are the most common in the district. The majority of the district's population being Tamilians, most of the other language groups have learnt Tamil. The popularity of English as the second subsidiary language may be attributed to English education and to the continuance of the official correspondence in English.

The table given below will show the number and percentage of speakers using Tamil and English as subsidiary language among the eight major languages of the district :—

S.No.	Major languages		Speakers with subsidiary language	Persons using Tamil as subsidiary language	Percentage of col. 4 to total speakers with subsidiary languages	Persons using English as subsidiary language	Percentage of col 6 to total speakers with subsidiary languages
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1	Tamil	...	89,843	...	...	54,676	60.86
2	Telugu	...	117,392	115,165	98.10	1,869	1.59
3	Urdu	...	37,752	36,897	97.74	579	1.53
4	Kannada	...	4,982	4,606	92.45	312	6.26
5	Malayalam	...	2,969	2,253	75.88	648	21.83
6	Hindi	...	1,412	1,316	93.20	78	5.52
7	Marathi	...	831	716	86.16	91	1.10
8	English	...	681	659	96.77	...	...

THE PEOPLE

No district can be understood fully without knowing the people who inhabit it. Inspite of what has been done after independence, caste plays an important role in the village life. Occupation is to a large extent decided on the basis of caste. The more important communities living in South Arcot district are indicated below :—

I. Agricultural Communities :

1 Vanniars
2 Karkatha Vellalas
3 Idayars
4 Malaimans and Nathamans (Udayars)
5 Kapus (Reddis)
6 Malayalees

II. Agricultural Labouring Communities :

1 Paraiyars

III. Trading Communities :

1 Balijas
2 Arya Vysyas

IV. Weaving Communities :

1 Kaikolas
2 Devangas

V. Artisan and Village Servicing Communities :

1 Ambattan
2 Asaris
3 Kusavan
4 Oddars
5 Sembadavan
6 Vaniyans
7 Vannans

VI. Others :

1 Brahmins
2 Muslims
3 Christians

I. 1. Vanniars

The Vanniars are by far the largest single community in the district forming about 32% of the population of the district. They are found in large numbers in all the taluks of the district. They are also found in large numbers in the adjoining districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur. In fact, they are found wherever the Pallavas held sway in the distant past. The name Vanniar has apparently been assumed in the beginning of the century. Formerly, they were known more as Pallis and were extremely backward. In South Arcot district Gazetteer, Mr. D. W. Francis has described them in 1906, as one of the several communities in the Presidency endeavouring to raise themselves in the social scale. The Vanniars are known by different titles in different places. In Tiruttani, they are known as Reddis, in Chingleput and part of North Arcot as Goundars and Nayakars and in other places Padayatchis. They are divided among themselves into a number of endogamous sects. The most important are the Arasa Pallis and the Pandamutti Pallis. The Pandamutti sect is the most Brahmanised among the Vanniars. They invite Brahmins to officiate in their marriage functions. In most parts, they are very backward economically and educationally. The Madras government have listed them as a most backward community in this State which entitles them to educational concessions.

2. Karkatha Vellalas

The Karkatha Vellalas are found in large numbers in Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam taluks. They are vegetarians and are generally orthodox in their customs and manners. They occupy a high place in the caste hierarchy. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. They are also known as Pillais. Many of them in Chidambaram taluk own extensive wet lands. Though agriculture is their main occupation, some have taken to legal profession, service and industry. In education, they are very forward and form one of the leading communities in the district. They form about 6% of the population of the district.

3. Idayars

The Idayars form 4% of the population of the district. They style themselves as Konars. Though the traditional occupation of the Idayars is tending cattle, they have now taken to agriculture and many of them in the district own lands. They are divided into several endogamous sects and most of these sects follow Vaishnavite faith. Some sects allow widow marriages

and divorces. In education, they are backward. In some places, the people belonging to this community act as Poojaris for Ayyanar and Muniappan deities.

4. **Udayars**

Udayars belong to three endogamous sects called Nathamans, Sundarmans and Malaimans. Of these three, the Malaimans and the Nathamans only are found in South Arcot district. Together the Nathamans and the Malaimans form about 2% of the population of the district. They are found predominantly in Tirukoilur, Kallakurichi, Cuddalore and Vriddhachalam taluks. In religious beliefs, they are mostly Saivites. Some among them are vegetarians, though the bulk of them are non-vegetarians. In economic status, they are a little better than the Vanniars; but in education, they are equally backward.

5. **Kapus**

The Kapus are more popularly known as Reddis, though all Reddis are not Kapus. The people of this community are migrants to Tamilnad from Andhra during the time of the Vijayanagar Kings. Their mother-tongue is Telugu. They are divided into a number of sub-sects which are endogamous. The Reddis found in South Arcot district belong mostly to Panta Kapu sect. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. They are good cultivators. Many in this community in the district own good extensive lands. Some of the rich land owners in the district belong to this community. They are hard-working and prosperous Some have taken to business and some to film industry. In education, they are not as advanced as Karkatha Vellalas, but in recent times, they have shown greater appreciation of the value of education. They form about 2% of the population of the district.

6. **Malayalees**

The Malayalees are found mostly on the Chinna Kalrayan Hills and in some of the adjoining villages on the foot of the hills in Kallakurichi taluk. They live in the three Jagir areas of Jadai Goundan Jagir, Kurumba Goundan Jagir and Ariya Goundan Jagir. The Malayalees belong to a hill tribe and have many primitive customs. In Salem, North Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts, the people belonging to this tribe are treated as scheduled tribe. Though the condition of the Malayalees in South Arcot is similar to those in the other three districts, it is not quite known why the tribal people in this district are not treated as belonging to the scheduled tribe. The Malayalees are divided into three broad sects called Peria Malayalees, the Kolli Malayalees and the Pacha Malayalees. The people living in South Arcot district belong to the Peria Malayalees' sect. They are good agriculturists. The people of each sect are well-knit and bound by a strong caste hierarchy. Each village has got a headman called Oor Goundan. The head of a Nadu composing several villages is called Nattan and the overall head of the sect is called Guru. Social discipline is enforced by the Caste heads. They allow divorces, re-marriages and widow marriages. Polygamy is widely practised. Divorces are frequent. Heavy bride-prices are paid to secure brides. Karia Raman is their important deity which has a temple at Chinna Tirupathy in the Chinna Kalrayan Hills. The Malayalees are educationally very backward. Economically also they are backward because of the incidence of heavy indebtedness among them. Their population in South Arcot district is about 65,000.

Paraiyars

The Paraiyars form the back-bone of the agricultural labour in the district. They form nearly 25% of the population of the district. In rural parts, they are treated as a polluting caste. They usually live in Cheris which have separate drinking wells. A few of them own lands but most of them do agricultural labour. They are very backward both economically and educationally. They allow divorces, re-marriages and widow marriages. The Valluvans officiate as priests in their marriages.

Balijas

The Balijas who style themselves as Naidus is a scattered community found throughout the district. They form about 2% of the population of the district. Some of them in the district are engaged in agriculture but many of them do petty trades. They are migrants from Andhra. Their mother tongue is Telugu. They do not recognise divorces and widow marriages. They have their caste Gurus who are held in high esteem by the people of the community.

Arya Vysyas

The Arya Vysyas otherwise known as Komutti Chettiars are found mostly in towns and big villages. Their mother-tongue is Telugu. They are shrewd, enterprising and thrifty. Their range of business is from household provisions to bullion, cloth and consumer goods. They have a highly organised caste institution and all matters of social discipline are settled through this organisation. The community is broadly divided into two sects called Gowras and the Kalingas. The Arya Vysyas in this district mostly belong to the Gowra sect. They imitate many of the Brahmanical customs. They marry their girls pretty early. They do not allow widow

to re-marry. Their chief goddess is Kannika-parameswari. Though the percentage of literacy in this community is very high, very few have taken to higher education and entered government services. In most places, they are prosperous.

Kaikolas

The Kaikolas in the district form 2% of the population. They are the indigenous weavers of Tamilnad. Handloom is their traditional occupation. Their skill in weaving is not comparable with that of Devangas and Sowrashtras. The Kaikolas claim descent from Veerabahu, the Commander of Lord Subramanya. For this reason, they are also known as Sengunthars. During the time of Chola Kings, the Kaikolas were employed as warriors and they took to weaving as peace-time occupation. They are divided into a number of endogamous sects. Most of these sects do not allow widow marriages and divorces. In education, the community is classed as backward. They are mostly non-vegetarians. Their caste title is Mudaliar and Pillai.

Devangas

The Devangas are less numerous in the district than the Kaikolas. They are good weavers. They are divided into two sects one speaking Telugu and another Kannda. They style themselves as Chettiars. They are non-vegetarians. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. They are educationally backward. Many of them have in recent years entered business and prospered.

Ambattans

The Ambattans are the traditional barbers. They are scattered throughout the district. By the very nature of their occupation, they cannot live in any concentration in any one village. They are backward both educationally and economically. They form about 1% of the population of the district.

Asaris

The Asaris form 2% of the population of the district. The bulk of them belong to a Tamil speaking sect. Only a few belong to the Telugu speaking sect. They are engaged in their traditional occupations of goldsmithy, blacksmithy or carpentry. The persons who pursue these occupations go under the names of Thattan, Katuman and Thatchan respectively. Though they pursue different crafts, marriage alliances between the sects of different crafts, are allowed. The Tamil speaking Asaris are divided into three endogamous sects called the Pandia Kammalars, Solia Kammalars and Kongu Kammalars. Those in South Arcot belong mostly to the Solia Kammalar sect. As a caste, they deny the superiority of the Brahmins. They claim to be the descendants of Visva Karma, the celestial architect. They wear sacred thread. Educationally, they are not quite forward. Economically, also they have to improve their lot.

Kusavan

The Kusavans are the traditional mud pot makers. They are divided into several sects. They style themselves as Odayans, Velars and Chettis. They wear sacred thread and claim that they are equal in rank to the Vellalas. Economically and educationally this community has much to improve.

Oddars

The Oddars are Telugu speaking people. They are tall and well built and generally very hard working. They are known as well sinkers, road workers, stone breakers and as masons. They move from place to place in search of work and live in temporary huts erected near the workspots. They style themselves as Oddars and Boyars. Educationally and economically they are very backward.

Sembadavans

The Sembadavans are the traditional fishermen in inland waters. They operate in rivers, tanks and channels. They are also skilled in plying boats. They are mostly demon worshippers. They allow divorces and re-marriages. They suffix a caste title of Nattans and Chettis to their names. They are generally backward both educationally and economically.

Vanians

The Vanians are also known as Chekkars. They extract oil with the help of country chekkus and sell the oil. They employ Brahmins as Purohits. They themselves wear sacred thread. They are generally backward in all areas.

Vannans

Practically, no village exists without one or two families of Vannans who are the traditional washermen. Socially, they are held a little inferior to the villagers, though there is no objection to their living in caste Hindu localities. They are generally backward in all

respects. They allow divorces and widow marriages. Polygamy is widely practised by them. The Harijans have their own washermen who go by the name of Puthirai Vannan.

Brahmins

The Brahmins are the most dynamic of the communities in the district. They form about 1.5% of the population of the district. Their concentration is mostly in towns. Though a few in the community are still engaged in their traditional occupation as priests and purohits, the bulk of them have taken to other services. They are now found in all occupations including business. The Brahmins living in the district belong mostly to the Tamil speaking sect of Smarthas. A few of them are Ayyangars. The Telugu Brahmins and the Kannada speaking Madhwas are also found in appreciable numbers in the district.

Muslims

The Muslims in the district belong mostly to the Tamil speaking sect of Labbais. They are found engaged in different occupations from agriculture to business. They live mostly in towns. They are frugal and shrewd. These qualities have enabled them to thrive in business. They are generally orthodox, but their marriage ceremonies and other social customs resemble those followed by the caste Hindus. The Muslims in the district form about 2% of the population of the district.

Christians

The Christians form about 2.8% of the population of the district. They are mostly converts from lower castes. In the economic sphere they have still to advance considerably.

CHAPTER—IV

HOUSING

This discussion is based on the data collected in houselisting done in October 1960. According to that housing census 678,773 houses existed in the district as on that date. Of these 596,145 (i.e) 87.83% were found in rural and 82,628 or 12.17% in urban areas. The proportion of rural and urban population in the district is 87.13% and 12.87%. The distribution of census houses and population between rural and urban sectors follows more or less, the same pattern.

Out of every 1,000 census houses in the district 62 were vacant and 938 occupied. Out of this 938 occupied census houses, 891 were pure or mixed dwellings and the remaining proportion of 47 were used as non-dwellings such as shops, factories, hotels, schools, places of entertainment, public health institutions etc. Out of 891 dwellings, 877 were used as pure dwellings, 8 as shop-cum-dwellings and 6 as workshop-cum-dwellings. The distribution of non-dwellings is as follows:

Shops	12
Workshops and Factories	5
Educational Institutions	4
Business houses and offices	3
Restaurants	2
Hotels	1
Places of entertainment	1
Public Health Institutions	Negligible
All other cases	19

The proportion of vacant houses in the district (62) is less than the State proportion of 68. Among the occupied census houses, the district records higher proportion in the case of pure dwellings and shop-cum-dwellings, the proportionate differences being thirty six and one respectively. In all other cases the proportion is either equal or less.

The distribution of census houses between various taluks in the district is given in table IV—1.

TABLE IV-1

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant and Different types of occupied Census Houses

District/Taluk	Vacant census houses	Occupied census houses: Total	Dwelling, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings: Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work sheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes coaching and shop classes	Restaurant, sweet meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctors Clinic and Dispensaries	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
South Arcot district ...	62	938	891	877	8	6	1	12	3	5	4	2	1	N	19
Gingee taluk ...	56	944	910	894	9	7	1	8	1	3	5	1	1	N	14
Tindivanam taluk ...	68	932	886	876	6	4	1	11	2	4	4	2	1	N	21
Villupuram taluk ...	58	942	895	884	8	3	1	13	3	7	4	2	1	1	15
Tirukoilur taluk ...	83	917	873	863	6	4	1	10	2	3	4	1	1	1	21
Kallakurichi taluk ...	86	914	875	866	7	2	1	8	3	3	3	1	2	N	18
Vriddhachalam taluk ...	64	936	893	883	8	2	1	9	2	3	4	2	1	N	21
Cuddalore taluk ...	44	956	901	877	7	17	1	16	4	8	3	3	1	N	19
Chidambaram taluk ...	12	958	897	879	8	10	2	17	3	8	4	5	1	1	20

Table E—II exhibits the tenure status of households. The percentage of households residing in owned houses is 48 for State and 59 for district in the urban sector. The corresponding percentages are 90 and 91 respectively in the rural areas. As nearly 90% of rural houses are owned by the occupants, data on tenure status have no significance in the rural areas.

Workshops, Factories and Establishments :

A general idea of the importance of industries in the South Arcot district can be had from housing table E—III. Based on this, table IV-2 has been prepared for rural areas listing out the first nine industries, arranged in descending order of the total number of workshops and factories classified according to the product manufactured, repaired or serviced.

TABLE IV-2

Lists of Important Manufacturing Rural Industries in South Arcot district

Name of manufacturing industry	Total No. of workshops and factories in the district	Distributions in the taluks of							
		Gingee	Tindivanam	Villupuram	Tirukoilur	Kallakurichi	Vriddhachalam	Cuddalore	Chidambaram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
235 Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	2,028	236	142	67	113	73	76	1,180	141
200 Production of rice etc., by milling, dehusking etc. ...	361	50	38	29	51	20	27	53	93
369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts etc. ...	310	49	10	40	15	32	23	36	105
388 Repair of bicycles and tricyles ...	270	29	19	32	36	25	37	37	55
393 Goldsmithy ...	263	41	18	27	49	26	40	39	23
350 Earthenware and pottery ...	230	31	35	16	26	8	23	30	61
273 Tailoring ...	217	31	21	23	27	23	26	31	35
288 Manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc. ...	190	27	17	5	110	2	...	...	29
282 Carpentry ...	164	52	...	15	6	...	21	18	52

These nine industries account for 90% of the factories and workshops in the district. Cotton weaving in handloom is the leading industry and accounts for 45%.

Most of the important rural industries are dispersed in Chidambaram taluk followed by Cuddalore, Gingee and Tirukoilur. Kallakurichi is the most backward in rural industrialisation.

There is a heavy concentration of handloom weaving in cotton in Cuddalore taluk and manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo etc., in Tirukoilur. Carpentry is concentrated in Gingee and Chidambaram taluks. Rice milling, black smithy and pottery are also concentrated in Chidambaram taluk. Nearly 25% or more of the above workshops and factories in the district are concentrated in the taluks noted against each of them indicating their predominancy.

The above method of measuring the importance of industries in terms of the total number of workshops and factories will be appropriate and suited for small scale industries. But large scale industries, engaging too many workers in a single factory will not be adequately represented, for, such a factory will be counted only as one factory without assigning any weightage to its size. For instance, South Arcot district is known for its sugar industry, but this industry does not figure in the above table. So, for an appraisal of the the importance of large scale industries, the proper yard stick should be the number of workers engaged in each type of industry. An estimate of the total number of workers could be framed from table E-III, but table B-IV-C gives an actual account of such data. The following table IV-3 has therefore been prepared from table B-IV-C indicating the first eleven industries which engaged more number of workers, arranged in the descending order of importance.

TABLE IV-3

List of Important Manufacturing Rural Industries which engaged large number of workers

Name of the manufacturing industry	Total No. of workers in the industry in the district	Distribution in the taluks of							
		Gingee	Tindivanam	Villupuram	Tirukoilur	Kallakurichi	Vriddhachalam	Cuddalore	Chidambaram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
235 Cotton weaving in handloom ...	12,230	933	557	2,105	1,620	650	440	5,418	507
288 Manufacture of materials from cane, leaves bamboo etc. ...	4,778	544	908	268	571	1,076	443	377	591
350 Earthenware and pottery ...	3,856	487	538	571	487	455	325	544	449
289 Carpentry ...	3,394	194	267	296	415	493	566	658	505
231 Cotton spinning ...	2,146	113	245	309	405	717	78	141	138
393 Goldsmithy ...	2,011	192	220	284	284	331	262	229	209
369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts etc. ...	1,875	221	221	235	257	277	209	208	247
207 Production of edible fats and oils ...	1,399	89	137	145	189	211	264	199	165
273 Tailoring ...	1,288	161	151	149	147	135	162	217	166
200 Production of rice etc., by milling, dehusking etc. ...	1,185	108	122	146	94	38	77	310	290
201 Production of sugar and syrup from sugar-cane in mills ...	1,118	...	8	151	6	...	4	949	...

It will be noticed that repair of bicycle and tricycle does not assume any importance in the above statement. But cotton spinning, production of edible fats and oils and production of sugar which had an insignificant position in terms of number of industrial units assume importance in terms of number of industrial workers. Cotton spinning is concentrated in Kallakurichi and production of sugar in Cuddalore taluk.

For the urban sector, the total number of industrial units is exhibited in table IV-4.

TABLE IV - 4

List of Important Manufacturing Urban Industries in South Arcot district

Name of manufacturing industry	Total No. of workshops and factories in the district	Distribution in the taluks of: Gingee	Tindivanam	Villupuram	Tirukoilur	Kallakurichi	Vriddhachalam	Cuddalore	Chidambaram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
235 Cotton Weaving in hondlooms ...	1,024	No urban area in the taluk	51	...	1	1	...	523	449
273 Tailoring ...	495		35	102	39	14	24	159	122
393 Goldsmithy ...	347		36	64	22	20	20	80	105
388 Repair of bicycles and tricycles ...	275		26	44	19	12	16	87	71
200 Production of rice etc., by milling-dehusking etc. ...	213		42	25	18	22	10	52	44
369 Manufacture of sundry hardwers such as buckets, bolts etc. ...	115		12	23	7	9	14	47	39
384 Repairing and sevicing of motor vehicles ...	76		22	15	1	4	9	13	12
205 Bakery ...	57		4	11	5	3	3	12	19
302 Printing ...	53		4	...	7	...	4	16	22

The first six are common industries both in rural and urban sector. The remaining three industries of repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, bakery and printing predominate only in the urban sector. The nine important industries listed account for 81% of the total industries in the urban sector.

Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks have 1,872 important industries within their boundaries out of 2,691 in the district. This works out to 70%. Besides, these two taluks hold the first rank for all the industries except repairing and servicing of motor vehicles. In the latter Tindivanam holds the first rank.

The importance of industries with reference to their labour force was discussed with the help of table B-IV-C for rural areas. But this table does not give taluk break-up for urban sector. So, estimates have been framed from E-III table for the urban sector and are presented in table IV-5.

TABLE IV - 5

List of Important Manufacturing Urban Industries which Engaged Large Number of Workers

Name of manufacturing industry	Total No. of workshops and factories in the district	Distribution in the taluks of							
		Gingee	Tindivanam	Villupuram	Tirukoilur	Kallakurichi	Virddhachalam	Cuddalore	Chidambaram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
235 Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	3441	No. urban areas in the taluk	94	...	...	...	...	1,801	1,546
273 Tailoring ...	947		20	635	97	11	7	124	53
393 Goldsmithy ...	943		107	134	70	56	76	168	332
200 Production of rice, etc., by milling, dehusking etc. ...	891		175	106	57	143	32	222	156
384 Repairing and servicing of motar vehicles ...	445		65	75	4	12	110	142	37
369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts etc. ...	406		34	98	15	36	28	132	63
207 Production of edible fats and oils ...	405		37	152	4	4	49	147	12
302 Printing ...	246		30	...	14	...	53	50	99
388 Repair of bicycle and tricycle ...	215		16	18	8	10	12	112	39

It will be seen that all the industries except bakery lose their significance when measured in terms of the number of workers engaged in such industries. On the other hand, production of edible fats and oils assumes importance. This industry is predominent in Villupuram and Cuddalore taluks.

Material of wall and Roof

The quality of a house is to a large extent determined by the material used for its construction either on the basis of the number of people who have to reside in it or on the basis of the use to which the census house is to be put. More so is the case with the census houses which are used as dwellings. As such, any improvement in the economic standard of the owner is reflected by his desire to use better quality material in the construction of his house both for wall and roof. Thus, any discussion based on the material of the wall and roof will throw considerable light on the standard of habitation available in different parts.

The overall picture of the State and district may first be studied to have a comparative idea.

TABLE IV-6

Distribution of 1,000 Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwellings by Predominant Material of Wall

(Based on 20% sample)

Wall Material	Total		Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mud ...	652	800	742	834	385	545
Burnt bricks ...	229	155	144	133	481	324
Stone ...	70	28	69	24	76	56
Unburnt bricks ...	24	8	22	3	31	44
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo ...	10	2	9	1	12	4
Corrugated iron or other metal sheets ...	5	N	5	N	2	2
Timber ...	2	N	2	N	1	0
Cement Concrete ...	2	4	1	2	6	24
Other materials ...	2	N	2	N	3	N
Wall material not stated ...	4	3	4	3	3	1

N—Negligible.

The first three items are the most important wall materials both at the State and district level. Even among the first three important materials, both the rural and urban population of South Arcot district prefer mud walls than their counterparts in other districts. The urban sector of the district has also recorded a higher proportion under unburnt bricks. In spite of this backwardness in the use of wall materials, the district has indicated a preference for cement concrete than the rest of the State.

The comparative position of roof material is indicated below:—

TABLE IV - 7

Distribution of 1,000 Households Living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as Dwellings by Predominant Material of roof

Roof material	Total		Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or bamboo ...	579	814	664	848	325	565
Tiles, slate, shingle ...	328	145	276	122	481	321
Brick and lime ...	44	23	22	15	109	78
Concrete and stone slabs ...	25	14	19	11	46	34
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets ...	15	1	11	1	27	N
Asbestos, cement sheet ...	2	N	1	N	5	N
All other materials ...	4	N	4	N	4	N
Roof material not stated ...	3	3	3	3	3	2

'N' means negligible

Grass, leaves, thatch etc., account for more than 80 per cent of the roof materials in the district. This proportion is far in excess of the State percentage of 57.9. In fact, this is the only district which has recorded such a high proportion. No material except thatch has recorded higher proporation than the State. Eventhough the district does not keep pace with the State in the usage of tiles, it is the second material of importance in the district. South Arcot district indicates a preference for mud walls and thatched roof.

The following statement indicates the distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall in the various taluks of South Arcot district.

TABLE IV-8

Distribution of census households living in Census house wholly or Partly used as dwelling by predominant material of wall

Wall material	District	Gingee taluk	Tindivanam taluk	Villupuram taluk	Tirukoilur taluk	Kallakurichi taluk	Vriddhachalam taluk	Cuddalore taluk	Chidambaram taluk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mud ...	800	767	834	774	877	905	807	736	717
Burnt bricks ...	155	221	143	177	96	76	156	187	200
Stone ...	28	6	14	40	19	7	20	46	53
Unburnt bricks ...	8	1	3	3	5	8	8	8	21
Cement concrete ...	4	N	N	2	0	0	7	18	1
Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo ...	2	2	3	1	N	N	1	3	3
Timber ...	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0
C. I. Sheets or other ...	N	0	0	0	0	N	0	1	0
All other material ...	N	0	N	0	N	0	N	N	N
Wall material not stated ...	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	5

'N' means negligible

In all the taluks, more than 70 per cent of the houses are constructed with mud walls. Kallakurichi records the highest percentage of 91 followed by Tirukoyilur (88)

Burnt brick is the second predominant material in the district. Gingee records the highest proportion of 221 followed by Chidambaram (200.)

Compared to other taluks, Chidambaram, Cuddalore and Villupuram have recorded higher proportion of stone walls. Chidambaram has also recorded higher proportion in unburnt bricks and Cuddalore in cement concrete.

On the whole, Chidambaram taluk assumes the first place with about 25 per cent of the houses either with stone or burnt brick as wall material, followed by Cuddalore and Gingee (both 23 per cent).

The use of roof material is indicated in the following statement:—

TABLE IV-9

Distribution of households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by prodominent material of roof

Roof material	District	Gingee taluk	Tindivanam taluk	Villupuram taluk	Tirukoilur taluk	Kallakurichi taluk	Vriddhachalam taluk	Cuddalore taluk	Chidambaram taluk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or bamboo ...	814	752	848	806	904	910	829	754	721
Tiles, slate, shingle ...	145	230	111	128	59	48	137	189	259
Bricks, and lime ...	23	7	22	42	17	20	13	46	9
Concrete and stone slabs ...	14	9	17	21	17	16	14	10	7
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets ...	1	N	0	N	N	0	5	N	N
Asbestos, cement sheets ...	N	0	N	0	0	0	1	N	N
All other material ...	N	0	N	N	0	N	0	N	0
Roof material not stated ...	3	2	2	3	3	6	1	1	4

"N" Means negligible.

More than 70 per cent of the houses in all the taluks use thatched roofing. Kallakurichi and Tirukoilur taluks have the highest proportions of 910 and 904 respectively. The lowest proportions are noticed in Chidambaram (721), Gingee (752) and Cuddalore (754). These three taluks have recorded the highest proportions of 259, 230 and 189 against tiles. Cuddalore has also recorded high proportion against brick and lime and Villupuram, against brick and lime and concrete and stone slabs.

It can reasonably be assumed that more the number of houses with walls built of burnt bricks and stones and less the number of houses with kutcha roof more is the economic prosperity. Thus Chidambaram, Gingee and Cuddalore are the taluks where the conditions of housing are better.

House holds: break-up by number of rooms

Any house which does not provide accommodation at the rate of one room for every two persons can reasonably be assumed to involve overcrowding. The average size of a household in Madras State is 4.62. As such, a house with three rooms will provide sufficient accommodation for a family in Madras State. Therefore, if a place has very large proportion of houses with less than 3 rooms, then it can be considered as backward.

Households in occupation of no regular room and one room, prima facie, suffer from poor accommodation. One hundred and twenty six out of every 1,000 households in the rural areas of South Arcot district occupy no regular room as against 47 for the State. This is the highest proportion of all the districts in the State. Regarding one roomed houses, South Arcot records a proportion of 631 as against 676 for the State. Combining the two cases of no regular room and one room, the proportion works out to 757 as against 723 for the State, indicating that the rural sector of South Arcot is one of the backward districts in the State in regard to accommodation facilities.

In the urban sector, South Arcot district records a combined proportion of 633 households with no regular room and one room as against the State proportion of 609. Here again, the district indicates poor accommodation.

Households occupying two rooms are generally the pattern of housing found among the lower middle class people of the State. In the rural areas of Madras State, 176 households out of 1,000 live in two rooms while in the urban the corresponding proportion is 217. As against these State proportions, the proportions for South Arcot district work out to 161 and 204 respectively indicating a lower proportion than the State. The rural proportion falls below the urban proportion indicating that the conditions of housing found in the urban sector are better than those in the rural sector.

Households in possession of three rooms and above can generally be assumed to have adequate accommodation for a comfortable living. On this assumption, the rural areas of South Arcot can be assigned the tenth rank with a proportion of 54 households living in three rooms and above out of every 1,000 households which is far less than the State average of 84. This fact confirms the backwardness of district in regard to accommodation facilities. In case of urban, South Arcot gets the eleventh rank with a proportion of 139 out of 1,000 as against a State average of 169.

Let us now examine the adequacy of accommodation within the taluks of South Arcot district by analysing the table IV-10.

TABLE IV-10

Proportion of households occupying 3 and more roomed houses per 1,000 total households

Taluks	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
District average	54	139
Gingee taluk	86	No urban area
Tindivanam taluk	76	131
Villupuram taluk	79	147
Tirukoilur taluk	42	122
Kallakurichi taluk	39	58
Vriddhachalam taluk	33	75
Cuddalore taluk	56	177
Chidambaram taluk	42	125

The disparity between the rural and urban sectors is small in the taluks of Kallakurichi and Vriddhachalam and large in Cuddalore and Chidambaram. The rural sector of Gingee and Villupuram and the urban sector of Villupuram and Cuddalore have better accommodation.

Now, let us turn our attention to aspects of overcrowding (i.e) the average number of persons in a household and the average number of persons occupied per room. The number of persons per household will help the reader to have a general idea of the size of household whereas the number of persons per room is the important factor for consideration.

The average size of a rural household for the State is 4.57 and that of urban sector is 4.76. The corresponding sizes for the South Arcot district are 4.68 and 4.72 respectively. The district has recorded bigger size of household in the rural sector whereas it has smaller size of household in the urban sector.

The average size in each taluk is presented in the following table :—

TABLE IV-11

Average number of persons per household

Taluks	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
District average	4.65	4.64	4.73
Gingee taluk	4.73	4.73	No urban area
Tindivanan taluk	4.76	4.74	4.90
Villupuram taluk	4.85	4.85	4.85
Tirukoilur taluk	4.74	4.75	4.52
Kallakurichi taluk	4.66	4.65	4.82
Vriddhachalam taluk	4.37	4.35	4.60
Cuddalore taluk	4.69	4.73	4.57
Chidambaram taluk	4.51	4.42	4.90

Vriddhachalam taluk has recorded smaller size of household than the district both in the rural and urban sectors. Chidambaram has recorded smaller size in rural but bigger size in urban whereas Tirukoilur and Cuddalore have recorded smaller size in urban and bigger size in rural. These two are the only two taluks where the size of urban household is smaller than that of rural.

Another important factor is the average number of persons per room in each category of house, which is indicated in the following statement.

TABLE IV - 12

Average number of persons per room

State/ district/taluk	Average number of persons per room in houses with: All cases combined	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras State ...	3.03	4.21	2.58	1.91	1.59	1.16
South Arcot district ...	3.32	4.29	2.68	1.95	1.71	1.23
Gingee taluk ...	3.29	4.39	2.69	1.75	1.74	1.27
Tindivanam taluk ...	3.16	4.35	2.68	1.85	1.67	1.17
Villupuram taluk ...	3.20	4.38	2.73	2.03	1.65	1.28
Tirukoilur taluk ...	3.47	4.37	2.78	2.08	1.78	1.10
Kallakurichi taluk ...	3.41	4.32	2.66	2.09	1.76	1.18
Vriddhachalam taluk ...	3.55	4.20	2.45	1.99	1.44	1.34
Cuddalore taluk ...	3.22	4.24	2.74	1.84	1.86	1.36
Chidambaram taluk ...	3.32	4.18	2.62	3.08	1.66	1.03

It will be clear from the above table that average number of persons living in a room is more in the district than in the State, indicating that the district is a more congested one. The wider gap between State and district is noticed in the case of houses with four rooms.

The fluctuation of average within the district is less than that of district and State.

In general, overcrowding is more marked in Tirukoilur, Kallakurichi and Chidambaram taluks.

CHAPTER—IV

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

South Arcot district holds an important place in the field of agriculture. Next to Thanjavur, South Arcot has the largest net sown area in the State. During 1960-61, the percentage of net sown area to the total area of the district was 50.6. Out of a total geographical extent of 2,693,142 acres, the net area sown in the district is 1,361,760 acres where some crop or other is sown. The total uncultivable area in the district is estimated at 948,221 acres which is 35.2% of the total geographical area. The uncultivable area includes area under forests, barren and uncultivable land, land put to non-agricultural uses, permanent pastures, grazing lands and lands under miscellaneous crops and groves. More than 50% of the area of the district has been brought under plough and a good part of this acreage is used for double crop and sometimes even for a third crop. The improved irrigational facilities afforded by the Sathanur and Vidur Projects and several minor irrigation works have been fully utilised-to increase the agricultural productivity of the district. The Chidambaram taluk in particular may be distinguished from others in that it resembles more the deltaic area of the neighbouring Thanjavur district with its alluvial soil and good irrigational facilities.

Paddy is cultivated in all taluks. It is more extensively grown in Chidambaram taluk. Next to paddy comes varagu. It is grown on a large scale in the taluks of Vriddhachalam, Tindivanam and Kallakurichi. Groundnut is raised extensively in all taluks except Chidambaram. South Arcot district has the largest area in the State under groundnut. Sugarcane is next in importance as commercial crop and is grown extensively in Cuddalore and Villupuram taluk. Gingelly is raised in all taluks, the largest extent being in Vriddhachalam, Cuddalore and Villupuram. The district is mainly agricultural in character and 35.8% of the total population are engaged in agriculture. In 1960–1961 the area under food crops in the district formed 72.8% of total area sown.

The crops grown in the district can be conveniently grouped into two, viz., the cereals and pulses which come under food crops and others, cash crops or commercial crops. Important among cereals are paddy, varagu, cholam, cumbu, ragi etc. Important varieties of pulses are red grams, green grams and black grams. Chief commercial crops of the district are groundnut, sugarcane, gingelly etc.

Paddy

Paddy is the staple diet of the people of the district. In 1960–1961, paddy crop covered an extent of 691,251 acres including the area under second and third crops. The rice production of the district in 1960–1961 was 409,260 tons. The important regions of its cropping are Chidambaram, Villupuram, Tindivanam, Tirukoilur and Cuddalore taluks. In Chidambaram taluk paddy is found to cover nearly 75% of the total area while in other taluks mentioned above it covers only as much as 25 to 30 per cent of the area. In the other taluks of the district like Gingee, Kallakurichi and Vriddhachalam, paddy is cropped in a very limited area. The shorter-term and long-term crops, called the Kar and Samba respectively are raised in the region. The Agricultural Department has introduced new and improved strains of seeds like GEB 24, CO2, ADT 1 and 2, PLR 1 and 2, COL 19, BAM 3, TKM 6 etc. and these have made the old strains of seeds like kuruvai, ottadam, samba, komban, vadasamba etc. disappear.

Paddy cultivation has undergone considerable improvement in the district. The acreage under paddy crop has increased as also the yield. The acreage under paddy during 1950–1951 was only 455,971 and the yield was 252,960 tons. Thus during the decade 1951–1961, the area under paddy cultivation has gone up by 51.6% while the yield has gone up by 61.8%.

Varagu

Among dry grains raised in the district, varagu is the most important. In 1960–1961, the district occupied the second position (after Tiruchirapalli which is the first) in the area under cultivation of varagu. The area is 139,560 acres and the yield is 79,600 tons. Compared to 1950–1951, the area under varagu cultivation has gone down by 9,567 acres (6.4%) while the yield has increased by 14,690 tons or 22.6%.

Ragi, Cumbu etc.

Cumbu is the most important dry grain of the region for it is the only crop raised universally in unirrigated lands of the district. However, it is raised only to a very small extent in Cuddalore, Tindivanam Villupuram and Chidambaram taluks. Ragi also is an important food crop raised in the district. It occupies an area of 66,639 acres as in 1960–1961 and the production is 29,450 tons. There has been considerable improvement in this crop also during the decade. As

regards cumbu, the Agricultural Department has introduced a few better strains like EC. 593 (CO1), EC. 3755 (CO 2) etc. These new strains are gaining popularity among the ryots. In 1950–1951 ragi and cumbu were sown in 69,494 and 118,210 acres respectively. In 1960–1961, the figures have changed to 66,639 and 119,188 acres. However, no increase has been recorded in the production of these food crops.

Cholam

Cholam is cultivated in the district over an area of 130,114 acres and yields 20,920 tons. The yield per acre is the poorest in the State being 360 lbs. Its straw is used as fodder. Cholam is raised on lighter soils. Cumbu, ragi, varagu and cholam are consumed by the poorer sections of the people.

Other cereals

Among other food crops raised in the district are maize (area 140 acres), korra (area 4,996 acres) and samai (area 3,650 acres). In all, an area of 1,155,968 acres is under cultivation of cereals in the district now. Production of maize, korra and samai are 60 tons, 2,210 tons and 790 tons respectively.

Pulses

Only 44,246 acres are being utilised for the production of pulses. Red and black grams are the most important varieties grown in this district. With an acreage of 13,087 under red gram and 13,854 under black gram, they cover over 60% of the total area in which pulses are sown in the district. Other varieties that are being raised in a few acres are bengal gram, green gram and horse gram. The production of red and black grams in the district is 2,800 tons and 1,500 tons respectively. Pulses occupy relatively less fertile and inadequately irrigated area in the district.

Commercial crops

Sugarcane : The chief commercial crop of the district is sugarcane. This crop is raised on wet lands in rotation with paddy or some other wet crops once in three or four years. Sometimes it is raised as a mixed crop along with indigo. Principal regions of sugarcane cultivation are Nellikuppam in Cuddalore taluk, neighbourhoods of Chidambaram and scattered regions in Kallakurichi, Gingee, Vriddhachalam and Tirukoilur taluks. With a total extent of 34,234 acres under sugarcane, South Arcot ranks third in the State in the cultivation of this crop, after Coimbatore and North Arcot districts. Sugarcane is raised on fine fertile soil with good drainage facilities. The present production of sugarcane in the district is 1,072,160 tons. The area under sugarcane and production in 1950-1951 were 29,483 acres and 87,190 tons respectively. These figures bear testimony to the improvements made in the district during the decade 1951-1961 in sugarcane cultivation. Two important varieties of cane raised in the district are the Rastali and the Nanal Karumbu. Of these, the former is the finer variety. A little of the Muritius variety is also found in the region. New strains of seeds like J 247 and Figi B have been introduced in the district and these have become more popular than the old ones. Still better breeds like CO 419, CO 449, CO 527 are being introduced in the region. The services rendered by the Agricultural Research Station at Palur in this connexion are indeed commendable. The East India Distillaries and the Sugar Factory at Nellikuppam have greatly encouraged the progress of sugarcane cultivation in the district.

Groundnut

Another important cash crop of the district, groundnut is being grown extensively in all areas of the district except Chidambaram taluk. It is raised in various types of soils, even though it is best suited to soil of fine sandy loam variety. The chief varieties of groundnut raised in the district were the Maryambique, the Spanish peanut and the Pollachi red types. The new strains introduced in the district are TMV 1, TMV 2 and TMV 3. The area under groundnut in 1950-1951 was 398,586 acres and in 1960-1961 it was 325,302 acres. Groundnut production in the district has also gone down from 169,400 tons in 1950-1951 to 157,770 during 1960-1961. The yield per acre has, however, gone up from 925 lbs. in 1950-1951 to 1,086 lbs. in 1960-1961.

Gingelly seeds

Yet another crop of some significance in the district is gingelly. It is raised over 40,671 acres in the region yielding 5,030 tons. Improved strains that have been introduced are TMV 1, TMV 2 and TMV 3.

Other crops

Cashew is grown in the arid deep red soil in Cuddalore taluk and in the Chidambaram taluk. Tobacco is grown extensively in Vriddhachalam, Chidambaram and Kallakurichi taluks. Uppam variety of cotton is cultivated in the Vriddhachalam taluk and NCW 1 and P216F cotton are cultivated in the Villupuram and Cuddalore taluks. Plantain is grown largely in the Gingee taluk. There are over 10,000 acres under condiments and spices of which mention may be made of chillies, coriander, tamarind and turmeric.

During 1960-1961, 72.8% of the total sown area in the district represented food crops while the balance of 27.2% represented non-food crops. The district had its share of development in the field of agriculture during the Five Year Plans. The developmental and other agricultural extension projects have resulted in increased agricultural output in the region. The gross cultivated area in the district in 1960-1961 is 1,795,443 acres which represents 66.7% of the total area of the district. The percentage of area sown more than once to the total area was 16.1 and the percentage of net sown area to the total area was 50.6. The district having unpredictable rainfall depends for irrigation on canals, wells and tanks. In irrigation the district comes third after Thanjavur and Chingleput with 49.9% of net area irrigated to the net area sown. The net area irrigated in the district is 679,304 acres. Techniques of farming are being improved in the district. Electric as well as oil engine pumps are being used widely. There are 9,823 oil engines and 7,492 electric pumps in the district (according to the Livestock Census of 1961). The Agricultural Department is popularising more and more new breeds of seeds. The crude and out dated agricultural implements are gradually being discarded and the Department of Agriculture has introduced improved implements for better out-turn which are gaining popularity. Use of fertilisers have also increased though not to a satisfactory level. During 1960-1961 nearly 60,039 maunds of green manure seeds have been distributed in the district. Coupled with the plan activities and the Grow More Food Campaign, the introduction of better seeds and improved manuring procedures have enabled South Arcot district to make rapid strides in the agricultural sector. During the Plan period, State Seed Farms have been opened in Neyveli, Vellappakkam, Vandarayanpet, Vadakkanandal and Shatia Tope. The seeds are distributed to a few ryots through Agricultural Departments. These seeds which are of good quality increase the agricultural productivity. The agriculturists are enthusiastic of Japanese method of cultivation, use of fertilisers and good seeds, planting in rows, deep ploughing etc. and these are being implemented by a few. Tractors and bull-dozers are being lent to ryots on a rental basis as also dusters and sprayers for plant protection. Measures for conservation, plant protection and increasing plant nutrition have also been taken during the plan period. Irrigation works have been improved. With the further augmentation of irrigational facilities and the adoption of scientific cultivation techniques, the district has wide scope for accelerating its agricultural prosperity. The work of the two Agricultural Research Stations at Tindivanam and Palur is commendable.

Animal husbandry

The absence of any distinctive breed of cattle in the district is conspicuous. The indigenous cattle which are of inferior breed are fit only for ploughing. Good and improved breeds of cattle are imported from Mysore and other neighbouring areas. The inadequate fodder and the dependence on straw may be attributed as the causes for the inferior quality of the catttle. Now-a-days fodder cultivation is being encouraged and veterinary assistance rendered. Under the various schemes, pedigree and stud bulls are being distributed. There are two veterinary hospitals at Cuddalore and Kallakurichi and nine major and minor dispensaries for treating cattle diseases and for performing castrations.

During the First Plan Period, a veterinary hospital at Kattumannarkoil was opened. Further, stud bulls, Murra buffaloes, Kangayam bulls and Sindhi bulls were distributed at subsidised rates. Two Artificial Insemination Centres were opened in Cuddalore and Kallakurichi in 1958 and 1959 respectively. The absence of good pastures and grass lands is a great handicap for the district in its effort to improve animal husbandry. The number of bulls in the district under the Livestock Improvement Scheme increased to 51 at the end of Second Plan from 30 at the end of the First Plan. According to the 1961 Cattle Census, the population of the cattle in the district is as follows :—

	Total	Males	Females
Cattle :			
Below 3 years	275,605	N.A.	N.A.
Over 3 years	1,138,201	673,928	464,273
	1,413,806		

	Total	Males	Females
Buffaloes :			
Below 3 years	57,292	N.A.	N.A.
Over 3 years	162,880	72,176	90,704
	220,172		

Total bovine	1,633,978
Sheep	460,227
Goats	391,320
Others (Horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, camels and pigs)	130,175
Total livestock	2,615,700
Poultry (fowls, ducks and others)	736,428

CHAPTER—VI

IRRIGATION

The district has an average rainfall of 1,182.9 millimetres every year and is favoured by both the approaching south-west and retreating north-east monsoons. Nevertheless, due to the uncertain character of the rainfall in the region as also the inferior quality of the soils and physiographic conditions, the district has to depend on irrigation to sustain its agriculture. Soil of the district is mostly of the red ferruginous type—very often, sandy and highly arenaceous, especially in the coastal taluks of Tindivanam, Cuddalore and Chidambaram. The sub-soil is found to be rocky and the surface soil very poor in quality. The fine fertile soil of the black type—mostly of the clayey and loamy varieties which retain moisture for long periods and require less of watering and irrigational facilities—is found only in limited regions like Vriddhachalam taluk and parts of Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks. The annual rainfall in the district during 1960-1961 was 1,456.1 millimetres and the number of rainy days was 53. The red ferruginous soil which covers 65% of the geographical area of the district, requires constant watering and hence for such soils irrigation is a necessity.

In 1960-1961, the net area irrigated in the district was 679,304 acres which formed 49.9% of the net area sown.

Chief sources of irrigation

The chief sources of irrigation in the district are the few rivers and the large number of jungle streams that branch off from them. Besides these, major sources are the tanks, wells, and spring channels, the last mentioned source constituting an unique feature of this district. The spring channels are dug in the sandy river beds in order to exploit the under-flow when the freshes in these rivers have ceased. This method is very often practised in Tirukoilur and Villupuram taluks, particularly along the beds of rivers, Malattar and Ponnaiyar. Some of these spring channels are large enough to irrigate 200 to 500 acres of land. There are numerous irrigation wells and some rain-fed tanks in the district.

Rivers

The principal rivers that serve the region are the Coleroon, the Ponnaiyar, the Vellar, Gadilam and the Manimukhtanadi. Except Ponnaiyar, the rivers are non-perennial. All these rivers run in valleys and have been harnessed for irrigation purposes by anicuts built across them at various stages of their course. Even during the last quarter of the 19th Century the significant role that irrigation has to play in the region was recognised and as a result a number of projects were taken up for execution. The importance of irrigation from rivers has considerably been increased after the execution of various projects. The rivers in the district are almost utilised to the maximum for purposes of irrigation.

The important irrigation projects of the district are the Tirukoilur Anicut, the Vriddhachalam Anicut, the Pelandorai Anicut, the Shatia Tope Project and the Tholudur Project System. The important irrigation projects undertaken during the Plan periods are the Sathanur Dam and the Vidur Reservoir Project across Varahanadi. The Tirukoilur Anicut, built across river Ponnaiyar is 1497 feet long. Five Channels namely the Pambai Channel, the Raghavaiyan Channel, the Vedamarudur Channel, the Shittalingamadam Channel and the Mellattar Channel take off from the reservoir here and help to irrigate quite a considerable area in the district. This system irrigates 27,331 acres under the first crop and about 5,278 acres under the second crop. (The Vriddhachalam Anicut Project is on the river Manimukthanadi. It has now got an ayacut extending over 11,332 acres under the first crop and about 1,039 acres under the second crop.) The Pelandorai Anicut is situated south of Vriddhachalam. Lands lying south of Vellar are benefited by this project to the extent of 14,222 acres for the first crop and 1,639 acres for the second crop. The Srimushnam region in Chidambaram taluk is specially indebted to this project for the virtually barren tracts here have been made into fertile lands. The Shatia Tope Anicut across Vellar river irrigates considerable extent of land through its major supply source, the Vellar Rajan Channel and the surplus water is let into the Wallajah tank and later into the Perumal tank. The project irrigates annually 34,498 acres under the first crop and 18,054 acres under the second crop. The Tholudur Project was the culmination of various schemes evolved to utilise the surplus waters of the Vellar river. The project is otherwise called Willington Reservoir, and is situated just a few miles off Tittagudi and helps to irrigate considerable area in the district. The Lower Anicut Project on the Coleroon serves this district though it is situated in Thanjavur district. Veeranam tank, one of the biggest irrigation tanks in the State forms part of the Lower Coleroon Anicut System. This tank has a water spread area of 15 square miles at full tank level. The project ensures constant supply to Vadavur tank which also plays a significant role in the irrigation of the district. Major supply

sources from the anicut are the Vadavur Channel and the North Rajan Vaikkal Channel. The Sathanur Dam begun during the First Plan in North Arcot district near Tiruvannamalai now irrigates about 6,000 acres under the first crop itself in the Tirukoilur taluk of the district. The Vidur Reservoir Project consists of a storage reservoir across the Varahanadi in Tindivanam taluk formed by a dam of 19,540 feet in length. Over 2,000 acres of lands are benefited by this project. This project has converted several barren areas in Tindivanam and Villupuram taluks into cultivable areas.

In addition to the above, there are several small and minor irrigation schemes that serve the district. Important among them are the following:-

Alangal Channel which takes off from the Ponnaiyar irrigates over 10,000 acres. The Ellis Choultry Anicut near Villupuram ensures irrigation to an already existing ayacut of 15,340 acres and extends irrigational facilities to a new ayacut extending over 800 acres. The few channels that serve this anicut are the Maragathapuram-Alangal Channel, the Valerda Reddy Channel and the Erralur Channel. The Vadakkanandal Anicut built across river Gomukanadi irrigates 600 acres. The Mehamattur Anicut Project across Manimuktanadi ensures regular supply to a chain of nine tanks. The Vidur Project costs the exchequer Rs. 67.49 lakhs and it has been estimated that the resultant increase in food production will be of the order of 1,350 tons. Water was let out for irrigation from this reservoir in December 1959 and in 1960-1961, 2,500 acres of land benefited by this project. The Sathanur Dam benefits 5,800 acres in South Arcot district. Its estimated total cost is Rs.258 lakhs and its height is 147 ft. The first stage of this project was completed in the year 1958. There are four anicuts across the Gadilam river and they are the Dama, the Tiruvadi, the Vanamadevi and Tiruvendipuram Anicuts. The area under the Gadilam Channels contains good soils and the supply here is almost perennial. Of the big projects existing prior to 1947 was the Big Tholadur Project which cost Rs.26.23 lakhs. The costs of other projects were : Shatia Tope Anicut System, Rs. 11.86 lakhs; Pelandorai Anicut System, 6.92 lakhs ; Tirukoilur Anicut System, 4.51 lakhs and Vriddhachalam Anicut System 2.40 lakhs. There are three reservoirs in the district and in 1960-1961, there were 500 canals of a total length of 7,988 miles (12,855 kilometres). The net area irrigated in the district through canals in 1950-1951 was 193,459 acres but it was only 192,843 acres in 1960-1961.

Tanks

There are numerous tanks in the district which apart from the various irrigation projects detailed above increase the irrigational facilities available. The tanks are fed by river channels and rain. There are 2,708 tanks in the district at present, out of which 1,254 are with ayacuts of 100 acres or more while 1,454 are with ayacuts of less than 100 acres. Most important among the major tanks of the district are the Viranam tank, the Wallajah tank, the Perumal tank etc. The Viranam tank in Chidambaram taluk is said to be the biggest in the district, has an ayacut of over 43,500. acres. It has 23 sluices and most important among them are the Budangudi, the Parappanathan and Karungul. The tank is silted by the Vadavur Channel and other jungle streams. Lands in the vicinity of the tank have become fertile as result of the rich silt deposits. The Wallajah tank in the Cuddalore taluk is a small reservoir near Shatia Tope Anicut. It gets its supplies from the Shatia Tope Anicut through the Ranjan Vaikkal Channel. This tank has an ayacut extending to over 10,950 acres in Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks. The surplus supplies received by this tank are passed on into the Perumal tank. With a bund seven miles long and an average width of one mile, the Perumal tank has next to Viranam tank the largest superficial area. The tank is fed by the Vellar and Coleroon rivers and its surplus waters are let out into the Uppanar. The Ponneri tank in the Chidambaram taluk receives supply from the Lower Anicut through the Viranam tank. It irrigates about 3,500 acres. The Valavanur, Pakkam and Anangur tanks in the Villupuram taluk as also the Tirukoilur tank get their supplies from open channels from Ponnaiyar. In addition to the above, there are a number of small tanks with smaller ayacuts. The channels of anicuts are utilised to store water in tanks. Albeit restoration and renovation of tanks have taken place under the Grow More Food Campaign and the Tank Restoration Scheme, no fresh tanks are being dug in modern times. In fact the number of tanks in the district has gone down from 2,731 in 1950-1951 to 2,708 in 1960-1961 when there has been no change in the area of the district. This reveals that 23 tanks have been closed during the decade 1951-1961. The area irrigated by tanks during 1950-1951 in the district was 148,999 and in 1960-1961 it has risen to 299,128 acres. Fresh tanks are not being dug and this is a noticeable feature in the State as a whole. The number of tanks is on the decline. Small rainfed tanks are found mainly in Kallakurichi, Gingee and Tirukoilur taluks. Several major irrigation tanks are under the charge of Public Works Department.

The Ponnaiyar river feeds several tanks in Tirukoilur, Cuddalore and Villupuram taluks.

Wells

Wells play a significant role in the irrigation set-up of the district. Over 65,000 wells are used in the district for irrigation. Besides these, are the tube wells which are gaining popularity in the region. Consequent on the liberal subsidies granted to the ryots for the construction of wells under the Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works Schemes, well irrigation has gained a fresh momentum. There are 65, 423 wells in the district used for irrigation purposes only besides 446 tube wells. The number of tube wells in 1950-51 was only 72. Out of the 446 tube wells, 227 belong to government and 219 are private. Of the other wells, 1,944 belong to government and 63,479 are private. There are 63,508 masonry wells and 1,915 non-masonry wells. The government masonry and non-masonry wells number 1,921 and 151 respectively while the same figures under private ownership are 61,587 and 1,892 respectively. Besides 26,790 wells are used for domestic purposes only and there are 1,947 wells not in use. The area irrigated by wells in the district including tube wells is 155,676 acres. There are 41,252 wells which have independent ayacuts and 18,365 wells which supplement recognised sources of irrigation. The Grow More Food Campaign has also contributed much to the improvement of irrigational facilities in the region. Recently oil engine pumps have been installed in many places and the total number of such pumps in operation during 1960-1961 was recorded to be 5,489 as against 2,881 during 1950-1951. Electric pumps are also becoming increasingly popular. According to the quinquennial livestock Census of 1961, South Arcot district has 7,492 electric pumps. Well irrigation, thus holds a prominent place in the district. They are very common in Tindivanam and Villupuram taluks.

The extension of irrigational facilities during the first decade of planning in the district has considerably augmented the agricultural productivity. The total gross area irrigated in the district during 1950-1951 was 542,917 acres and this has risen to 829,228 acres during 1960-1961. The percentage of total gross area irrigated to the total area sown is 46.2. This trend of rapid rise is evident in respect of area irrigated under various crops also. The area irrigated under paddy increased from 378,712 acres in 1950-1951 to 636,201 acres in 1960-1961. On a rental basis, the government granted to ryots 232 oil engines and 46 electric pumpsets during the last 10 years. During 1951-1961, 243 artisan bore wells have been sunk which irrigate an area of 12,150 acres. During the past 10 years over 209 minor irrigation projects in the district, estimated to benefit a fresh acreage of 5,049 acres were carried through, of which 147 have been completed. The expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 21,85,751 and the increased production as a result of the above projects was estimated at 8,565 tons. There has been an increase of 184,000 acres which have been brought under irrigation during the decade under the Plan Projects. Spring Channels etc. which play a significant role in irrigating lands in the region have contributed towards increased agricultural activity in the area. South Arcot district stands first in the area irrigated by Spring Channels etc. with an acreage of 41,726. Among the various taluks of the district, Chidambaram commands the best and the largest irrigation facilities in the district. In Vriddhachalam taluk, the chief irrigation source is the Vellar river. Tirukoilur, Villupuram and Cuddalore taluks are also fairly well off from the irrigational viewpoint. The remaining taluks are prone to famine and drought in the event of failure of monsoon. It is the food crops which benefit the maximum out of irrigational facilities. The percentage of gross area irrigated with food crops to the total gross area irrigated works out to 90.07% and the balance of 9.93% only represents non-food crops. The figures go to prove the obvious fact that the augmentation of irrigational facilities was aimed at increased food production first and improvement of cash crop cultivation comes second.

CHAPTER — VII

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Education in South Arcot district was left to the care of private individuals during the period prior to the establishment of British rule. Serious attempts to encourage education by the State were not made before the 50s of the 19th Century. The state of education in the district during the close of the first quarter of the last century was most disquieting. The government did not consider public education its responsibility. South Arcot district, in particular, unlike other districts had no local chieftains who took pains to patronise education.

Sir Thomas Munroe's enquiry in 1822 revealed the existence of several schools in the district, and these were merely pial schools to teach the young to read, write and recite. The district was devoid of any college, which, in other districts, imparted instruction on theology, law, astronomy, etc. According to the 1822 enquiry, the district had about 875 schools with about 10,523 students. In this regard, the district was second to none except Thanjavur district and even fared better than Thanjavur in the matter of the number of scholars and their percentage to total population. While the percentage of scholars to total population in Thanjavur district was 2.0, the same in South Arcot district was reported to be 2.3. But, due to the peculiar nature of instruction imparted in the institutions then existing, the diffusion of knowledge among the masses was virtually next to nothing.

As a consequence of Munroe enquiry, the Board of Instruction was formed and it was decided to open one collectorate school and a few thahsildary schools in each district. Soon after this, the district of South Arcot came to enjoy the benefits of a collectorate school and four thahsildary schools. The collectorate school was situated at Cuddalore and the thahsildary schools at Chidambaram, Thiruvadi, Kattu Mannargudi and Tirukoilur. After some time the Filtration system was adopted by the Directors of the East India Company under which modern education was reserved for well-to-do children and not for all, and such lads were groomed so well for ultimate absorption in the Company's Civil service. The Anglo-Vernacular controversy broke out and the Board of Instruction was abolished, along with the collectorate and thahsildary schools. The Committee of Native Education was constituted, but this was soon superseded by the University Board set up in 1853.

The post of Director of Public Instruction was created in 1855 and new schemes were formulated for the opening of schools. The provincial school was opened at Cuddalore in 1853. A couple of years later, two elementary schools were also opened—one at Panruti and the other at Cuddalore. Soon, a number of schools were started in the district, at Vriddhachalam, Porto-Novo, Tiruvannamalai, Tindivanam etc. The need for education was well realised by this time and on the eve of the Acts of 1870-71, there were a number of schools in the region. Apart from the Zilla school at Cuddalore, there were nine taluk schools, six rate schools, an equal number of missionary schools and ninety-nine private-aided institutions. This marked progress in the matter of education was further augmented by the Local Funds and Towns Improvements Act of 1871. As a consequence of the stimulus gained by these Acts and the rapid rise in philanthropic movement in the educational sphere, the percentage of literates to total population began rising considerably since this period.

Elementary education

Until about 1920, the responsibility for elementary education was left in the hands of private agencies like missionaries, private individuals, local bodies etc., and the State did not interfere in their work. It was in 1920 that the Elementary Education Act was passed which provided for the setting up of an education council for each district of the State. In South Arcot district also, such a council was set up and it laid great emphasis on wide diffusion of elementary education. Measures were taken to achieve this goal. The Act was modified later and more powers were vested with the head of municipalities, district boards, etc. The District Education Council was replaced in 1939 by the Taluk Advisory Councils which were in turn abolished, a couple of years later (1941) after its powers were taken away by the Department of Education. The element of compulsion and penal powers which rested with the Municipal Chairman and Presidents of District Boards came to be transferred in 1946 to the District Education Officer. Elementary education progressed very much in the district as a result of the measures taken by the government. Much, however, remains to be done in this field. The following tables will give an idea of the general trend of the progress of elementary education in the district through the past few decades of the century:-

Agency	Number of institutions		
	1930-31	1950-51	1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Government ...	186	173	135
Others ...	2,716	1,493	1,970
Total ...	2,902	1,666	2,105

Sex	Number of pupils			
	1910-11	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Boys	55,338	111,041	105,192	154,450
Girls	6,623	22,362	47,299	78,256
Total	61,961	133,403	152,491	232,706

The two Acts enacted in the year 1871 encouraged the growth of elementary education. More and more educational institutions came to be opened because of the formation of a number of local boards and municipalities. Education was entrusted to the local bodies by the Local Funds and Town Improvements Act of 1871. Since the beginning of this century, however, the advancement of education in the region has been marked.

Secondary Education

The district witnessed far-reaching changes in the field of secondary education only after 1900. Secondary education culminated in the Matriculation Examination conducted by the Madras University until 1911, when the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination came to be conducted by the Board of Secondary Education. In the year 1925, the freedom to choose the medium of instruction was conferred on the Managers of private schools. The progress achieved in the field of Secondary Education in South Arcot district is portrayed in the following two statements which show the progress made with regard to the number of institutions as well as the number of scholars in the district.

Agency	Number of secondary schools in the district		
	1930-31	1950-51	1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Government ...	1	3	4
Others ...	15	29	76
Total ...	16	52	80

Sex	Number of pupils attending secondary schools		
	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Boys	5,458	16,346	30,622
Girls	306	2,512	7,054
Total	5,764	18,856	37,676

Collegiate Education

The private agencies and philanthropic individuals have played an important role in the field of collegiate education in the district. In this connection, the name of eminent citizens like Raja Sri M. Annamalai Chettiar, is most significant.

The first college in the region was established in 1879 and this was result of the upgrading of the hitherto Zilla School which had become very popular. The school was converted into a second grade college and was called the Town College. This institution however was short-lived. In the year 1866, another college came to be opened at Cuddalore by the Roman Catholic Missionaries. This college was located at Cuddalore and was called St. Joseph's College. St. Joseph's College remained for a short period as the sole college in the district; but this unique position did not last long. This institution also had to do away with the college departments in 1909 and the institution has since remained as a high school. For a considerably long time since this period, the district remained without a college. It was only in 1920 that the Raja of Chettinad took over a high school and upgraded it into a second grade college. In 1922, this was raised to the status of first grade college. In a few years time, a number of other colleges were also established near Chidambaram and the idea was to set up a unitary and residential university at Chidambaram. The Raja of Chettinad offered several buildings and a

sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to the government for starting this university. Accepting this offer, the government enacted the Annamalai University Act of 1928 and the university began functioning from July 1st, 1929.

This university has separate departments of arts and science which coach for B. A., B. Sc. courses. Also attached to the university are the engineering and technology departments coaching for B. E., B. E. (Chem), M. Sc., etc. There is also a department of oriental studies which prepares students for B. O. L., M. O. L., Pulavar, Vidwan and Siromani titles. The department of music here confers B. Music and Sangitha Bhushan titles. The students of this university who numbered just 1,777 during 1950-51 have now risen to 3,550. Agriculture was introduced as subject in this University in 1951-52. Facilities for research are available and research degrees like M. Sc., and Ph.D. are also conferred by this university. The university has a very big library raised at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs. This library has all facilities and possesses roughly 1.5 lakhs volumes.

There is a private-aided institution for higher studies in the district and this is the college of oriental learning, Sri Sivagnana Balaya Swamigal Tamil College at Mailam.

Changes in recent times

Since independence, several changes have been made in the field of education. A boost has been given to elementary education by the introduction of the "Basic Education System." The object of this scheme is quite laudable, namely to terminate the system of learning solely from books and give the children instead, a chance to develop the initiative, enterprise and resourcefulness in them. Basic crafts like spinning, weaving, etc. are taught so as to make the production work, the basis of learning. The aim is to convert all the existing elementary schools into basic schools for all villages with a population of over 500 persons. During 1959-60, there were 486 basic schools in the district with about 65,979 pupils.

To improve secondary education, the National Government drew up in 1948 a new revised curriculam for the State. This was prepared in consultation with experienced teachers, the public and the board of secondary education. The main features of the new scheme were the introduction of basic craft as a part of the school curriculam and the integration of history geograpy and civics into one subject under one head, namely Social Studies while other subjects retained their respective positions.

An altogether new feature in the field of education during the planning era was the introduction of adult education or social education. Even prior to independence attempts were made by private agencies like Young Men's Christian Association, etc., to promote adult education, but these attempts did not result in anything tangible. It was only after the National Government took up the matter that intensive campaigns were launched and schools were opened specifically to impart education to adults. A post of special officer for adult education was also created.

There was only one Educational Officer in the district during the beginning of the decade. But in 1957, due to the increased work of the education department, another Educational Officer was also appointed in the district.

The district also possesses a number of schools intended for scheduled castes, harijans and backward classes. In Chidambaram, two high schools for harijans - one for boys and the other for girls - are being run by the government. Besides, there are 173 elementary schools run by Harijan Welfare Department in the district. These are distributed as follows :—

	Taluks		No. of schools
1	Gingee	...	8
2	Tindivanam	...	20
3	Villupuram	...	22
4	Tirukoilur	...	12
5	Kallakurichi	...	14
6	Vriddhachalam	...	32
7	Chidambaram	...	43
8	Cuddalore	...	22

Roughly 20,000 pupils are benefited by these schools. Several concessions are offered to backward classes like mid-day meals, hostel facilities, scholarship and fee concessions etc.

Mid-day meals are provided in the other schools in the district also. roughly in about 2,500 schools 1,20,000 pupils are supplied with mid-day meals. In 1960-61, about Rs. 11 lakhs were spent on this.

In the field of training, the Annamalai University offers B.Ed. courses. Besides, with the assistance of the Government of India, training is imparted to high school

teachers under which scheme over 1,500 teachers have received training so far.

In the sphere of engineering and technical education, the university has advanced considerably. Courses are offered in civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering. M. Sc. courses are offered in chemistry etc. With the help of the Central Government, State Government and the University Grants Commission, several buildings have been constructed for the university.

Public health

South Arcot district enjoys an equable climate and there are several places in the district which are considered good for health. Except during the hot season (March - September) most of the areas of the district enjoy the cooling sea breeze. The region gets the benefit of the south-west monsoon wind through the Attur pass between the Kalrayan and the Kollimalai ranges. Though this region is endowed with such climatic conditions that are conducive for good health, the public health condition in South Arcot district is in no way enviable. Dangerous diseases do occasionally visit this district. The spread of infection is caused by pilgrims who collect in large numbers in sacred places and also by workers who gather in large numbers during the harvest seasons at places where sanitation is practically non-existent. The immediate result of this has always been the indiscriminate fouling of rivers, tanks, streams etc. that are commonly used by the public. The absence of protected water supply and the inveterate habit of the people, especially the poor and the illiterate of drinking such dirty, foul and contaminated water from tanks etc. result in spreading most of the infections.

No important step can be said to have been taken to ensure public health protection till the close of the first quarter of the present century. The Madras Towns Improvement Act and the Madras Local Funds Act under which prior to this period the local bodies were obliged to protect urban public health did not make much headway in this sphere. The Act of 1933 along with the Madras Public Health Act of 1939 is the first major step in keeping urban public health. The 1939 Act provided for the maintenance of drainage, construction of adequate number of public latrines, the prevention and eradication of infectious diseases, control and treatment of venereal diseases, provision of maternity and child welfare, proper control over the preparation and sale of foodstuffs etc. Steps were also taken by the National Government to provide necessary protected water supply under the schemes of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works. Protected water supply schemes are in operation in urban centres like Cuddalore Old Town, Chidambaram, etc. Apart from these, a number of drinking water wells have been constructed in various taluks in the district.

The major diseases which threaten the district from time to time are cholera, small-pox, leprosy, guinea worm etc. Cholera has become more or less endemic, and has taken a heavy toll of life in the district. Cholera existed in the district even during the last century. The disease has caused considerable damage during 1875-77, 1883-85, 1894-98 etc., to mention only a few dates of major out-breaks in the district. The most fatal out-break was in 1875-77 which took a toll of 43,500 persons. The subsequent out-breaks of 1883-85 and 1894-98 had lesser tolls of about 20,000 and 25,000 respectively. During the 20th Century, the disease has become less serious and less frequent. There have been out-breaks of cholera during 1908-1909, 1931, 1935, 1941-43 and 1948. The 1941-43 out-break was quite severe and the most disastrous of all during the century and claimed over 16,000 lives. The last serious attack of this dangerous disease was during 1948 when its death toll numbered to 4,000. It was only after the establishment of a separate Public Health Department in 1922 that effective measures were taken for the prevention and control of this disease.

Though primarily a disease of the rats, due to the insanitary conditions that are prevailing in our country, plague spreads among human beings also. The stringent measures taken by the authorities to eradicate this virulent disease during the decade 1940-50 have yielded encouraging results. There were just three deaths due to plague in this district during 1951 and since then the region is practically free from this deadly scourge. Important control measures are improvement of sanitation, isolation and treatment of affected individuals and mass inoculation against the disease. The use of cynogas and DDT for the destruction of rat flies etc. have also shown good results.

Small-pox which is spread by contact, either direct or indirect has not been very severe in South Arcot district. Though, however, the medical science has not provided any effective cure for this disease, yet there is a preventive in the form of vaccine. The district has seen a marked decline in the mortality rates due to small-pox in recent times. Even now, the lack of publicity regarding infection and isolation of patients

affects public health considerably. The other measures that are necessary for controlling the spread of this disease are disinfection, protection and surveillance of contacts. The incidence and mortality of small-pox have been curtailed considerably in the region. During the 20th Century, the maximum number of lives claimed by this disease was 2,932 during 1944. During 1941-50 the total number of deaths due to this disease was 7,116. This has been cut down very much and during the decade 1951-60, the mortality due to small-pox totalled 3,347. During 1960, the number of deaths was only 179.

The district suffers seriously from leprosy. During 1951 Census, the incidence of leprosy was as high as 3% of the total population. Both the neural and the lepromatous types of leprosy can be located of which the former type is non-infective and the latter highly infective. Leprosy of either kind responds to consistent and regular treatment. Establishment of special sanatoria, segregation of patients suffering from the infective type, etc. are advocated for keeping down the incidence level. Special treatment and facilities are provided for leprosy patients. Leprosy clinics are attached to the Government Headquarters hospital at Cuddalore and other government hospitals at Tindivanam, Villupuram, Chidambaram and Kallakurichi. There is a leprosy unit and study centre at Tirukoilur and two leprosy clinics at Semmedu and Veeraperumanallur. All these institutions are maintained by the government. Apart from these, there are four aided private institutions also which provide necessary treatment facilities for leprosy patients. They are the Debendranath Mullick Leprosy Home at Vadathorasalur in Kallakurichi taluk, the Kasturba Gandhi Kushta Nivarana Nilayam and the Hindu Kusht Nivaran Sangh at Malavanthangal in Gingee taluk and the Hindu Kushta Nivarana Sangh at Cuddalore.

Guinea worm and filariasis are the two other diseases which affect the district and these are endemic in character. Guinea worm is widely prevalent in a few villages in Villupuram, Cuddalore, Kallakurichi, Gingee and Tirukoilur taluks.

The incidence of malaria has been considerably reduced in the district as a a result of vigorous anti-malaria campaigns. In 1955-56 the Malaria Control Project of the Government of Madras was introduced. The introduction of National Malaria Eradication Programme which has replaced the National Malaria Control Project and its vigorous anti-malaria campaign has decreased the chances of increased incidence of malaria in the district in future.

Respiratory diseases claim on an average 3,200 to 3,250 lives a year in the district. During 1951 its mortality was as high as 3,664, but by 1960 it has come down to 2,511. The maximum number of deaths recorded by it was during 1953 when it took away 5,157 lives.

Dysentry and diarrhoea are the other diseases which have fairly heavy incidence and considerable mortality. These diseases account on an average for about 2,000 to 3,000 deaths in a year. During 1960 the deaths due to these diseases were more than 2,735. The corresponding position at the opening of the decade (1951) was 3,533.

Data on maternal mortality are available only from 1959. Maternal mortality seems to be quite heavy in the district. It was 320 during 1959 and 270 during 1960. The decline in maternal mortality depends on the provision of greater facilities for ante and post natal care.

Medical facilities

Provision of medical facilities for the common man was a myth than a reality till the middle of the 19th Century. It is only since 1840 that more civil hospitals and dispensaries were opened for the general public. One such dispensary was opened in 1840 at Cuddalore and another at Cuddalore Old Town in 1860. Local bodies began to open more dispensaries with the result that at the beginning of the 20th Century, there were 24 such institutions. In the administrative set-up of the department, the Zilla Surgeons came to be designated as Civil Surgeons and they were placed in charge of medical relief work in each district. These Civil Surgeons were later made District Health Officers. After a short period, the posts of District Health Officers were replaced by those of District Medical Officers with Assistant Surgeons to assit in their work.

Under the enactments of 1871, the local bodies were obliged to manage the medical institutions. But after realising the need to set up model medical institutions, the government once again took over the management of all medical institutions in district and taluk headquarters. The district benefited from these changes along with other districts of the State.

The government started a subsidised scheme of Rural Medical Reliefs under which subsidies were paid both by the government and the local body to medical practitioners who settled down and gave free treatment in rural areas. The newly formed District Board

also opened a number of dispensaries in rural areas thus meeting the needs of rural areas to an extent. As a result of the several measures taken by the government, the district now possesses a number of government and local fund hospitals and dispensaries besides a few private and aided medical institutions.

A detailed list of medical institutions classified by category and management with related data is furnished later. A scrutiny of the same will reveal that considerable advance has been made in the district in the matter of providing medical facilities in the district. At the close of the decade 1951-60, there existed 9 hospitals and 4 dispensaries. Apart from these, there are 10 Primary Health Centres and other medical institutions run by private parties and institutions. Though opened recently under the Community Development Project, the Primary Health Centres are attracting a good number of patients and the scheme has proved to be quite useful. Details of Primary Health Centres are also provided in the annexure. There were hardly 19 maternity and child welfare centres in the district during 1951. In 1960, this figure has gone up by more than seven times and stands at 147.

Under the Five Year Plans, a new ward of 100 beds has been constructed at the Cuddalore District Headquarters hospital at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. In the same hospital during the Second Plan period 16 maternity assistants were trained. A tuberculosis branch at the Cuddalore hospital has been provided for under the Plan at a cost of Rs. 1.36 lakhs. At the Tindivanam government hospital, a ward of 20 beds and an operation theatre are being added. In the South Arcot district, under the First Plan, one Primary Health Centre and under the Second Plan nine Primary Health Centres were opened. Each of these centres has a Medical Officer, a Public Health Supervisor, a Public Health Inspector, 4 Maternity Assistants, besides Compounders, etc. At the Cuddalore District Headquarters hospital, a dental annexe has been opened during the II Plan period. Under the First Plan, the public health authorities took up the establishment of a Tuberculosis Centre, provision of drinking water facilities in villages and other public health activities at a cost of Rs. 84,000 per annum. During the Second Plan, rural sanitation, maternity and child welfare centres, training of midwives, control of elephentiasis, etc. were given importance. At the rate of 200 lavatories, 1,000 lavatories were constructed in the district during the Second Plan period at a cost of Rs. 29,000. At the rate of nine centres per year, 45 maternity and child welfare centres were opened at a cost of Rs. 1.86 lakhs. At the rate of 60 midwives, 240 midwives were given training at a cost of Rs. 23,000. Measures for containing the growth of flies and closure of water pools were also taken up during the Plan period. In the harijan housing localities in the district, 122 new wells were dug and 194 old wells were repaired during the two Five Year Plans to augment drinking water supply at a cost of Rs. 2,69,134. Taking an overall picture, we find that in the field of public health, the district has made good progress, especially after independence, but there is still a long way to cover and to ensure protection over a wider circle of population in the region.

CHAPTER—VIII

INDUSTRIES

The establishment of the Lignite Corporation at Neyveli in 1956 is a great step in the industrial advancement of the backward South Arcot district. Today the lignite or brown coal mine on a large scale is used to augment the power resources of the State.

Though the calorific value of lignite is less than that of coal, the former has several advantages over the latter; lignite burns free, it does not coke, it has a low ash content and it gives rapid and complete combustion; and as its volatile matter is usually 50 per cent, it burns readily. Lignite can not only be used as fuel, but also utilised for generating electric power. It can be processed into a variety of products including tar and diesel oil, petrol, ammonium sulphate, fertilizers, etc. Lignite can be processed and used for the production of iron and steel and for most of the purposes for which coal is used. Coal is not available in the south, as such lignite can be used as fuel for industrial as well as domestic purposes. Thermal power can also be generated by the use of lignite. From the following account given in the South Arcot District Gazetteer (1962) it will be evident that there could not be any industrial development in the past in this district owing to want of industrial power.

"About a hundred and fifty years ago, public attention in England was drawn to the subject of Indian steel manufactured out of the iron ores of Salem and some other places by adopting the country processes. The British scientists who examined this steel found that it possessed valuable qualities, that for all purposes of fine cutlery it could be used with great advantage, that, in fact, it was infinitely superior to the best steel made in England. The ore was stated to be a rich magnetic oxide of iron which yielded on an average 55 to 60 per cent of the metal in the blast furnaces. In 1818, Mr. J. M. Heath, a civil servant of the East India Company, thinking that by adopting English processes in the place of country processes, he could manufacture even a better quality of steel, resigned from the service and devoted his whole attention to the subject. In 1825, he went to England and in 1830 he returned to Madras fully posted with all the information necessary, with the permission of the Government, erected an iron works at Porto-Novo (Parangipettai). He got the ores, it would appear, not only from Salem, but also from the Kalrayans in South Arcot. But the means at his disposal enabled him only to prove that pig iron could be manufactured without difficulty within the tropics, a result, which previous to his operations had been pronounced to be impracticable; they did not permit him to manufacture pig iron on any large scale. He therefore approached the Government for financial assistance and requested that a committee might be appointed to examine and report on the results he had obtained. This was done, and he was given a loan of Rs. 75,000 as well as certain concessions. Very soon, however, he again applied for assistance and again a committee was appointed and on its recommendation, he was given a loan of Rs. 3,60,000 and extensive privileges for mining ores in South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara and cutting fuel in South Arcot, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. Confidence being thus established he induced a few gentlemen at Madras to come forward in 1833 to form the Indian Iron and Steel Company. Furnaces, forges and rolling mills were then erected at Porto-Novo and afterwards at Beypore also. Many difficulties had to be overcome. Nevertheless, the Company succeeded in manufacturing iron of very superior quality which sold readily both in England and India. For a time the prospects appeared bright. It was felt that the capital hitherto employed was not adequate to fully develop the undertaking so as to supply the increasing demand for iron required by the railways and other public works; and in order to meet these exigencies, a new company called the East India Iron Company was formed in 1853 in London, with a nominal capital of £ 4,00,000. Operations at Porto-Novo (Parangipettai) were carried on with renewed vigour; two subsidiary works were erected, one at Poolampatty in the Salem district, and the other at Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot district; and large quantities of a very superior variety of pig iron were sent to England as ballast in cotton and tea ships.

Then came a series of troubles. The shipping of pig iron as ballast became difficult as sugar and other dead-weight cargo produced on the coast began to claim and share the same privilege. And, what is more, the conversion of iron into steel by using wood fuel and adopting the laborious puddling process held out very little hope of profit. The result was financial crisis which induced the manager to report his inability to make the undertaking profitable. As, however, the main difficulty lay in supplying large quantities of wood fuel and in carrying on puddling and reheating on a large scale it looked as if the difficulty could be got over by adopting the Bessemeer process which had just then come into vogue in Europe, and by which crude iron

could be converted into steel by simply forcing through the molten metal powerful jets of atmospheric air for a few minutes. This new method was therefore tried, but it was soon found that small sized ingots produced by it were greatly honey-combed and that numerous flaws resulted in them when they were hammered out into bars. Large sized ingots produced by the method, however, were found to be much more perfect, but the cost and labour of reducing them with steam hammers - again with the use of wood fuel - proved to be unprofitable. Attention was then turned to the desirability of executing orders for heavier classes of work such as rails for railways, wagon-wheel tyres, axles, etc. but the manager Mr. Maylor, pointed out that, with wood fuel, it was impossible to compete with English manufacturers. It was accordingly decided to wind up the concern and this was done in 1867. All this makes it crystal clear that the industry in spite every form of State aid that it received failed chiefly for want of industrial power."

The details regarding the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and other important industries flourishing in the district are given below.

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

That the Neyveli region has got rich lignite potentialities was established by the Geological Survey of India which conducted a survey in 1943-1944. The Government of Madras followed this up with a series of surveys which revealed the existence of about 2,000 millions tons of lignite in an area of over 100 square miles. With a view to explore the possibilities of economic exploitation of lignite, many investigations were carried out. With the assistance received from the Technical Co-operation Mission of the United States, excavations were made in a pilot quarry which proved that open cast mining could be undertaken. Further work could not be continued since water beneath the ground posed a serious problem. The Government of India secured the services of the Powell Duffryn Technical Services Limited (Consulting Engineers) to prepare a detailed project report on economic exploitation of lignite in Neyveli regions. The company submitted its report in 1954, and in 1955 the Government of India assumed full financial responsibility. Soon after this, the Government of India took over full administrative responsibility as well.

In November 1956, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation was incorporated under the Factories Act of India, 1950. This Corporation started functioning only from 6th December, 1956. The project provided for an integrated scheme for the production of 3½ million tons of lignite per annum and its processing and utilisation for the general production of 250 K.W. of electric power, the production of 1.52 lakh tons of urea with a fixed nitrogen content of 70,000 tons per annum, production of 3.80 lakh tons of carbonised briquettes from 1.5 million tons of lignite and a clay washing plant of modest capacity of 6,000 tons per annum for washing of China and Ball clay that occur near the lignite seam and which will be removed during the mining operations.

Mining which constitutes the most important part of the integrated scheme has two phases, namely the developmental phase and the production phase. During the developmental phase, the first mine cut in the selected block for the removal of the over-burden measures 6,100'X950' and by the end of this phase, 27 million cubic yards of overburden would have to be removed so as to make possible the steady out-put of 3½ million tons of lignite a year. This task of clearing the over burden was started in 1957 with the conventional machinery, then available on hand, but later specialised machinery was brought from abroad for this purpose. New machineries like bucket wheel excavators, spreaders and belt conveyors have been brought and installed. By the closing stage of the Second Plan, 17.22 million cubic yards of over-burden had been removed and turbine and submersible pumps (of 1,000 g.p.m. capacity) have been installed for continuous pumping so as to keep the artesian pressure dam. This pumping had to be resorted to only from July, 1961. As per original target, mining should be in full swing by March, 1964. but this has been revised and postponed to the end of the year 1964.

Thermal Power Scheme is the next important unit in the project. This unit will ultimately comprise of five generators of 50 M. W. each. This project is being financed from the 500 million rouble credit offered by the U.S.S.R. Government. The contract signed in May, 1959 with Messrs. Technopromexport, Moscow provides for the supply of necessary equipment and machineries by the U.S.S.R. Out of 12,250 tons of steel structurals required for this project, 11,170 tons have already been received. Steady progress is maintained in the erection work and 3,250 tons of steel structurals have been erected by the end of March 1961. First unit of the Thermal power stations was almost complete and tests and trials were being conducted. As per target, this first unit should have gone into regular operation by September, 1961, but due to delay in receipt of several essential items of equipment from U.S.S.R., the commissioning of this unit had to be postponed.

Under the Fertiliser Production Scheme, a large quantity of lignite will be converted into gas by applying oxygen and steam. This gas will be converted into ammonia which by combining with C02 will form urea. In order to establish this fertiliser unit, agreements have been entered into with Messrs. P. B. L. of West Germany and Messrs. Ansaldo of Italy. Equipment, etc. were received from these foreign collaborators and the plant was scheduled to be commissioned into operation by the middle of 1963. But due to delay in the receipt of steel, the target time has been postponed to the end of 1964.

Various tests conducted on Neyveli Lignite have proved that it is of good quality and will yield fine briquettes on a commercial scale. Further tests were carried out in 1958 to determine the optimum conditions under which carbonising and briquetting should be carried on.

After these tests, in March, 1961, agreements were entered into with a group of West German firms and the State Electricity Commission, Victoria, Australia, for the supply of necessory equipments. Steady progress in work is being maintained and the plant is now expected to go into full scale production by the end of 1964.

Apart from these various units, a separate unit has been established to exploit the presence of fine clay of China and Ball varieties near the lignite seam at Neyveli. In order to establish this unit, an agreement was signed with Messrs. Dorr Oliver, Bombay (in September, 1960) for the supply and erection of necessary equipment. Steady progress was maintained in the work and this plant helps to make use of the large quantities of clay found in the vicinity of the mines at Neyveli.

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation is planning to cut a second mine with a capacity of about seven million tons of lignite per year in order to set up a second thermal station with an installed capacity of 600 M. W. to supply 1.5 million tonnes to the proposed Neyveli-Salem Plant, and to release increased quantities of briquettes for the use of other industries. This is likely to involve a capital outlay of Rs. 45 crores.

Neyveli is likely to produce the targetted quantity of 3.56 million tons of lignite by the end of 1965 when all the generators of its 250 mega watt power station will go into operation. Other lignite consuming units like the fertiliser and the briquetting and carbonisation plants would also be commissioned by the end of 1965. Over 14 lakh tons of lignite were mined in Neyveli till March 1964 and supplied to the Thermal power station in the area which generated 1,156 million units of power.

Sugar factories and distilleries

One of the very important major industries in this district is the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd. Managed by Messrs. Parry & Company since its inception a century ago, it is situated at Nellikuppam near Cuddalore. In 1848, the firm opened two more distilleries one at Nellikuppam and the other at Kallakurichi. It started in 1855 a sugar factory at Tiruvennainallur in Tirukoilur taluk. Barring Nellikuppam distillery, the other enterprises could not succeed.

The Nellikuppam distillery gradually grew and came to be called the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories. It manufactures, sugar, industrial and rectified spirits and carbonic acid gas. It employs about 2,000 workers and gives encouragement to sugarcane cultivation in the district. It crushes annually not less than 3 to 3½ lakh tons of cane and produces sugar to the tune of 28 to 30 thousand tons in a season (December to May-June. The Aruna Sugars Ltd., at Pennadam which is designed to produce sugar and molasses has a cane crushing capacity of 1,250 tons daily. The South India Steel and Sugars Ltd. at Mundiambakkam can crush 1,000 tons of cane daily.

Chemicals and fertilizers

The Premier Fertilizers Ltd. at Cuddalore has the licenced capacity to produce 16,500 tons of sulphuric acid and 40,000 tons of superphosphate per annum. A factory at Nellikuppam has the licenced capacity to manufacture flavouring essences at the rate of 2.5 lakh pounds a year. It produces different kinds of non-alcoholic essences and flavours, liquid colours and preservative and perfume compounds by using raw materials such as aromatic chemicals, synthetic essential oils, natural essential oils, food colours, spices, etc. The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd. Cuddalore manufactures mixed fertilizers at the rate of 10,000 tons per annum.

Engineering industries

There are only a few industries under this head in this district. The important among them are the group of industries of Messrs. Seshasayee Bros. A factory at Vadalur manufactures about 60,000 single phase meters and 20,000 three phase meters in a year.

Factories of Messrs. Seshasayee Bros. at the following places manufacture some useful products:

Location of factory	Product	Licensed capacity per annum
1	2	3
Vadalur	Salt Glazed S. W. pipe and fittings	3,000 tons
	Sanitary ware	1,200 ,,
	Glazed wall tiles	1,800 ,,
Serakuppam	H. T. Insulators	1,380 ,,
	L. T. ,,	720 ,,
Neyveli	H. T. ,,	720 ,,
	L. T. ,,	480 ,,

Other industries

A factory at Panruti manufactures cashew kernels at the rate of 300 tons of raw nuts per annum. The Parry's Confectionary Ltd. at Nellikuppam produces Confectionary and special sugars by using raw materials such as glucose, colours, essence, oil, etc. The finished products are popular all over India. A factory at Cuddalore is manufacturing refined groundnut oil on a considerable scale. There are a number of rice and oil mills spread over the district. The Government Ceramic factory at Vriddhachalam started producing ceramic articles useful for industrial and domestic purposes in 1959-1960.

Cottage and small scale industries

The important cottage industries flourishing in the district are, handloom weaving, date mat weaving, palmyrah leaf mat making and korai mat weaving. There is no rattan industry in this district, although rattan grows wild in some places. Bamboo and cocoanut coir industries are carried on in some places. Wood carving is done by a few families in Kallakurichi taluk. Ceramic industry is thriving in Panruti, Palayavandipalayam, Valavanur, Nellikuppam, Nambalapattu, Ayyuragaram and Bhuvanagiri. Panruti is famous for toys, dolls and imitations of fruits, vegetables, birds, animals and deities. These articles are made by professional potters called Pathers out of clay available locally. Brick manufacturing industry which is another important industry in South Arcot is found mainly in Panruti Vallambadugai and Shatia Tope. Fishing nets are made by fishermen in the coastal villages and towns. Palmyrah jaggery making, oil pressing using Chekkus and honey extraction are the other industries found in the district.

The State Government have encouraged the development of small scale industries. Following are the departmental units in South Arcot district.

		Cost of the scheme (Rupees in Lakhs)
1	Model combined Carpentry and Blacksmithy Workshop, Cuddalore	4.80
2	Ceramic Training Centre with Art Glazed Pottery Section at Vriddhachalam	34.83
3	Factory for the Manufacture of Salt Glazed Pipes, Vriddhachalam	8.09
4	Establishment of a Training School in Ceramics at Vriddhachalam	5.21
5	Establishment of an Industrial Estate for Ceramics at Vriddhachalam	32.78
6	Establishment of a General Purposes Engineering Workshop, Villupuram	5.49
7	Blacksmithy & Carpentry Unit, Kurinjipadi	0.30
8	Training-cum-Service Centre in Blacksmithy in Kallakurichi	0.26
9	Blacksmithy Training Centre, Marakkanam	0.18
10	Industries Sales Emporium, Cuddalore	0.80
11	Refractories Factory, Vriddhachalam	9.87

CHAPTER—IX

HANDLOOMS

Number of looms

Handloom industry does not play any significant role in the economy of the South Arcot district. The number of handlooms which was 4,646 in 1921 increased to 11,028 in 1941 and to 22,476 in 1961 which includes khadi and half artsilk looms. In addition, there are 200 pure silk looms in the district. The total number of looms is thus 22,676, of which 21,872 are fly shuttle looms, 589 throw shuttle looms and 215 are of other types. The density of looms is 5.4 against the State average of 14.5. The number of looms in the co-operative fold is 13,455 of which 125 are pure silk looms.

Cotton Handloom Industry

Communities engaged in weaving

The majority of weavers belong to the Sengunthar community while Devangas form a significant minority. There are no Saurashtras while the Saliars are negligible. The castewise distribution on the basis of a sample survey is as follows :—

Castes	Number of persons covered by survey	Percentage
Sengunthars	909	73.0
Devangas	243	19.5
Saliars	38	3.1
Others	55	4.4
	1,245	100.0

Others – Muslims 8, Gounders 9, Vanniars 16, Nadars 11, Naidus, 7, Others 4

Number of households in the district

As the average number of handlooms per household is 3.0 the number of households with cotton looms may be estimated at 7,492.

Production of handloom fabrics

Shirtings and lungis are the chief varieties of fabrics woven on handlooms. The usual counts of yarn used are 60s and 40s. The cost structure for two varieties of shirtings are given below :—

Name of the Centre	No. of ends per inch	No. of picks per inch	Width	Cost of production per	
				Linear yard	Square yard
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Cuddalore 60s x 60s	86	108	50"	1.99	1.43
Melbhuvanagiri 60s x 40s	84	96	43"	1.59	1.33

(While the number of picks and ends for the lungis are the same as for shirtings the width may vary. The usual widths are 29½"; 44" and 50".)

The total estimated production of cotton fabrics in 1960-1961 is 15.02 million yards as shown below :—

Variety	Co-operative sector	Outside co-operative sector	Total
	in million yards		
1 Dhothies, sarees etc.	1.30	0.65	1.95
2 Shirtings and lungis	0.74	12.33	13.07
Total	2.04	12.98	15.02

The output in the co-operative sector is 13.6 per cent though the number of looms in the co-operative fold is 59.3 per cent of the looms in the district.

As the bulk of the production of handloom cloth comprises export varieties, the weavers are working either for master weavers or for co-operatives. The sample survey did not cover any independent weavers since they are negligible. The economic condition of the weavers of the district is exhibited in the following statement.

Categories of weavers	Average indebtedness per household for the		Income: Average per loom per annum for the		Income: Average per annum per household for the	
	District	State	District	State	District	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Dependent weaver	434	396	262	309	775	781
2 Independent weaver	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Members of co-operatives	263	490	343	327	1,028	891

Weavers of co-operatives

In the year 1960-1961, there were 65 co-operatives for weavers with 13,330 looms. 34 Societies earned a profit of 93,378 while the remaining 31 societies incurred losses to the extent of Rs. 1,57,699. A sum of Rs. 19,52,267 was paid to members as weaving wages and the annual income per loom is Rs. 146.46 or Rs. 12.21 per month. The total value of goods sold was Rs. 43,10,684 of which goods worth 7,49,495 (17.4 per cent) were sold through the Apex society.

The following are the important hand-weaving centres in the district:

Sarees	1	Tirukoilur
	2	Avalurpet
	3	Karamanikuppam
Dhothies and towels	1	Sithathoor
	2	Chinnasalem
	3	Udayarkudi
Shirting and lungis	1	Kurinjipadi
	2	Cuddalore
	3	Anathur
	4	Tindivanam
	5	Bhuvanagiri
	6	Avalurpet
	7	Chidambaram
	8	Panruti

Khadi

Khadi production in the district is confiined to the State Khadi and Village Industries Board as the activities of the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh are negligible. There are 175 khadi looms under the control of the Khadi Board. The following statement gives the number of spinners, looms and production of khadi by the Board.

		1960-1961	1961-1962
1	Number of traditional spinners	2,704	40
2	Number of Ambar spinners	320	850
3	Number of Khadi looms	175	175
4	Production of yarn by traditional spinners (in hanks)	1,56,125	79,283
5	Production of yarn by Ambar spinners (in hanks)	1,91,496	1,03,326
6	Production of khadi (in rupees)	5,57,272	3,10,387

Compared with 1960-1961, there is a fall in the production of yarn and khadi in 1961-1962.

Silk handlooms

Though there were 2,000 pure silk handlooms in the district in 1899, there has been a gradual decline in the industry in the present century. According to the 1921 Census, there were only 438 silk weavers while in 1961, the number of silk looms is 200 concentrated in one village namely Mokshakulam (Seruvanthadu). Silk industry was introduced in the village about 150 years ago by the merchants of Kancheepuram. All are throw shuttle looms and solid border sarees of the Kancheepuram type are produced in the village. Though 125 out of the 200 looms are under the co-operative fold only 25 looms are loyal to the local silk weavers co-operative society. Except about 25 looms operated by independent weavers, the remaining looms are controlled by master weavers. The main community engaged in silk weaving is the Padmasali, operating 160 looms. The remaining forty looms are distributed as follows :—

Vanniars —8 looms,	Gounders — 25 looms
Naickers —2 looms,	Gramani — 5 looms

The chief variety of fabric produced is sarees ; but choli pieces and skirt pieces are also woven whenever there is a demand for them. The total estimated production of silk cloth is 33,500 yards per annum.

The Mokshakulam silk weavers co-operative society was started on 3—11—1958. In 1960-1961, there were 125 members with a loom each, of which not more than 25 are loyal to the Society. Like other silk co-operatives it was given assistance from the cess fund. The society purchases ready-made warps and sapuri for weft at Bangalore and Kancheepuram.

The varieties produced are sarees, skirt and blouse pieces. In 1960-1961, 3,091 yards of cloth were produced and a sum of Rs. 12,523 was disbursed as weaving rates to members. All the goods are disposed of locally. It earned a profit of Rs. 1,862.00 in 1960-1961 and Rs. 8,058.00 in 1961-1962.

CHAPTER—X

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND ELECTIONS

The first local body was introduced by the enactment of Local Fund Act of 1871. It provided for the formation of a Local Fund Board for each district or part of a district. The Madras Local Board Act, 1884, further revolutionised the progress of local administration in the State. The Government of India Act of 1919, entrusted the work of promoting the Local Self-Government to the State Government. The Local Fund Boards Act of 1920 was further renamed as the Madras District Board Act.

The Panchayat Act of 1958 was brought into force from 2nd October, 1961. The entire territory of the State with the exception of the City of Madras and municipal towns, cantonments and township areas was divided into 12,540 panchayats grouped into 375 Panchayat Unions or Panchayat Development Blocks. Though these blocks will vary in size and population, the average block will be not far short of 150 square miles and the average population will be approximately 75,000. In the South Arcot district the Village Panchayats have been grouped into 34 Panchayat Unions. These Panchayat Unions or Panchayat Development Blocks in various taluks provide amenities to the local population. The amenities given are education, medical aid and drinking water. In the district, there are 2,352 educational institutions of which 2,071 are primary schools and 98 secondary schools while the rest (183) are other institutions imparting other types of education to the local population. Two hundred and three medical institutions of various categories are also found. Five thousand four hundred and eighty-seven wells including tube-wells are maintained by panchayats. The following statement will show the details of such facilities available in various Panchayat Unions/areas in the district :—

Serial number and name of the Panchayat Union		Primary schools	Secondary schools	Other educational institutions	Medical institutions	Wells and tube-wells	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chinnasalem	66	1	1	9	55	...
2	Cuddalore	...	...	52	1	240	...
3	Gingee	94	3	...	13	260	...
4	Kallakurichi	45	18	6	1	112	...
5	Kanai	51	3	9	5	101	...
6	Kandamangalam	52	2	...	4	90	...
7	Koliyanur	66	2	5	9	215	...
8	Kommapuram	62	7	12	5	119	...
9	Kattumannarkoil	86	3	...	8	154	...
10	Kurinjipadi	87	2	...	10	118	...
11	Komarakshi	50	5	19	1	81	...
12	Mailam	47	2	3	3	109	...
13	Mangalur	79	3	2	8	183	...
14	Melbhuvanagiri	50	4	10	13	221	...
15	Melmalayanur	78	1	...	7	783	...
16	Merkanam	88	1	3	5	173	...

Serial number and name of the Panchayat Union		Primary schools	Secondary schools	Other educational institutions	Medical institutions	Wells and tube-wells	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
17 Mugaiyur	...	78	3	3	4	130	...
18 Nallur	...	73	2	...	2	78	...
19 Nellikuppam	...	50	...	17	7	99	...
20 Olakkur	...	49	8	1	4	117	...
21 Orathur	...	59	11	5	2	320	...
22 Panruti	...	65	3	3	10	358	...
23 Porto-Novo	...	69	1	3	27	237	...
24 Rishivandiyam	...	60	1	...	4	116	...
25 Sankarapuram	...	57	1	1	6	148	...
26 Tirukoilur	...	53	3	1	6	87	...
27 Tirunavalur	...	60	2	6	5	92	...
28 Tiruvennainallur	...	44	1	11	3	88	...
29 Thyagadurgam	...	54	3	1	4	146	...
30 Ulundurpet	...	5	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S
31 Vallam	...	80	1	4	3	102	...
32 Vanur	...	81	...	5	3	112	...
33 Vikravandi	...	62	...	...	...	96	...
34 Vriddhachalam	...	71	1	...	11	147	...
Total	...	2,071	98	183	203	5,487	...

"N.S" Not Stated.

The interest that is evinced on general election in any democracy is a natural phenomenon. In the 1962 General Elections in Madras State, out of the 206 seats in the State Assembly, 139 seats have been captured by the Congress Party. The corresponding figures for the other parties are :—

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	50
Swatantra	6
Forward Block	3
Communist	2
Socialist	1
Independent	5

Of the 41 parliamentary seats from Madras State, Congress captured 31 seats, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 7, Communist 2 and Forward Block one.

In South Arcot district, out of the 19 Assembly seats, Congress Party held 11, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 7 and the Swatantra one. Analytical statistics of the results of the General Elections in 1957 and 1962 are appended. They show the total number of voters in the district, the number of valid votes, the number of votes rejected and the number of votes secured by each party. A study of the statement will give a better indication of the swing of public opinion in the district.

STATEMENT No. I

Number of seats and votes secured by various parties in 1962 General Elections and its percentage to total valid votes

Name of Party	No. of seats secured	No. of valid votes	No. of votes secured	Percentage of col (4) to col. (3)	Percentage of State
1	2	3	4	5	6
Congress	11	1,081,833	510,088	47.15	46.14
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	7		418,013	38.64	27.10
Independent	...		35,477	3.28	5.34
Swatantra	1		98,857	9.14	7.82
Communist	...		17,537	1.61	7.72
T. N. P.	...		1,851	0.17	0.35

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing the results of the General Elections, 1962

(Madras Legislative Assembly)

S. no. and name of constituency		Electorate	No. of persons voted	No. of Valid votes	No. of rejected votes	Name of elected party	No. of votes secured by the elected party
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Sathiamangalam	...	81,582	42,735	40,102	2,633	Congress	23,914
2 Gingee	...	89,586	59,163	56,729	2,434	Congress	29,235
3 Tindivanam	...	88,723	63,692	61,080	2,612	D.M.K.	27,687
4 Vanur	...	78,972	45,176	43,450	1,726	D.M.K.	22,463
5 Valavanur	...	102,634	73,426	70 298	3,128	Congress	38,580
6 Villupuram	...	96,487	69,707	67,258	2,449	D.M.K.	39,923
7 Ulundurpet	...	92,580	55,796	52,396	3,400	Swatantra	25,234
8 Nellikuppam	...	95,780	69,191	66,653	2,538	D.M.K.	37,419
9 Kurinjipadi (SC)	...	94,690	59,071	56,740	2,331	D.M.K.	32,046
10 Cuddalore	...	99,494	71,251	67,697	3,554	Congress	27,567
11 Bhuvanagiri	...	98,934	70,987	67,585	3,402	Congress	29,434
12 Chidambaram	...	98,172	65,102	62,688	2,414	Congress	33,438
13 Kattumannarkoil	...	78,512	61,022	58,779	2,243	D.M.K.	27,706
14 Vriddhachalam	...	90,021	63,486	60,764	2,722	Congress	26,990
15 Nallur	...	83,518	54,254	51,466	2,788	Congress	28,322
16 Tirukoilur	...	90,641	57,945	54,536	3,409	Congress	27,954
17 Rishivandiyam (SC)	...	86,840	45,453	42,601	2,852	Congress	25,057
18 Kallakurichi (SC)	...	91,264	54,565	51,447	3,118	D.M.K.	25,084
19 Sankarapuram	...	80,504	51,729	49,564	2,165	Congress	26,123
Total	...	1,723,934	1,133,751	1,081,833	51,918		

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing the results of General Elections – 1957

(Madras Legislative Assembly)

Serial no. and name of the constituency		Electorate	No. of persons voted	No. of valid votes	No. of rejected votes	Name of the elected party	No. of votes secured by the elected party
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
*1 Kallakurichi	...	165,468	60,670	114,582	6,758	D.M.K.	25,020
						D.M.K.	24,099
*2 Tirukoilur	...	175,837	92,092	172,939	11,245	C.R.C.	41,980
						Congress	35,916
3 Sathiamangalam	...	80,814	35,985	35,856	129	C.R.C.	21,298
4 Gingee	...	87,980	43,598	43,278	320	C.R.C.	18,016
*5 Tindivanam	...	155,419	72,545	138,679	6,411	Independent	37,448
						C.R.C.	34,753
6 Valavanur	...	94,114	52,112	51,861	251	Independent	31,836
7 Villupuram	...	90,763	49,242	49,147	95	Congress	25,000
8 Ulundurpet	...	85,430	49,226	48,908	318	Congress	21,133
9 Cuddalore	...	92,967	51,579	51,235	344	Congress	21,100
*10 Nellikuppam	...	162,499	82,534	156,652	8,416	Congress	42,890
						Congress	34,299
11 Nallur	...	80,661	47,627	47,228	399	Independent	16,105
12 Vriddhachalam	...	77,496	38,660	38,440	220	Independent	11,189
13 Bhuvanagiri	...	90,032	43,856	43,735	121	Congress	21,553
*14 Chidambaram	...	165,203	90,127	163,787	16,467	Congress	37,089
						Congress	37,255
* Double constituencies		1,604,683	809,853	1,156,327	51,494		

During the 1957 General Elections, there were five double-member constituencies in South Arcot district, namely, Kallakurichi, Tirukoilur, Tindivanam, Nellikuppam and Chidambaram. The electorate in these constituencies had two votes each. This system of double-member constituencies has now been given up.

STATEMENT No. 4

Number of seats and votes secured by various parties in 1957 General Elections and its percentage to total valid votes

Name of party		No. of seats secured	No. of valid votes	No. of votes secured	Percentage of col. 4 to col. 3	Percentage of State
1		2	3	4	5	6
Congress	...	9	1,156,327	476,572	41.21	45.34
Communists	...	...		12,442	1.08	7.40
D.M.K.	...	2		199,812	17.28	12.80
C.R.C.	...	4		133,091	11.51	5.25
Independent	...	4		334,410	28·92	24.68

STATEMENT No. 5

Results of General Elections, 1957 and 1962 (Madras Legislative Assembly) (Comparative position of parties in the State Legislature during 1957 and 1962)

District		Total number of seats		Congress		Praja Socialist Party		Socialist		D.M.K.	
		1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Madras	...	10	10	6	6	...	...	1	...	3	4
2 Chingleput	...	13	14	10	10	...	...	...	...	1	2
3 North Arcot	...	20	20	13	9	...	...	...	...	4	11
4 Salem	...	23	23	19	12	...	...	...	...	2	9
5 South Arcot	...	19	19	9	11	...	...	...	...	2	7
6 Thanjavur	...	20	20	18	15	1	...	...	...	...	4
7 Tiruchirapalli	...	20	20	17	10	...	...	...	...	1	9
8 Ramanathapuram	...	14	14	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Tirunelveli	...	17	17	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kanyakumari	...	6	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Madurai	...	20	20	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	3
12 Coimbatore	...	21	21	16	20	1	...	...	1	...	...
13 Nilgiris	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	205	206	151	139	2	...	1	1	13	50

District		Independent		C.R.C.		Forward Block		Communist		Swatantra	
1		1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1 Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Chingleput	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 North Arcot	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4 Salem	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 South Arcot	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 Thanjavur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
7 Tiruchirapalli	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
8 Ramanathapuram	...	3	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	3
9 Tirunelveli	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kanyakumari	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Madurai	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12 Coimbatore	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
13 Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	22	5	9	...	3	3	4	2	...	6

CHAPTER—XI

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS

A district-wise analysis of plan achievements during the past decade may be interesting and useful. It will indicate the extent of development and the spheres in which the development has been marked. An attempt has been made in this chapter to highlight the achievements made in the district during the first and Second-Five Year Plans.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the major vocation of the people of this district. In 1950-1951, rice production in the district was 209,000 tons which rose to 407,000 tons by 1951-1961. Sugarcane production also has nearly doubled in the last 10 years. Cotton production which was 1,770 bales in 1950-1951 has increased to 5,400 bales in 1960-1961. Acreage under oilseeds and ground nut has increased by 40% and 60% respectively during the decade.

During the First and Second Plans, Government seed farms have been started in Vellapakkam, Neyveli, Vandarayanpattu, Vadakkanandal and Shatia Tope. There is a plan scheme under which AAST 1, AAST 3, AAST 4, AAST 5, AAST 6, AAST 8, AAST 9, AAST 11, CO 25, TKM 6, paddy seeds, CO 18, cholam seeds, CO 3 kumbu seeds, PLR 1 and CO 5 ragi seeds are being distributed to the ryots. Under this scheme 6,528 tons of paddy seeds and 1,475 other seeds were distributed in the district. Such good quality seeds were also used widely. In the Cuddalore division, in 334, 334 acres over 80% was cultivated with good quality seeds and in other lands over 65% was cultivated with good quality seeds. In the Villupuram division, in about 53,000 acres of wet lands and 9,000 acres of dry lands, good quality seeds were used.

During the past 10 years, 1096 tons of green manure were distributed in the district and they were utilised in 120,300 acres of land. During the Plan period, 150,191 tons of compost manure were also produced in the district. Besides, under plan schemes, loans to the agriculturists have been granted for the purchase of chemical fertilizers.

Measures to protect plants were also taken, in 246,906 acres. Under this Plant Protection Scheme, nearly 21,577 trees were protected. Seven hundred and sixty sprayers and 66 dusters were distributed to the ryots at half-cost. Measures to protect soil fertility in 51,547 acres were taken at a cost of Rs. 11,98,911. Over 61,758 good cocoanut seedlings were distributed during the last 10 years. Good quality cotton seeds like P2-16F, MCU 1, MCU 2 etc. were distributed to the tune of 64 tons. In order to encourage fruit growing, a long-term loan of Rs. 300 per acre was given for those growing new fruit trees. A short-term loan of Rs. 65 per acre was given to those who brought back under cultivation, the old fruit gardens. Tractors and bulldozers were also supplied by the government on a rental basis. Loans for their purchase were granted for a total sum of Rs. 3,84,000 to 21 units in the district during the last 10 years. In each division, tractors and bull dozers are kept and they are given for a rent of Rs. 12 and Rs. 18 respectively. During the two plans, roughly 24,174 acres were ploughed with tractors.

Animal Husbandry

The plans gave attention to the improvement of animal husbandry also. During the First Plan, a veterinary hospital at Kattumannarkoil was opened, serving an area of 16 miles around. An experimental research laboratory was opened at Cuddalore on 1—10—1958 where nearly 360 different instruments are examined every month. During the First Plan, considerable progress was made in this field. Twenty-five stud bulls were distributed. Besides, for the 13 bulls reared by private individuals, a premium ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 220 per annum was granted. For purposes of procreation, a murrah buffaloe, two kangeyam bulls and a sindhi bull were kept at the veterinary hospital. At the end of the First Plan, there were 30 bulls in the district under the Animal Husbandry Improvement Scheme and at the end of the Second Plan, there were 51 bulls. Two artificial insemination centres were opened during 1958 and 1959 at Cuddalore and Kallakurichi respectively. There are two buffaloes and two bulls in each of them and semen is collected through them. There are three key village centres at Valavanur, Vikravandi and Mailam opened during the Second Plan period in each of which there are about 50 bulls. On the basis of one bull for 50 cows, bulls are distributed to approved ryots and a maintenance allowance of Rs. 30 is also paid. Exhibitions are also conducted at government cost to impress on the agriculturists the need to breed animals properly. A mobile medical unit started functioning on 28—12—1959 with Cuddalore as headquarters. During 1956-1961, 79,658 preventive injections were made. A poultry extension centre was opened at Bhuvanagiri. Eggs and Chicken

were also distributed from this centre at reduced rates. For fencing purposes, loans are granted for private poultry breeding units.

Forests

The district has 251 square miles of forests which form 6% of the area of the district. During the Second Plan, teak was cultivated in 3.5 acres at a cost of Rs. 500 and during the Second Plan, cashewnut cultivation was made in 14,120 acres at a cost of Rs. 6.4 lakhs. Soft trees (used for the manufacture of matches) were raised in an area of 127 acres at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Other trees were planted in an area of 10,462 acres at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs to prevent soil erosion and damage to fields. On the sea-sides and river banks trees were cultivated at a cost of Rs 27,600.

Fisheries

Improvement of fisheries was also contemplated in the plans. During the two plans, roughly 60 lakhs of small fishes were collected and distributed. It has been estimated that by this process fish production would increase by 25,000 pounds per year. Under the plans, long and short term loans were granted to fishermen to the tune of Rs. 3 3 lakhs for the purchase of equipment. Aid upto Rs. 13,750 and loans upto Rs. 7,500 were also granted to 25 fishermen for building houses. For the salting of the fish and the construction of godowns, Rs. 4,000 was given to each co-operative society (Rs. 2,000 as aid and Rs. 2,000 as loan.) In all, Rs. 33,000 was spent during the plan for such purposes, five mechanical boats were given to Fishermens' Co-operative Societies. Subsidies were granted to the extent of 50% of the machines and 25% of the boats. During the Plan period, 41 nets and 300 pounds of nylon threads were distributed. One-third of the cost of these was borne by the government. Besides, about 7,000 pounds of nylon threads were imported and given to fishermen and a sum of Rs. 9,000 was given as subsidy for this. For the Federation of Fisherman's Co-operatives of South Arcot district, a three wheeled Lambretta was given on a rental basis for the speedy transporation of fishes. Towards improving the conditions in the fish markets 50% subsidy was granted to municipalities and Fisheries Co-operative Societies and an amount of Rs. 13,750 was given that way. For improving the facilities at Cuddalore port and for constructing refrigeration equipment, Rs. 1,10,000 were spent during the plans.

Co-operation

In the sphere of co-operation, 56% of the families in the district have been covered. The progress in this field is noteworthy in respect of agricultural societies, sales societies, co-operative farming societies, milk supply societies, housing co-operatives etc. Over two crores of rupees are given as loans to the membrs of the agricultural co-operative societies every year. In the field of providing agricultural credit, the number of villages benefited increased from 946 to 2,244 during the 10 year Plan period and the number of members in them went up from 18,000 to 2.73 lakhs. Village credit societies increased from 573 to 1,260 and loans were granted to the tune of Rs. 6.7 crores. During the Second Plan period, 22 agricultural banks, 13 credit societies and 48 subsidiary societies came into existence. There are 12 sales societies for the sale of agricultural produce in the district. Intensive schemes are implemented in respect of five societies and under this scheme, Rs. 6 lakhs per year are being granted to agriculturists, based on their produce. Besides, the government granted loans for specific projects of the co-operatives.

Dairying

Milk supply co-operatives increased in number from 20 to 74 during the past 10 years. For purchasing and rearing cows, loans upto Rs. 3.82 lakhs were given upto 1—4—1961 to the members of such societies. The daily milk supply in the district through the various co-operative societies is 4,000 measures. To improve fodder supply for milch cattle, government gave loans and aid for the purchase of lands etc.

Housing

During the last 10 years, 20 house construction co-operative societies came into being and 65 houses were built. The government gave a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs to them. Since 1956—1957, a total of 403 houses have been constructed for backward classes.

Irrigation

The biggest irrigation project taken up during the First Plan was the Sathanur Dam. It was completed in 1958. The dam benefits Tiruvannamalai and Chengam taluks of North Arcot district besides Tirukoilur taluk of South Arcot. The height of the dam is 147 feet and its capacity is 46,000 lakh cubic feet. Roughly 15,000 acres of land in North Arcot district and 5,800 acres of land in South Arcot district get irrigational facilities out of this project. The Vidur reservoir will irrigate about 3,200 acres. Of the targetted expenditure of Rs. 67.49 lakhs, 60.16 lakhs have been spent during the Second Plan period towards this project. As 1,000 acres of Pondicherry will be benefited by this project, Madras and Pondicherry States bear the expenditure on the

project at the rate of 11·5. This reservoir was opened in December, 1959. During 1959—1960, 712 acres and in 1960—1961, 2,500 acres got irrigated out of this project. The extra quantity of food produced out of this was 1,350 tons.

In the year 1951, there were 544 lakes and tanks in the district and they were in a bad condition. Their renovation was taken up under the Minor Irrigation Project. Eight tube wells were erected during the plans and the dry lands were irrigated by them. It is estimated that roughly 1,006 acres were irrigated by these wells. For tapping water through Filter Points, a maximum loan of Rs. 2,500 is given. During the two Plans, Rs. 8,86,260 were given as loan for 403 such wells. Of this, 43 had power engines while the remaining 360 had oil engines. During 1951—1961, 435 engines were given on loan and because of them irrigation of 4,250 acres was possible. On rental basis, pump-sets and oil engines were given to the ryots in the district. During the two plans 46 electric pump sets and 232 oil engines were distributed and the government expenditure on this account was Rs. 66,435. Two hundred and forty-three artesian wells were also constructed and this benefited 12,150 acres. There are a few channels where water is available throughout the year. They were also improved upon to enable irrigation of nearly 40 to 50 acres.

The following statement gives the completed irrigational projects in the district :—

		Minor irrigation projects	Renovation of old lakes
1	Number of approved schemes	209	4
2	Area benefited (in acres)		
	Existing	82,345	1,018
	New Schemes	5,049	186
3	Expected increase in food production (in tons)	11,512	156
4	Number of Schemes finished	147	1
5	Area benefited (in acres)	52,351	114
6	Expected increase in food production (in tons)	8,565	18
7	Expenditure incurred	Rs. 21,85,751	Rs. 1,16,105

At the beginning of the First Plan, the irrigated area of the district was 543,000 acres. At the end of the Second Plan, the area irrigated rose to 727,000 acres. The increased irrigated area as a result of the plans is 184,000 acres.

Power

In South Arcot district, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks were supplied with power by a private company prior to 1—6—1957. Since then, the Electricity Board has taken over this work. Vriddhachalam, Tirukoilur and Kallakurichi taluks receive power from the Electricity Board, while Tindivanam and Gingee are benefited by the Vellore Electricity Distributive System. During the Plan period, the Salem-Neyveli-Villupuram 110 KV. line was completed. At Neyveli and Kurinjipadi, sub-stations were opened. Of the electricity pump sets in the district at the end of the Second Plan period, 6,600 were for agricultural purposes, 617 for industries, 17,495 for houses and the 3,216 for other uses.

The following statement provides an idea of the progress of the district:—

Taluks	No. of schemes completed	Amount spent during plans (Rs. in lakhs)	Villages benefited
1	2	3	4
Villupuram	36	26.4	21
Cuddalore	27	26.1	18
Chidambaram	11	18.9	25
Vriddhachalam	7	12.3	16
Tindivanam	1	0.29	...
Kallakurichi	12	10.7	16
Tirukoilur	25	21.1	46
Gingee	...	...	...
Total	119	115.7	142

Industries

The establishment of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and its achievements constitute the major industrial development in the district during the planning era. The project was included in the Second-Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs. 52 crores (later revised to Rs. 49.30 crores). The project is an integrated one for mining 3½ million tons lignite per annum and its processing and utilisation for the generation of 250 M.W.

of electric power by utilising 1.5 million tons of lignite, the production of 1.52 lakh tons of urea with a fixed nitrogen content of 70,000 tons per annum, utilising about 0.5 million tons of lignite to produce 3.80 lakh tons of lignite and a modest clay washing plant with a capacity of 6,000 tons per annum for washing the China and Ball clay occurring close to the lignite seam. The progress of this project is given in the chapter on industries.

Besides this Central project, several State projects also have been implemented in the district. Since April, 1957, a carpentry-cum-blacksmithy unit is functioning at Cuddalore. A pottery unit was started at Vriddhachalam and modern machines were installed here. At the end of 1959—1960, production began and since then Rs. 1.05 lakh worth goods have been produced here. In Vadalur, an Amber Charka manufacturing unit was opened. In Kallakurichi, Gingee and Singanur, blacksmithy training centres were established. At Kurinjipadi, a carpentry training center was established. At Cuddalore, an occupational training center was also opened. In all these training centres too, there was production and the trainees were given stipends.

At Vadalur, the Seshasayee group opened a centre for the manufacture of low tension and high tension wires. In Vriddhachalam too, a similar institution was opened in the private sector. At Kallakurichi, a unit for the manufacture of nuts and screws was established

Industrial co-operative societies have been constructed for the manufacture of different articles like clay dolls, paper products, coir, new varieties of bricks, carpentry, metalware, cane products, mat-weaving, embroidery work etc. The government also gave sizeable loans to such industrial co-operatives. Roughly Rs. 2.7 lakhs have been disbursed as loans to such co-operatives. These industries have grown considerably during the Plan period.

A leather tanning experimental centre was opened at Chinnasalem on 28th October, 1957. Over 50 persons have been trained in this centre. To the end of 31—3—1961, 1,171 leather sheets were tanned here and 854 were sold. An amount of Rs. 1,380 was given to this unit by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board for training persons in leather tanning. For the installation of machines, Rs. 15,000 were allotted to this unit from the fund meant for harijan welfare. A playing centre was under execution in the Melmalayanur block. Community leather tanning centres were also established at Gingee and Malayanur.

Centres for the manufacture of soaps from non-edible oils were opened in Panruti, Orathur and Kallakurichi. Besides increasing employment opportunities, these centres utilise materials which are otherwise wasted. For earthernware manufacture, there are five co-operative societies. In 1960—1961, Rs. 14,278 worth goods were manufactured out of these societies and goods worth Rs. 13,550 were sold.

A society for producing lime was formed during the Second Plan at Veerapandi village in Tirukoilur block for harijans, with an aid of Rs. 6,000. Several societies have been formed with the assistance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which give loans, grants and subsidies. There are 83 such societies in the district as given below :

Oil manufacturing	13
Handpound rice producing	5
Earthenware manufacturing	5
Lime manufacturing	1
Brick manufacturing	1
Khandasari and jaggery manufacturing	1
Palmgur manufacturing	57

There are 4,488 members in these societies and the capital amounts to Rs. 65,928. During 1960—1961. Rs. 22.6 lakh worth goods were produced and Rs. 23.5 lakh worth goods were sold. Oil and Palmgur manufacture are the most prominent in the district. Over 275 villages are engaged in Palmgur manufacturing and during 1960—1961, 23,248 maunds were produced.

Handloom co-operatives have increased from 43 to 65 in number during the last 10 years. The loans given to the handloom weavers were Rs. 81,592 during the First Plan and Rs. 2,09,112 during the Second Plan. The rebate grants and other aid-amounts to handloom weavers co-operative societies which totalled Rs. 2,66,379 during the First Plan shot up to Rs. 5,53,225 during the Second Plan period. During the decade, the monthly average handloom production has increased by 2.2 lakh yards.

There was a famous khadi weaving centre at Chinnasalem since 1947. Now it is at Kallakurichi. During 1960, another khadi centre was opened in Villupuram. At the end of 1960—1961, there were 11,000 spinners and 350 weavers engaged in khadi industry in the district.

Roads

During the decade, the road development in the district has been remarkable. In the Cuddalore-Chittoor

road, 17 miles were cement-concreted at a cost of Rs. 13.5 lakhs. At the Vikravandi Lower Dam road about seven miles were gravelled at a cost of Rs. 1.15 lakhs.

The bridge at the Marakkanam-Tindivanam road was renovated at a cost of Rs. 2.9 lakhs. A bridge was constructed across Coleroon in the Chidambaram-Sirkali line at a cost of Rs. 34.5 lakhs. This bridge connects Cuddalore with Thanjavur district. A bridge across Gadilam river was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.42 lakhs. The bridge at mile 15/3 at the Cuddalore to Vriddhachalam road was renovated and the expenditure on it was Rs. 2.75 lakhs. A causeway across Ponnaiyar near Melpattambakkam was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4.6 lakhs. Another bridge across Ponnaiyar near Villupuram was constructed at a cost of Rs. 43 lakhs. Besides the above mentioned big schemes, several minor works like the construction of small bridges, sluices, extension of concrete roads etc. were also completed during the Plan period. During the two plans, 49 small bridges and sluices were constructed. Road repairing and improvement, cement concreting and like works were completed at a cost of Rs. 15.24 lakhs. The above mentioned works were executed on the State roads. Besides, towards improvement of district roads, several schemes were implemented. Twelve small bridges and sluices were constructed. Repairing and improvement of several roads also took place. For about 507 miles, village roads were laid. The expenditure on them during the 10 years period was about Rs. 57 lakhs. A separate division for road improvement works was opened at Villupuram on 29—12—1959 and this division laid roads for 26½ miles besides gravelling about 9 miles of roads at an expenditure of Rs. 6.1 lakhs. This division effected improvements to State roads too. An amount of Rs. 3.63 lakhs was spent on this scheme, under which about five miles of roads were gravelled, one big and 31 small bridges and drains were improved. At Cuddalore 8 streets were improved at a cost of Rs. 1,10,093.

Education

Improvement in the field of education has been fairly widespread in the district during the planning decade. There were 1,666 primary schools in the district in 1951 and the number of pupils who attended them was 152,491. The number of primary and elementary schools in the district has gone up to 2,798 in 1960—61. Steps are also taken to make compulsory education a reality. In 1951, there were 32 high schools and now they have gone upto 73. The district which had only one Educational Officer till 1957 was divided into two divisions in that year and since then is having two officers.

The mid-day meal supply scheme which was first introduced in our State had its beginning in the district during the Plan period. An expenditure of 10 np. per pupil is being spent and of this 6 np. are borne by the government and the remaining 4 np. by the public. About 1.2 lakh pupils in 2,550 schools are now benefited by this scheme. During 1960—1961, about Rs. 11 lakhs were spent on this scheme. Under the Schools Improvement Scheme, people of the district have donated in cash and kind to the tune of Rs. 31.1 lakhs. The Compulsory Primary Education Programme which was in force in about 20 schools in 1951 has now spread to a third of the area of the district. Compulsory education is also being extended to villages under the influence of Panchayat Raj. Concessions are offered to pupils belonging to economically backward classes.

Collegiate education has also improved in the district. The number of students at the Annamalai University was 1,777 in 1950-1951 and now it has increased to 3,550. Several new courses have also been added. Good facilities for research in Tamil are also available at the Annamalai University. Several buildings have been constructed for the University with the assistance of State and Central Governments as also the University Grants Commission. A new library building for the University has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs, in which there are now over 1.4 lakh volumes.

Health

Medical and health facilities have been improved substantially in the district during the decade. During the Plan period, a new ward consisting of 100 beds was added to the District Headquarters hospital at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. A tuberculosis centre was opened at the Cuddalore hospital and a separate building for this centre is being constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.36 lakhs. During the Second Plan period, 16 maternity assistants were trained at the Headquarters hospital. One Primary Health Centre in the First Plan and nine in the Second Plan came into existence in the district. In each centre, there is a health inspector, a health supervisor, four maternity assistants, a compounder and a few others with a Medical Officer. At the Cuddalore hospital, a dental unit has been opened during the Second Plan with a Medical Officer, nurse etc. A laboratory for testing has also been opened at Cuddalore. During the Second Plan period, Family Planning Centres were opened at Cuddalore hospital and at six Taluk Headquarters hospitals. An amount of Rs. 30 is offered to a person who undergoes sterilisation operation in any of these centres. For other purposes

connected with Public health like rural water supply, environmental hygiene etc., Rs. 84,000 per annum were provided for. During the Second Plan, schemes for the maintenance of environmental hygiene, opening of maternity and child welfare centres, training of midwives, control of communicable diseases were all taken up. At the rate of 200 per year, 1000 conveniences were built in the district at a cost of Rs. 29,000. At the rate of 9 centres per annum, 45 maternity and child welfare centres were opened at a cost of Rs. 1.9 lakhs. Two hundred and forty midwives at the rate of 60 per year were trained at a cost of Rs. 23,000. For controlling cholera epidemic, a sum of Rs. 1.9 lakhs was spent towards controlling mosquitoes, closure of cess pools, etc.

In urban water supply, the Cuddalore municipality completed a scheme to provide 15 gallons of water per head per day. The scheme was completed in 1960-1961. An amount of Rs. 27.4 lakhs was targetted for the scheme for completion in three stages. Under this scheme 175 public water taps were opened. Till 1960-61, Rs. 27.8 lakhs were spent on this project, of which the Rs. 11.6 lakhs were given as loan by the government and the remaining as grants. Tindivanam municipality implemented a water supply scheme at a cost of Rs. 17.31 lakhs in 1956-1957 and the scheme ended in 1959-1960. There are 68 public water taps in this town. Plans are afoot to supply water to houses and the per capita rate has been worked out to 4 gallons per day.

Several markets were also improved just as at the Chidambaram municipality, Villupuram municipality etc. Loans were granted for the construction of market centres for fish and vegetables.

Welfare of backward classes

By the plans, members of the scheduled castes, tribes and other communities were benefited. At Chidambaram, Nandanar elementary and Nandanar high schools are functioning for boys and girls separately. In the district, there are 173 elementary schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department. They are distributed in the taluks as follows :

Cuddalore	...	22
Chidambaram	...	43
Vriddhachalam	...	32
Villupuram	...	22
Kallakurichi	...	14
Tirukoilur	...	12
Tindivanam	...	20
Gingee	...	8

In these schools, there are 558 teachers and 17,295 pupils. In all the schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department, the pupils are supplied with free mid-day meals. During the past 10 years, nearly 29,000 pupils had mid-day meals and an expenditure of Rs. 32 lakhs was incurred on this. Besides, in other schools also, provision was made for the supply of free mid-day meals of 15 np. each to harijans. In 1960-61, 41 schools were selected and in them 3,466 were given free mid-day meals at a cost of Rs. 41,000. Monetary aid to the tune of Rs. 9 lakhs was given to 25 harijan hostels during the 10 years period. The government are running 17 hostels for harijans and over Rs. 10 lakhs have been spent on them during the decade. Towards fees and other expenditure, Rs. 8.4 lakhs were spent and for building and repairing schools, 1.7 lakhs were spent.

In the field of agriculture, over 10,500 acres were given to members of backward classes during the 10 years. Under a scheme, Rs. 285 is given to an agriculturist as aid. The Harijan Welfare Officer purchases bulls and distributes them. During 1956-1961, 1,341 bulls were purchased at a cost of Rs. 3.8 lakhs. Under a Central Government Scheme 1,018 bulls were purchased during the same period for a sum of Rs. 2.8 lakhs. Towards subsidies for digging wells for irrigation purposes, an expenditure of Rs. 97,500 was incurred on the State sector and Rs. 98,000 on the Central sector during the Second Plan. Houses for backward communities have been built in an area of 465 acres and Rs. 550 was given for each house for purchase of

goods and equipment. Besides, loans were also given. Since 1956-57, 776 houses were apportioned for backward classes, of which 403 have been completed and the remaining 373 are under construction. In the harijan residential areas, drinking water facilities have been provided under the plans.

	No. of wells dug	No. of wells repaired	Cost Rs.
1	2	3	4
First Plan	63	39	99,212
Second Plan	59	155	169,922

During the 10 years, an amount of Rs. 1,03,621 was spent towards construction of bath rooms, drains, wells etc. and Rs. 3,97,783 towards repairs of wells, construction of public latrines, purchase of house-sites etc. Efforts to ameliorate the working conditions of backward classes are also afoot. Working tools are purchased and given to them and on this, the government have spent about Rs. 41,886. There are three Community Centres at Vazhutharetti in Villupuram taluk, Gangapuram in Gingee taluk and Karunguzhi in Cuddalore taluk for backward classes. During the Plan period, the 30th of every month was celebrated as Harijan Day.

During the Second Plan period, nearly Rs. 9 crores were spent in the district. Rural electrification, irrigation and agriculture have claimed 50% of this amount. An industrial belt has developed around Neyveli. The Neyveli Project is the greatest industrial venture of the Central Government in the south. It can be hoped that with further utilisation of its resources South Arcot will be able to contribute substantially to the prosperity of other districts too.

Details of expenditure on Second Plan Schemes

Head of development		Expenditure					
		1956–1957	1957–1958	1958–1959	1959–1960	1960–1961	Total for five years
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		(Rupees in lakhs)					
Agricultural production minor irrigation land development	...	8.50	11.71	20.20	28.38	56.52	125.31
Animal husbandry	...	0.29	0.90	0.65	1.40	2.73	5.97
Dairying and milk supply	...	0.38	0.42	0.50	0.53	0.60	2.43
Fisheries	...	0.29	0.73	1.79	1.60	1.08	5.49
Forests (Soil Conservation)	...	1.26	3.75	5.02	5.14	4.96	20.13
Community development	...	12.58	15.67	24.04	23.64	23.85	99.78
Co-operation	...	0.48	1.89	1.79	4.56	5.42	14.14
Irrigation	...	22.65	16.12	33.64	26.45	1.63	100.49
Power-rural electrification	...	30.00	23.00	40.95	56.12	63.73	213.80
Large and medium industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Details of expenditure on Second Plan Schemes—(*concld.*)

Head of development		Expenditure 1956–1957	1957–1958	1958–1959	1959–1960	1960–1961	Total for five years
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Village and Small Industries							
(i) Handlooms	...	0.39	0.17	0.27	0.73	0.53	2.09
(ii) Small scale industries (iii) Industrial estates	...	0.81	4.00	4.34	7.63	3.14	19.92
(iv) Handicrafts	...	...	0.10	0.09	...	...	0.19
(v) Coir	...	...	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.31
(vi) Sericulture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads	...	6.05	4.56	4.50	9.58	10.03	34.72
Education	...	5.27	12.19	17.96	24.15	36.53	96.10
Technical education	...	0.33	0.35	...	...	...	0.70
Health:–							
(i) Urban water-supply	...	16.14	8.95	6.59	5.14	3.53	40.35
(ii) Rural water-supply	...	1.86	3.82	6.09	5.49	6.23	23.49
(iii) Health	...	0.35	0.77	2.39	2.97	5.72	12.18
(iv) Medical	...	0.30	1.85	3.94	5.99	6.70	18.78
Welfare of backward classes	...	3.31	3.86	5.08	9.45	13.74	35.44
Social welfare	...	...	...	0.03	0.54	0.86	1.43
Housing	...	0.30	0.58	0.84	2.11	0.65	4.48
Labour welfare	...	0.76	2.51	4.45	2.59	2.32	12.63
Miscellaneous							
(i) Statistics	...	...	0.03	0.14	0.18	0.35	0.70
(ii) Town planning	...	0.14	0.17	...	0.10	0.21	0.62
(iii) Broadcasting	...	0.05	0.08	0.18	0.22	0.42	0.95
(iv) Loans to local bodies	...	0.83	0.54	0.62	0.47	0.35	2.81
(v) Tourism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	113.32	118.98	186.10	225.17	251.86	895.43

Source: Finance (P. & D.) Department, Madras.

CHAPTER—XII

TEMPLES

Though South Arcot district has not many famous shrines, it can be proud of its Veeranam tank and Sri Nataraja temple at Chidambaram. There are, however, nearly 800 temples spread all over the district. With a view to compile a compendium of temples, a question naire calling for the necessary particulars was sent to all the temples. Details were received from 717 temples which are under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and from 80 temples not taken over by the Board.

More than half the number of temples are concentrated in the taluks of Viriddhachalam, Cuddalore and Chidambaram. The taluk-wise distribution of the temples is as follows :-

	Taluk	Number of temples: Under the H.R. & C.E. Board	Not under H.R. & C.E. Board	Total
1	Gingee	30	13	43
2	Tindivanam	61	2	63
3	Villupuram	85	1	86
4	Tirukoilur	82	6	88
5	Kallakurichi	67	1	68
6	Vriddhachalam	149	8	157
7	Cuddalore	116	17	133
8	Chidambaram	127	32	159
	Total	717	80	797

A classification of the temples according to the presiding dieties reveals that Vishnu temples are fewer than Siva temples. The number of shrines for village deities such as Mariamman, Drawpadiamman, Selliamman etc. is appreciable.

The distribution is as follows :-

Name of the deities		Number of temples
Siva	...	263
Vishnu	...	190
Murugan	...	33
Village goddesses	...	147
Others (including Lord Vinayaga)	...	164
Total	...	797

In 79 of the Siva temples, the Moolavar is a Swayambu lingam. In 6 Vishnu temples the principal deity is in a lying (Sayanam) pose.

Temples which cover an area of one acre and over from 18% and the number of such temples is 144.

325 out of 797 temples own ornaments. The value of the jewellery exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 in two shrines.

No festivals are celebrated in 321 temples. 219 temples get an annual income of over Rs. 1,000 from their immovable properties. The Kolanjappar temple at Manavalanallur (Vriddhachalam taluk) gets an annual income of Rs. 75,000 from hundis. Seven temples are maintaining public institutions like schools, choultries and library.

Of the 717 temples under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, paid Executive Officers have been appointed for 9 temples.

The following are the six most important temples in the district.

1 Sri Vriddhagiriswarar temple — Vriddhachalam
2 Sri Tiruvikiramaswamy temple — Tirukoilur
3 Sri Kruppapureeswarar temple — Tiruvennainallur
4 Sri Padaleeswarar temple — Tirupairipuliyur
5 Sri Subrahmaniaswamy temple — Mailam
6 Sri Tiruchitrambalanathar temple - Chidambaram

A short account of the above temples is given below:

Sri Vriddhagiriswarar temple, Vriddhachalam:

Sri Vriddhagiriswarar temple in Vriddhachalam is located on the banks of the river Manimuthar. The main temple is facing east i.e., the river itself. Lord Vriddhagiriswarar and his consort Vriddhambigai are the presiding deities of the temple. This shrine is one among the 22 Siva temples, where the Nayanmars have sung in praise of the Lord. The place, Vriddhachalam is also otherwise known as Tirumudukundram. It is said that the place was once a hill touching the Heaven and on account of the prayers of Devas, the Lord Vriddhagirinathar (Pazhamalainathar) lowered down the hill by pushing it down. In support of this, the main Siva temple stands on a higher level than the Pillaiyar temple and there is stone below the ground level all round the prakaram. This is a "Moksha" Sthalam and more sacred than Benares. People come to this place and bury the bones of the dead.

This big temple has compound walls on the four sides with towers at cardinal points with plaster figures depicting stories from Puranas. The area covered by the temple is 4 acres. The outer most prakaram is known as the Kailasa Prakaram. The Nandi Mandapam near the main entrance was constructed by a Chola king in memory of Sembian Mahadevi, a chola princess.

There is a separate shrine for Sri Vriddhambigai (Peria Nayaki). There are various other Gods including Sri Meenakshi, Sri Sundareswarar, Sri Arunachaleeswarar etc. There is a Perumal temple within the precincts of the shrine.

Poojas are performed daily by members of three Sivacharya families and two Sthanika families whose offices are hereditary. Even though they are paid only a nominal salary, they are entitled to enjoy the sum realised by the sale of archanai and aradhanai tickets.

The temple owns antique jewellery worth about Rs. 75,000.

The temple owns immovable properties which consist of 450 acres of dry and garden lands. The income from these lands is not appreciable. It gets an annual income of Rs. 600 from hundi collections.

There are a number of silver vahanas like swan, rishabam, peacock and some wooden vahanas. The temple also owns 5 cars.

The Masi Brahmothsavam, Adi pooram and Vaikasi Vasantha Utsavam for a period of 10 days each are the important annual festivals observed by the temple of which the Masi Brahmothsavam is the most important one. The special feature of the Brahmothsavam is Rishabavahana procession on the 6th day; the deity leaves the shrine at 1 p.m. and returns only at day-break on the following day.

The temple is administered by a board of five trustees and a paid Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

Sri Tiruvikramaswamy temple, Tirukoilur

The Vishnu temple in Tirukoilur is one of the ancient shrines of South India. The temple is on the 45th mile, on the Cuddalore-Chitoor Trunk Road. In 1961, it was renovated by devotees.

Sri Ulagalandha Perumal and Poongovil Thayar are the presiding deities of the temple. The temple with a pagoda covers an area of 5 acres and designed in a triangular fashion with three prakaras. The idol of the Moolavar is 50′ in height and is in a standing pose on one leg. It is made of wood. The Lord who destroyed Mahabali gave dharsan to the three Alwars, namely Peyalwar, Boodathalwar and Poigaialwar as Thrivikrama with one leg on the head of Mahabali. At the entrance of the first prakaram is the idol of Sri Durgambal who is supposed to guard the temple. This is of special significance as we do not usually find Durga images in Vishnu temples. The Uthsava Vigraham is 3′ high.

Poojas are performed twice daily by hereditary battacharis, who are paid monthly salary. The temple owns jewellery, worth about Rs. 50,000 donated by devotees of which the gold kavachas of the Utsavars viz., Sri Rama, Krishna, Perumal, Thayar and Manavala Mamunivar deserve special mention. There are three acres of wet lands, belonging to the temple which yield an annual income of Rs. 500. Besides, it gets an income of Rs.20,000 from hundis, archana and abishekam charges.

There is an ancient car made of wood and a wooden palanquin with gold gilt in the temple. Panguni Uthiram and Manavalamamuni Uthsavam in the month of Ayppasi and Vaikunta Ekadasi Uthsavam are the regular annual festivals observed of which the Panguni Uthiram is the most important one, which attracts about 5,000 devotees from the neighbouring villages and towns.

A single trustee, appointed by the H.R. & C.E. Board is in charge of the temple.

Sri Krupapureeswarar temple, Tiruvennainallur

Sadayappa Mudaliar, the patron of Kambar, the great Tamil Poet, was born at Tiruvennainallur. The above temple dedicated to Lord Siva was in existence in the 8th Century since Sri Sundaramurthy Nayanar has praised the Lord in his famous song *Pitha Piraisoodi.* There are several stone inscriptions relating to the 12th and 13th Centuries. The shrine is 13 miles from Villupuram on the Tirukoilur road. It occupies an area of one square furlong or 10 acres. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Krupapureeswarar, who is also called as Sri 'Thaduthatkondanathar' (தடுத்தாட் கொண்டநாதர்). The idol of the Polla Vinayagar here is a swayambu one. It was here that Sri Mangalambigai attained *mukthi* (salvation) after doing severe penance.

Of the four poojas offered daily, the *Arthajamakattalai* which is performed between 8 and 8-30 p.m. deserves special mention. This was instituted by one Sri Narayanaswamy Chettiar of Tiruvennainallur about 15 years ago. He was keeping awake at nights and could not sleep. After he endowed properties for the above *kattalai,* he could sleep well and his health improved considerably. The routine relating to this *kattalai* is that Sri Mangalambigai is adorned with jewels and suitably decorated and placed on the "*Oonjal*" in the "Palliyarai", after which Lord Krupapureeswarar is similarly adorned and placed on the *Oonjal* along with the Ambal. Then milk is offered and the door is locked. Every morning the "Palliyarai" is opened and the God and Goddess are taken to their usual seats.

The temple owns 13.33 acres of wet lands in the Mazhayampattu village fetching an income of Rs. 1,350 per annum which has been endowed for meeting the expenses connected with the performance of the "*Arthajama kattalai*". The Tiruvaduthurai Adheenam meets the expenses of the noon poojas ; the evening pooja expenses are met out of the *Vaiyapuri Chettiar kattalai.*

The *gurukkal* is paid a monthly salary. The total annual income of the temple is Rs. 3,540. The Brahmotsavam in the month of Panguni which is the main festival, attracts 2,000 devotees. It is celebrated for 12 days. The first, fifth and seventh days of the festival relating to the stopping of the marriage of Sundaramurthy Nayanar are important days of the festival.

Story

Navalur, the birth place of Sri Sundaramurthy Nayanar is about 8 miles south-east of Tiruvennainallur. The saint's original name was Nambi Aroorar and he was brought up by the local chieftain. His wedding was arranged to take place at Puthur, an adjacent village. On the wedding day, an old Brahmin made his appearance and objected to the marriage on the ground that the bride groom should serve as his slave in accordance with the terms of a deed executed by his grandfather. He also produced the deed of palmyrah leaves. Nambi Aroorar got vexed and tore off the document. The old man then observed that the document destroyed was only a copy and that the original was in Tiruvennainallur. Nambi Aroorar who desired to see it followed the old man to Tiruvennainallur.

The latter entered the temple and disappeared after stating "this is my house". Nambi Aroorar immediately realized that it was God himself who appeared as an old man and prevented his marriage so that he might become a saint. The Lord is therefore known as "Thaduthatkondanathar".

As Sri Mangalambigai did penance in a fort raised with cow's butter and attained salvation, the place is known as Vennainallur.

There are a number of vahanas which have been presented by "Ubayadars".

Five trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

Sri Padaleeswarar temple, Cuddalore (Tirupadiri puliyur)

The temple is at a distance of a quarter of a mile from Cuddalore N.T. railway station. As Sambandar and Appar have sung in praise of the deity, the shrine should have been in existence in the 7th Century A.D. However, except the main tower, the entire temple was renovated early in the 20th Century. All the architectural beauty of the temple was lost in this renovation. The "Sala Viruksham" is Padiri tree. As sage Viyagrapadar did penance here, the place came to be known as Padiri Puliyur. The presiding deity Sri Padaleswarar is an installed lingam. His consort is Brahan Nayaki. She came to this world on account of a curse by her Lord. After a severe penance, she was reunited with the Lord. There are separate sanctums with separate entrances for the Lord and His consort.

Poojas are performed four times a day by the hereditary *gurukkal* who is paid a monthly salary. He is entitled to take the offerings of the devotees. The ornaments in the temple are worth more than Rs. 4 lakhs. The immovable properties comprise 125 acres of wet and dry lands and 60 buildings. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 40,000 which is utilised for its maintenance. The income from hundis and archana charges is about Rs. 750/- per annum. Among the vahanas are three silver rishabas and a gold kailasa vahanam. A silver car 20 feet high and a gold palanquin are also owned by the temple. All these were presented by devotees. Among the several festivals, the main ones are the Brahmotsavam in Vaikasi and Sangabishekam on the first Monday in Karthigai month. The silver car is used for the procession on the 6th day of the Brahmotsavam.

The temple is managed by an Executive Officer appointed by the H.R. & C.E. Board and three trustees.

Sri Subrahmanyaswamy temple, Mailam

The temple is 2½ miles from the Mailam railway station and 8 miles from Tindivanam. Buses plying between Pondy and Tindivanam pass through the village. A devotee of Siva, Sangu Kannar was doing penance on the Mailam Hill. Both Valli and Devasena sought the devotee's aid to get united with Lord Subrahmanya. Sri Muruga in the guise of a young prince came there and attempted to enter the devotee's hut. The devotee prevented him as there were young maidens inside. As soon as the prince's body came into contact with the devotee, the latter attained Gnana, realised who the visitor was and offered him worship. The Lord gave him Dharsan. The wedding of the Lord with Valli and Devasena was celebrated and Sri Subrahmanya stayed on the Hill to bless the devotees. A small temple was built originally; additions were made later and separate sanctums were built for Siva, Vinayagar and Utsavamurthy. The area covered by the temple is about 87 cents. There is a gopuram with five tiers. The presiding deity is Sri Subrahmanya with Valli and Devasena. Saint Arunagirinathar has composed songs praising the deity.

Four poojas are done daily by non-hereditary priests who get a monthly salary and an allowance of 30 measures of rice. The value of ornaments exceeds Rs. 1 lakh. The temple owns immovable properties which fetch 700 kalams of paddy and Rs. 10,000 in cash. The Devastanam is running a high school and a higher elementary school. From hundis, the collections exceed Rs. 25,000 per annum.

Among the several vahanas, mention may be made of a gold-plated peacock and silver-plated peacock, horse, bootham and palanquin. Special festivals are observed on Karthigai asterism days in the month of Adi, Karthigai and Thai. The Brahmotsavam in Panguni for 10 days is the main festival. About 30,000 devotees attend it.

The temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Board and managed by Sri Sivagnana Bala Swamigal, the hereditary trustee.

Sri Tiruchitrambalanathar temple (Sri Nataraja temple), Chidambaram

The name Chidambaram immediately brings to one's mind Nataraja or Siva as the Lord of the Dance. This dance is "the personification of all the forces and powers of the cosmic system in operation; the movement of energy within the universe......It personifies his universe in action and destruction......" The fireless dance of the Lord, frantic yet elegant is the whirl of the yugas or eons of history". The Lord gave dharsan in dancing pose to the Devas in the forest of Tharuka. Sages Vyagra Padar and Patanjali did penance here to see the dance of Siva and he gave them dharsan as Nataraja. Incidentally Tillai Kali objected to the dance of Siva, it was then decided that both should dance and the one who won should stay on in the place. The Lord defeated Kali by his "Oorthva Thandavam Pose" and she was directed to settle down in the north of the town. Three thousand Dhikshadars known as "Tillai Moovayiravar" came to Chidambaram along with the Lord and settled down here to do service to Him. There are now 300 families who manage the affairs of the temple.

This is one of the ancient and famous shrines of South India. There are several stone inscriptions; some of these are not clear now. Simha Varma, the Pallava Ruler (550-575) visited the temple, bathed in the tank, got relief from his skin disease and came to be known as Hiranya Varman. The fact that the sanctum was built out of timber goes to show that the temple was in existence even prior to the stone shrines of the Pallavas. Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar and Manickavasagar have composed songs in praise of the deity. All the Chola rulers have made liberal endowments for various charities. The four main towers were built by various rulers between the 12th and 16th Centuries. The area covered by the temple is 40 acres.

The sanctum of the presiding diety Sri Natarajar and his consort Sri Sivakama Sundari is known as Chit

Sabai or Ponnambalam. Chola rulers covered the vimanam with gold tiles. Every gold tile contains the word "Nama Sivaya", the Panchaksharam. To its right is the sanctum of the Akaya Lingam adorned with a gold garland of vilva leaves. There is a Spatika Lingam in the chitsabai or Ponnambalam presented by Loka Sankarar who also installed a chakkaram here. Kanakasabai, Devasabai, Nrruttasabai and Rajasabai are the other mandapas in the shrine.

Various rulers have made additions to the temple from time to time. The temple for Sri Sivakama Sundarai was built by Kulothunga II. In the recent past, renovations have been effected by Pachaiyappa Mudaliar and his sister (1754-1794) by Raja Sri Annamalai Chettiar (1891) and Sri Ratnasamy Chettiar and Sri Ratna Sabapathi Pillai (1955).

Poojas are performed six times daily by the Dhikshadars who are also the trustees of the temple. The Spatika lingam is first worshipped and then only poojas are done to Sri Nataraja and his consort. The temple has no properties but there are numerous endowments. The Arudhra in Margazhi is the most important of all festivals when lakhs of devotees from all over India visit Chidambaram.

In the 8th Century the Pallava ruler installed Sri Govindaraja Perumal within the precients of the Nataraja temple; Vaishnavite bhattacharis offer poojas to the God. The legend is that Sri Govindaraja Perumal has settled down here to see the divine dance of Siva.

Among the Nayanmars, Thiruneelakantar and Nandanar attained salvation at Chidambaram. Arunagirinathar, Appaya Dhikshadar and Sri Ramalinga Swamigal have visited the shrine and composed songs praising the deity.

PART II

CENSUS TABLES

A—SERIES

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

TABLE

Area, Houses

District/Taluk Town-Group/Town (1)	Total Rural Urban (2)		Area in Sq. miles (3a)	Area in Sq. kms. (3b)	Population per Sq. mile (4)
4 District total	**Total**	...	**4,208.1**	**10,899.0**	**724**
	Rural	...	**4,100.5**	**10,620.2**	**648**
	Urban	...	**107.6**	***278.8**	**3,645**
1 Gingee taluk	Total	...	409.7	1,061.1	621
	Rural	...	409.7	1,061.1	621
	Urban	...	...	...	...
2 Tindivanam taluk	Total	...	561.5	1,454.3	628
	Rural	...	549.2	1,422.3	563
	Urban	...	12.3	*32.0	*3,535
Tindivanam (M)	Urban	...	8.65	22.40	3,970
Kattukuppam (P)	Urban	...	3.69	9.56	2,516
3 Villupuram taluk	Total	...	351.6	910.6	1,014
	Rural	...	344.6	892.5	879
	Urban	...	7.0	*18.1	*7,677
Villupuram (M)	Urban	...	3.49	9.04	12,463
Valavanur (P)	Urban	...	3.50	9.06	2,905
4 Tirukoilur taluk	Total	...	584.3	1.513.4	685
	Rural	...	574.9	1,489.0	660
	Urban	...	9.4	*24.4	*2,207
Tirukoilur (P)	Urban	...	4.63	11.99	2,967
Ulundurpet (P)	Urban	...	4.80	12.43	1,473
5 Kallakurichi taluk	Total	...	873.4	2,262.1	439
	Rural	...	859.5	2,226.1	418
	Urban	...	13.9	*36.0	*1,712
Kallakurichi (P)	Urban	...	6.12	15.85	2,175
Chinnasalem (P)	Urban	...	7.78	20.15	1,348
6 Vriddhachalam taluk	Total	...	575.8	1,491.3	614
	Rural	...	570.3	1,477.1	582
	Urban	...	5.5	*14.2	*3,961
Vriddhachalam (P)	Urban	...	2.98	7.72	4,815
Pennadam (P)	Urban	..	2.49	6.45	2,938

A—I

and Population

No. of villages		No. of towns	No of occupied residential houses	Population		
Inhabited	Uninhabited			Persons	Males	Females
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2,005	**31**	**20**	**587,057**	**3,047,973**	**1,535,928**	**1,512,045**
2,005	**31**	...	**519,575**	**2,655,651**	**1,337,130**	**1,318,521**
...	...	**20**	**67,482**	**392,322**	**198,798**	**193,524**
187	...	...	47,269	254,443	128,143	126,300
187	...	...	47,269	254,443	128,143	126,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
262	...	2	67,424	352,816	177,496	175,320
262	...	...	60,357	309,191	155,390	153,801
...	...	2	7,067	43,625	22,106	21,519
...	...	1	5,317	34,342	17,468	16,874
...	...	1	1,750	9,283	4,638	4,645
211	1	2	65,878	356,612	180,615	175,997
211	1	...	57,564	302,949	153,187	149,762
...	...	2	8,314	53,663	27,428	26,235
...	...	1	6,473	43,496	22,258	21,238
...	...	1	1,841	10,167	5,170	4,997
286	18	2	79,084	400,111	201,569	198,542
286	18	...	75,316	379,302	191,320	187,982
...	...	2	3,768	20,809	10,249	10,560
...	...	1	2,330	13,739	6,649	7,090
...	...	1	1,438	7,070	3,600	3,470
306	1	2	77,746	383,478	191,980	191,498
306	1	...	73,179	359,681	179,938	179,743
...	...	2	4,567	23,797	12,042	11,755
...	...	1	2,474	13,312	6,697	6,615
...	...	1	2,093	10,485	5,345	5,140
264	8	2	69,151	353,466	177,594	175,872
264	8	...	65,011	331,800	166,459	165,341
...	...	2	4,140	21,666	11,135	10,531
...	...	1	2,640	14,350	7,444	6,906
...	...	1	1,500	7,316	3,691	3,625

District/Taluk Town-Group/Town	Total Rural Urban		Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. kms.	Population per Sq. mile
(1)	(2)		(3a)	(3b)	(4)
7. Cuddalore taluk ...	Total	...	448.0	1,160.3	1,145
	Rural	...	406.8	1,053.7	911
	Urban	...	41.2	*106.6	*3,463
Nellikuppam (P) ...	Urban	...	3.62	9.38	6,124
Cuddalore (M) ...	Urban	...	10.70	27.71	7,399
Panruti (P) ...	Urban	...	2.54	6.58	7,383
Neyveli Lignite Corporation (N.P.) ...	Urban	...	21.15	54.78	487
Kurinjipadi (P) ...	Urban	...	3.16	8.18	3,856
8. Chidambaram taluk ...	Total	...	403.8	1,045.9	1,075
	Rural	...	385·5	998.4	902
	Urban	...	18.3	*47.5	*4,700
Porto-Novo (P) ...	Urban	...	4.00	10.36	3,785
Bhuvanagiri (P) ...	Urban	...	1.50	3.89	7,491
Srimushnam (P) ...	Urban	...	3.50	9.06	2,101
Chidambaram (M) ...	Urban	...	1.84	4.77	22,116
Mannargudi (P) (Kattumannar koil) ...	Urban	...	7.50	19.42	1,569

Note:—1*The square kilometers and density figures of urban areas of district and taluk, are worked out using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this, the figures relating to sq. kms. are further adjusted

2 The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a City or town:—

(i) M-Municipality (ii) P-Panchayat (iii) N.P.-Non-Panchayat

3 Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are shown in italics.

A—I

and Population

No. of villages		No of towns	No of occupied residential houses	Population		
Inhabited	Uninhabited			Persons	Males	Females
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
217	3	5	96,229	513,050	261,688	251,362
217	3	...	71,424	370,479	188,950	181,529
...	...	5	24,805	142,571	72,738	69,833
...	...	1	3,823	22,168	11,097	11,071
...	...	1	13,073	79,168	39,796	39,372
...	...	1	3,239	18,754	9,491	9,263
...	...	1	2,466	10,296	6,138	4,158
...	...	1	2,204	12,185	6,216	5,969
272	...	5	84,276	433,997	216,843	217,154
272	...	...	69,455	347,806	173,743	174,063
...	...	5	14,821	86,191	43,100	43,091
...	...	1	2,734	15,139	7,078	8,061
...	...	1	2,275	11,237	5,681	5,556
...	...	1	1,348	7,354	3,858	3,496
...	...	1	6,199	40,694	20,520	20,174
...	...	1	2,265	11,767	5,963	5,804

area figures corrected to two places of decimals obtained by adding the areas of the towns in the respective units and not to make the District/Taluk totals agree.

APPENDIX - I TO TABLE A-1

Statement Showing area for 1951 and 1961 for those Municipal Towns which have undergone change in area since 1951 Census

Name of municipal town	Area in sq. miles		Remarks
	1951	1961	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tindivanam	8.60	8.65	Due to jurisdictional charge.
Villupuram	3.78	3.49	Computational error

APPENDIX - II TO TABLE A-I

Number of Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over and Towns with a Population under 5,000

DISTRICT/TALUK		Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population under 5,000		
		Number	Population	Percentage of total rural population	Number	Population	Percentage of total urban population
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
District total	...	**18**	**124,870**	**0.51**	...	...	...
Gingee taluk	...	1	8,765	0.04	...	...	...
Tindivanam taluk	...	1	10,207	0.04	...	...	...
Villupuram taluk	...	1	5,012	0.02	...	...	...
Tirukoilur taluk	...	3	16,134	0.07	...	...	...
Kallakurich taluk	...	3	22,686	0.09	...	...	...
Vriddhachalam taluk	...	3	25,101	0.10	...	...	...
Cuddalore taluk	...	4	22,249	0.09	...	...	...
Chidambaram taluk	...	2	14,716	0.06	...	...	...

APPENDIX-III TO TABLE A—I

Houseless and Institutional Population

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population			Institutional population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
District total ...	**Total**	**2,591**	**1,436**	**1,155**	**7,446**	**5,961**	**1,485**
	Rural	**1,917**	**1,016**	**901**	**4,907**	**4,153**	**754**
	Urban	**674**	**420**	**254**	**2,539**	**1,808**	**731**
1 Gingee taluk ...	Total	122	66	56	127	63	64
	Rural	122	66	56	127	63	64
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Tindivanam taluk ...	Total	944	538	406	737	421	316
	Rural	686	363	323	245	128	117
	Urban	258	175	83	492	293	199
3 Villupuram taluk ...	Total	253	139	114	319	287	32
	Rural	114	59	55	25	21	4
	Urban	139	80	59	294	266	28
4 Thirukkoyilur taluk ...	Total	477	242	235	218	176	42
	Rural	430	217	213	153	145	8
	Urban	47	25	22	65	31	34
5 Kallakurichi taluk ...	Total	97	62	35	442	238	204
	Rural	92	60	32	229	132	97
	Urban	5	2	3	213	106	107
6 Vriddachalam taluk ...	Total	234	130	104	474	413	61
	Rural	155	78	77	145	145	...
	Urban	79	52	27	329	268	61
7 Cuddalore taluk ...	Total	195	100	95	1,585	1,067	518
	Rural	86	47	39	1,024	790	234
	Urban	109	53	56	561	277	284
8 Chidambaram taluk ...	Total	269	159	110	3,544	3,296	248
	Rural	232	126	106	2,959	2,729	230
	Urban	37	33	4	585	567	18

TABLE A-II

Variation in Population During Sixty Years

District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
South Arcot district ...	1901	2,105,809	...	...	1,045,631	1,060,178
	1911	2,362,566	+ 256,757	+ 12.19	1,172,807	1,189,759
	1921	2,320,085	— 42,481	— 1.80	1,152,414	1,167,671
	1931	2,454,507	+ 134,422	+ 5.79	1,225,072	1,229,435
	1941	2,608,753	+ 154,246	+ 6.28	1,309,554	1,299,199
	1951	2,776,767	+ 168,014	+ 6.44	1,390,463	1,386,304
	1961	3,047,973	+ 271,206	+ 9.77	1,535,928	1,512,045

TABLE

Villages Classified

District/Taluk		Total No. of inhabited villages	Total rural population		
			Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
District total	...	**2,005**	**2,655,651**	**1,337,130**	**1,318,521**
1. Gingee taluk	...	187	254,443	128,143	126,300
2. Tindivanam taluk	...	262	309,191	155,390	153,801
3. Villupuram taluk	...	211	302,949	153,187	149,762
4. Tirukoilur taluk	...	286	379,302	191,320	187,982
5. Kallakurichi taluk	...	306	359,681	179,938	179,743
6. Vridhachalam taluk	...	264	331,800	166,459	165,341
7. Cuddalore taluk	...	217	370,479	188,950	181,529
8. Chidambaram taluk	...	272	347,806	173,743	174,063

I—Villages with less than 2,000 population

District/Taluk		1,000–1,999		
		Number	Population	
			Males	Females
		(15)	(16)	(17)
District total	...	**705**	**500,232**	**496,138**
1. Gingee taluk	...	66	46,208	45,631
2. Tindivanam tatuk	...	86	58,933	58,527
3. Villupuram taluk	...	80	58,721	57,379
4. Tirukoyilur taluk	...	105	75,840	74,546
5. Kallakurichi taluk	...	96	69,035	69,262
6. Vridhachalam taluk	...	85	56,023	56,857
7. Cuddalore taluk	...	76	56,099	53,806
8. Chidambaram taluk	...	111	79,373	80,130

A-III

by Population

I—Villages with less than 2,000 population.								
Less than 200			200–499			500–999		
Number	Population: Males	Population: Females	Number	Population: Males	Population: Females	Number	Population: Males	Population: Females
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
113	**6,476**	**6,184**	**206**	**35,749**	**35,377**	**598**	**224,637**	**223,961**
7	515	543	15	2,404	2,343	62	23,844	23,422
10	653	608	46	7,444	7,423	84	32,292	31,891
4	201	176	16	2,883	2,793	60	22,979	22,681
6	277	260	21	4,061	3,888	107	40,978	40,054
66	3,832	3,602	37	5,586	5,295	51	19,165	19,272
5	266	253	28	5,304	5,468	103	38,561	39,519
8	376	372	17	2,976	2,987	45	16,812	16,307
7	356	370	26	5,091	5,180	86	30,006	30,815

II—Villages with a population of 2,000–9,999						III—villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
2,000–4,999			5,000–9,999					
Number	Population: Males	Population: Females	Number	Population: Males	Population: Females	Number	Population: Males	Population: Females
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
365	**506,134**	**495,893**	**15**	**48,252**	**45,427**	**3**	**15,650**	**15,541**
36	50,640	50,128	1	4,532	4,233	...	...	...
35	50,826	50,387	...	...	...	1	5,242	4,965
50	65,808	64,316	1	2,595	2,417	...	...	...
44	62,096	61,168	3	8,068	8,066	...	...	...
53	71,056	70,890	2	6,052	5,982	1	5,212	5,440
40	52,544	51,904	2	8,565	6,204	1	5,196	5,136
67	101,539	96,956	4	11,148	11,101	...	...	...
40	51,625	50,144	2	7,292	7,424	...	...	...

TABLE A - IV

Towns and Town-Groups Classified by Population 1961 with Variation Since 1941

District/ Town/ Town-Group	Status of Town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Male	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			ALL CLASSES				
District total	...	**1941**	**270,224**	...	...	**134,879**	**135,345**
(107.64 Sq. miles ;		**1951**	**327,463**	**+57,239**	**+21.18**	**163,867**	**163,596**
276.78 Sq. kms.)		**1961**	**392,322**	**+64,859**	**+19.81**	**198,798**	**193,524**
			CLASS I NIL (above 100,000)				
			CLASS II (50,000 to 99,000)				
District total	...	1941	60,632	...	...	30,459	30,173
(10.70 Sq. miles		1951	69,084	+ 8,452	+13.94	34,369	34,715
27.17 Sq. kms.)		1961	79,168	+10,084	+14.60	39,796	39,372
Cuddalore	M	1941	60,632	...	...	30,459	30,173
(10.70 Sq. miles		1951	69,084	+ 8,452	+13.94	34,369	34,715
27.71 Sq. kms.)		1961	79,168	+10,084	+14.60	39,796	39,372
			CLASS III (20,000 to 49,000)				
District total	...	1941	50,041	...	...	25,127	24,914
(17.60 Sq. miles		1951	120,762	+70,721	+141.33	61,065	59,697
45.59 Sq. kms.)		1961	140,700	+19,938	+16.51	71,343	69,357
Villupuram	M	1941	23,829	...	...	12,193	11,636
(3.49 Sq. miles		1951	35,684	+11,855	+49.75	18,256	17,428
9.04 Sq. kms.)		1961	43,496	+ 7,812	+21.89	22,258	21,238
Chidambaram	M	1941	26,212	...	...	12,934	13,278
(1.84 Sq. miles		1951	34,732	+ 8,520	+32.50	17,209	17,523
4.77 Sq. kms.)		1961	40,694	+ 5,962	+17.17	20,520	20,174
Tindivanam	M	1941	18,177	...	...	9,323	8,854
(8.65 Sq. miles		1951	29,651	+11,474	+63.12	15,402	14,249
22.40 Sq. kms.)		1961	34,342	+ 4,691	+15.82	17,468	16,874
Nellikuppam	P	1941	13,263	...	...	6,793	6,470
(3.62 Sq. miles		1951	20,695	+ 7,432	+56.04	10,198	10,497
9.38 Sq. kms.)		1961	22,168	+ 1,473	+ 7.12	11,097	11,071

TABLE A - IV

Towns and Town-Groups Classified by Population 1961 with Variation Since 1941—(*Contd.*)

District/ Town/ Town-Group.	Status of Town	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	6)	(7)	(8)
			CLASS IV (10,000 to 19,999)				
District total	...	1941	88,570	...	...	44,157	44,413
(64.86 Sq. miles		1951	89,355	+ 785	+ 0.89	44,239	45,116
167.98 Sq. kms.)		1961	141,431	+52,076	+58.28	71,872	69,559
Panruti	P	1941	16,429	...	...	8,285	8,144
(2.54 Sq. miles		1951	14,584	—1,845	—11.23	7,485	7,099
6.58 Sq. kms.)		1961	18,754	+4,170	+28.59	9,491	9,263
Porto-Novo	P	1941	14,175	...	...	6,637	7,538
(4.00 Sq. miles		1951	15,084	+909	+6.41	6,874	8,210
10.36 Sq. kms.)		1961	15,139	+ 55	+0.36	7,078	8,061
Vriddhachalam	P	1941	8,876	...	...	4,435	4,441
(2.98 Sq. miles		1951	11,362	+2,486	+28.01	5,820	5,542
7.72 Sq. kms.)		1961	14,350	+2,988	+26.30	7,444	6,906
Tirukoilur	P	1941	14,800	...	...	7,293	7,507
(4.63 Sq. miles		1951	16,695	+1,895	+12.80	8,232	8,463
11.99 Sq. kms.)		1961	13,739	—2,956	—17.71	6,649	7,090
Kallakurichi	P	1941	9,124	...	...	4,505	4,619
(6.12 Sq. miles		1951	11,073	+1,949	+21.36	5,586	5,487
15.85 Sq. kms.)		1961	13,312	+2,239	+20.22	6,697	6,615
Kurinjipadi	P	1941	8,620	...	...	4,280	4,340
(3.16 Sq. miles		1951	9,947	+1,327	+15.39	4,988	4,959
8.18 Sq. kms.)		1961	12,185	+2,238	+22.50	6,216	5,969
Mannargudi	P	1941	8,555	...	...	4,158	4,397
(Kattumannarkoil)		1951	10,270	+1,715	+20.05	5,136	5,134
(7.50 Sq. miles		1961	11,767	+1,497	+14.58	5,963	5,804
19.42 Sq. kms.)							
Bhuvanagiri	P	1941	8,822	...	...	4,393	4,429
(1.50 Sq. miles		1951	10,287	+10,65	+16.61	5,106	5,181
3.89 Sq. kms.)		1961	11,237	+ 950	+ 9.23	5,681	5,556
Chinnasalem	P	1941	8,232	...	...	4,075	4,157
(7.78 Sq. miles		1951	9,680	+ 1,448	+17.59	4,935	4,745
20.15 Sq. kms.)		1961	10,485	+ 805	+ 8.32	5,345	5,140

TABLE A—IV

Towns and Town-Groups Classified by Population 1961 with Variation Since 1941—(*concld.*)

District Name of Town/ Town-group	Status of Town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			CLASS IV (10,000 to 19,000)				
Neyveli Lignite Corporation	NP	1961	10,296	...	...	6,138	4,158
(21.15 Sq. miles 54.78 Sq. kms.)							
Valavanur	P	1941	7,112	...	...	3,527	3,585
(3.50 Sq. miles		1951	8,298	+1,186	+16.68	4,170	4,128
9.06 Sq. kms.)		1961	10,167	+1,869	+22.52	5,170	4,997
			CLASS V (5,000 to 9,000)				
District	...	1941	70,981	...	...	35,136	35,845
(14.48 Sq. miles		1951	48,262	—22,719	—32.01	24,194	24,068
35.50 Sq. kms.)		1961	31,023	—17,239	—35.72	15,787	15,236
Kattukuppam	P	1961	9,283	...	...	4,638	4,645
(3.69 Sq. miles 9.56 Sq. kms.)							
Srimushnam	P	1941	5,679	...	...	2,836	2,843
(3.50 Sq. miles		1951	6,696	+ 1,017	+17.91	3,296	3,400
9.06 Sq. kms.)		1961	7,354	+ 658	+ 9·83	3,858	3,496
Pennadam	P	1941	5,961	...	...	2,927	3,034
(2.49 Sq. miles		1951	6,787	+ 826	+13.86	3,366	3,421
6.45 Sq. kms.)		1961	7,316	+ 529	+ 7.79	3,691	3,625
Ulundurpet	P	1941	11,726	...	...	5,826	5,900
(4.80 Sq. miles		1951	6,854	— 4,872	—41.55	3,439	3,415
12.43 Sq. kms.)		1961	7,070	+ 216	+ 3.15	3,600	3,470

Note :—The following abbreviations have been used to denote the status of a town :

M — Municipality

P — Panchayat

N.P — Non-Panchayat

Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are shown in italics.

NOTE ON A-SERIES TABLES

The A-I Table presents the basic population data. The data are given for taluks, town-groups and towns by rural-urban break-up regarding area in square miles as well as square kilometres, density of population per square mile, number of villages - inhabited and uninhabited, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses and population by sex.

URBAN AREA :

An attempt has been made during 1961 Census for a more precise definition of urban area. All municipalities, cantonments and townships were deemed to have urban characteristics and declared as towns. Three tests given below were applied for the remaining areas,

(1) The population of the area should not be less than 5,000 ;

(2) 75% of the male population should depend for their livelihood on non-agricultural resources ; and

(3) There should be a density of 1,000 persons per square mile.

The places which satisfied the above three conditions were declared as urban areas. All those places which satisfied two of the three conditions enumerated above and which, in the opinion of the District Collector had urban characteristics were also declared urban. This applied primarily to the newly founded industrial areas large housing settlements, places of tourist importance with all civic amenities, areas surrounding the municipal or cantonment limits but outside their jurisdiction and having definite urban features.

The change in the concept of urban area has resulted in the inclusion of the following new towns in the district.

Taluk	Name of the new urban areas.	Class of Town.	Population 1961	Population 1951
Cuddalore.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation.	IV	10,296	...
Tindivanam.	Kattukuppam	V	9,283	8,361

However due to this change in the concept of urban areas there has been no declassification in the district during 1951–1961 period. The following statement will show the progress in the number of towns in the district since 1901.

Year	Number of Towns
1901	9
1911	11
1921	14
1931	16
1941	18
1951	18
1961	20

VILLAGES :

The statement below shown the number of villages inhabited from 1901 to 1961. The figures are those presented in respective Censuses and no adjustment has been made for the changes in jurisdiction.

Year	Number of villages
1961	2,005
1951	2,244
1941	2,325
1931	2,315
1921	2,333
1911	2,340
1901	2,745

Table A II presents data on population of the district for seven Censuses from 1901 to 1961 and variation of population during this period. As there has been no changes in the jurisdiction of the district no adjustment has been necessary to bring the 1951 Census population of the district to the present jurisdiction. There was only one change in the jurisdiction of the district since 1901. This was due to the transfer of Tiruvannamalai taluk from South Arcot district to North Arcot district during 1901–1911.

The A-III table gives data on the rural population of the district classified by the size of the villages in which they live. Based on the size of the population, the inhabited villages of the district are classified under seven groups as given below :

Less than	200	persons
200	...	499
500	...	999
1,000	...	1,999
2,000	...	4,999
5,000	...	9,999

There are 2,005 inhabited villages in the district which accommodate the rural population of 2,655,651. The average village population of the district is 1,325.

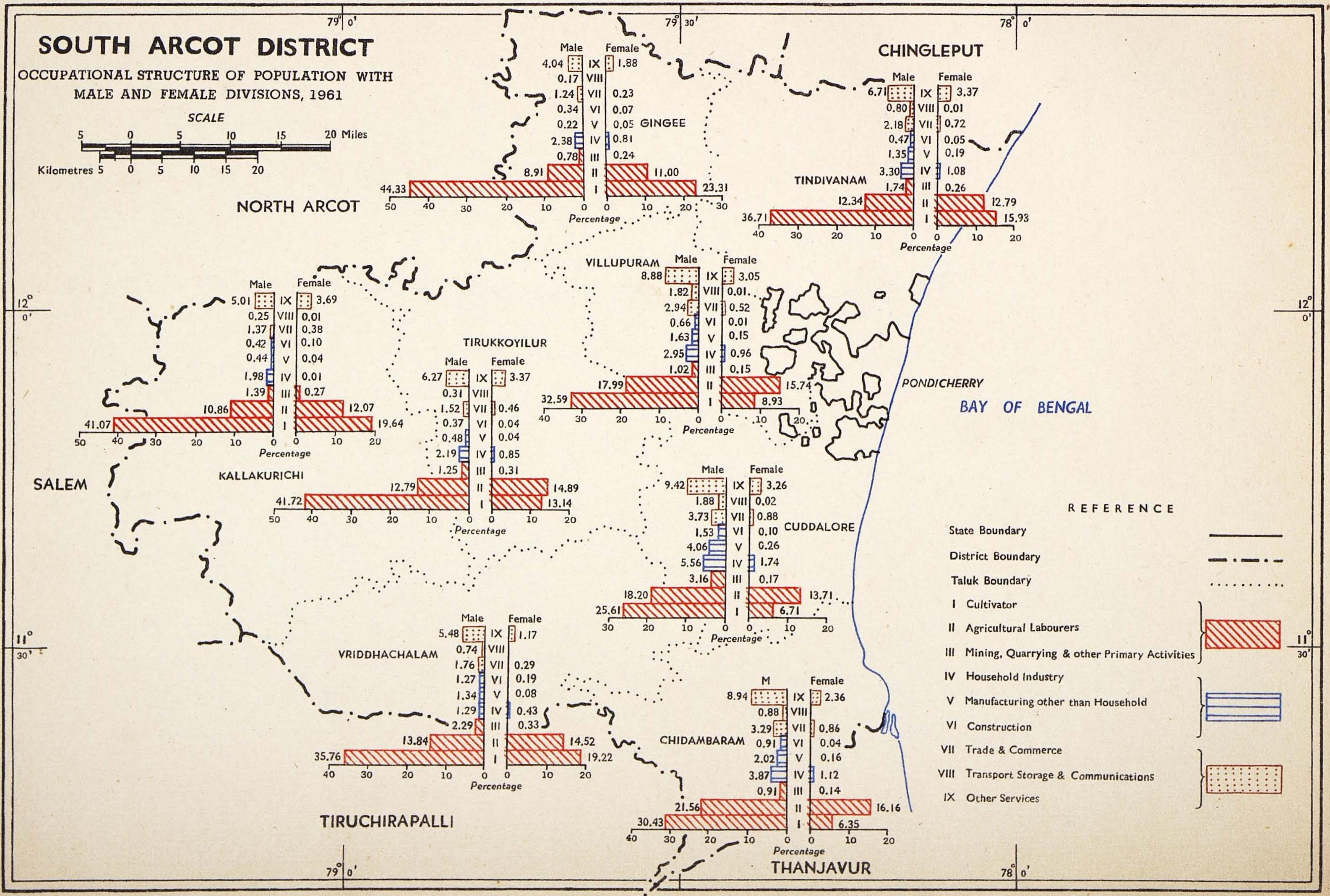
Table A IV presents data on towns and town-groups in the district classified according to their population. This also gives information on population of these towns/town-groups and their variation during the last three Censuses 1941-1961.

The concept of town group has been newly introduced during this Census. Towns which are either contiguous or near each other having separate legally constituted civic administration like municipality, panchayat, cantonment or a town-ship has been grouped together to form a town-group which will serve as a unit for statistical purposes. There exist no such town-groups in the district. However the towns in the district have been divided into six classes according to their population as shown below.

Class	Population
I	100,000 and above
II	50,000 to 99,999
III	20,000 to 49,999
IV	10,000 to 19,999
V	5,000 to 9,999
VI	upto 5,000

B—SERIES

GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES



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PRELIMINARY NOTE ON GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

The general economic tables of this district have been presented in this series, furnishing the economic data of the entire population divided into two broad categories of workers and non-workers. A worker was defined in Census as to include any person who had some regular work for more than an hour per day during the greater part of the working season, in the case of seasonal occupation and in the case of person engaged in regular work, if he is employed during 15 days preceding the enumeration. All other persons who were not engaged in productive activity were treated as non-workers. The workers were divided into nine industrial eategories based on the industry to which their activity relates. The unit of classification was the establishment. Cultivators and agricultural labourers are the two industrial categories in the agricultural sector. Any person engaged in cultivation, supervision or direction of cultivation of land was considered as cultivator, irrespective of the ownership of the land. But the workers engaged in plantation were not included in this category. Any person who works in another's land for wages, cash or kind, without having any responsibility or authority to decide or supervise or direct cultivation was termed as agricultural labourer. Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and other allied activities were included in the third category of workers. The fourth category of workers namely, house-hold industry includes all persons engaged in industries relating to production, processing, servicing or repairs, conducted by the head of the household himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. But the industry should not be run on the lines of a factory, that is to say, the industrial establishment using power should not employ more than 10 persons and industrial establishment not using power should not employ more than 20 persons. Workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industries form the fifth group of workers. All workers engaged in construction, maintenance of road, railway, telegraph and telephone etc. come under the sixth category of construction. Trade and commerce is the seventh category of workers. In this category, persons engaged in retail and wholesale trade and commercial activities like banking, stock exchange and shares are included. The eighth category of workers of transport and communications covers all workers engaged in transport activities by all modes, workers engaged in communications like post and telegraph, wireless etc. The ninth and the last category of workers include workers in government services, the medical, legal, business services, personal services and community services. This category includes also the general or casual labourers who do not have any fixed place of work.

The non-workers have been divided into eight groups of full time students and children attending school; persons engaged in household duty; dependents and children not attending school; retired persons and persons of independent means; beggars, vagrants, inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions, never employed and unemployed. These groups of non-workers are defined in detail in Fly leaf to Tables B—VIII and B—IX.

TABLE B–I

FLY LEAF

The data relating to total workers, workers in each industrial category and non-workers, classified by four broad age-groups of 0-14, 15-34, 35-59 and 60 and over for the entire area of the district and for the rural and urban areas separately have been presented in this table. Figures for males and females are also given separately. The definition of an urban area has been given in the Fly-leaf to A-series tables.

45.8% of the people of this district are workers. In the rural areas 48% are workers and in the urban areas 32%. As in all other districts, in the rural areas more than 80% of the workers are engaged in the agricultural activities. Among the workers in non-agricultural sector, majority of them are in the category of other services. 6% of the workers belong to 0-14 age-group and 6.5% to the age-group 60 and above. Most of the 0-14 age-group workers in rural areas are engaged in agricultural activities and in the urban area 1/4 th of them are engaged in manufacturing.

TABLE

Distribution of Industrial Categories of Workers

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	**Total**	**3,047,973**	**1,535,928**	**1,512,045**	**942,194**	**454,863**
	0—14	1,147,340	576,164	571,176	52,802	31,575
	15—34	981,810	476,199	505,611	433,548	232,428
	35—59	747,973	392,655	355,318	383,499	172,751
	60+	170,535	90,748	79,787	72,248	18,066
	Age not stated	315	162	153	97	43
Rural	**Total**	**2,655,651**	**1,337,130**	**1,318,521**	**837,586**	**433,552**
	0—14	996,388	499,867	496,521	50,060	30,569
	15—34	851,256	412,268	438,988	383,266	222,249
	35—59	657,916	344,471	313,445	338,321	163,731
	60+	149,805	80,379	69,426	65,850	16,960
	Age not stated	286	145	141	89	43
Urban	**Total**	**392,322**	**198,798**	**193,524**	**104,608**	**21,311**
	0—14	150,952	76,297	74,655	2,742	1,006
	15—34	130,554	63,931	66,623	50,282	10,179
	35—59	90,057	48,184	41,873	45,178	9,020
	60+	20,730	10,369	10,361	6,398	1,106
	Age not stated	29	17	12	8	...

B-I

and Non-workers by Place of Birth

WORKERS							
I		II		III		IV	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
498,156	**192,772**	**205,930**	**194,429**	**22,834**	**3,279**	**41,866**	**14,288**
19,024	11,207	19,076	14,710	7,033	1,590	2,356	1,352
213,775	96,255	105,983	104,448	10,130	967	18,580	7,225
216,957	76,959	70,472	68,865	4,872	662	17,452	5,057
48,365	8,337	10,374	6,382	797	60	3,476	653
35	14	25	24	2	...	2	1
487,813	**190,781**	**198,508**	**189,052**	**16,097**	**2,881**	**34,588**	**10,969**
18,843	11,153	18,719	14,452	6,693	1,523	2,173	1,100
210,248	95,412	102,398	101,407	6,169	815	15,529	5,664
211,861	76,002	67,443	66,943	2,741	496	14,076	3,741
46,826	8,200	9,923	6,226	492	47	2,808	463
35	14	25	24	2	...	2	1
10,343	**1,991**	**7,422**	**5,377**	**6,737**	**398**	**7,278**	**3,319**
181	54	357	258	340	67	183	252
3,527	843	3,585	3,041	3,961	152	3,051	1,561
5,096	957	3,029	1,922	2,131	166	3,376	1,316
1,539	137	451	156	305	13	668	190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Distribution of Industrial Categories of Workers

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	workers: V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry: Males (16)	Females (17)	VI In Construction: Males (18)	Females (19)
Total	**Total**	**21,291**	**1,754**	**10,849**	**1,077**
	0—14	790	127	252	88
	15—34	11,382	665	5,535	642
	35—59	8,311	789	4,616	334
	60+	806	173	446	13
	Age not stated	2	...	...	...
Rural	**Total**	**7,225**	**909**	**6,607**	**873**
	0—14	261	90	149	70
	15—34	4,024	356	3,408	537
	35—59	2,684	376	2,820	259
	60+	254	87	230	7
	Age not stated	2	...	...	...
Urban	**Total**	**14,066**	**845**	**4,242**	**204**
	0—14	529	37	103	18
	15—34	7,358	309	2,127	105
	35—59	5,627	413	1,796	75
	60+	552	86	216	6
	Age not stated	...	...	...	...

B-I

and Non-workers by Place of Birth—(*concld.*)

workers									
VII		VIII		IX		X	
In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
32,087	**7,777**	**12,266**	**95**	**96,915**	**39,392**	**593,734**	**1,057,182**
684	120	103	...	3,484	2,381	523,362	539,601
14,615	2,142	5,790	52	47,758	20,032	42,651	273,183
14,519	4,612	6,039	39	40,261	15,434	9,156	182,567
2,266	903	331	4	5,387	1,541	18,500	61,721
3	...	3	...	25	4	65	110
14,820	**6,216**	**4,028**	**35**	**67,900**	**31,836**	**499,544**	**884,969**
333	112	13	...	2,876	2,069	449,807	465,952
6,326	1,737	2,009	19	33,155	16,302	29,002	216,739
6,942	3,632	1,858	14	27,896	12,268	6,150	149,714
1,218	735	146	2	3,953	1,193	14,529	52,466
1	...	2	...	20	4	56	98
17,267	**1,561**	**8,238**	**60**	**29,015**	**7,556**	**94,190**	**172,213**
351	8	90	...	608	312	73,555	73,649
8,289	405	3,781	33	14,603	3,730	13,649	56,444
7,577	980	4,181	25	12,365	3,166	3,006	32,853
1,048	168	185	2	1,434	348	3,971	9,255
2	...	1	...	5	...	9	12

TABLE B-III

PARTS A & B

This Table prepared in two parts presents the level of literacy among each category of worker and non-worker in the urban and rural areas respectively. The term 'Literate' in Census denotes any person who is able to read and write even a simple letter. In Part A, the literates have been classified into seven major classifications viz., the literates without any educational standard, primary or junior basic, matriculation or higher secondary, technical diploma not equal to degree, non-technical diploma not equal to degree, university degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree. The last mentioned educational classification has been further split into six important branches of technical science viz., engineering, medicine, agriculture, veterinary and dairying, technology and teaching and data have been furnished for these branches also separately. In Part B only three classifications of educational levels have been adopted viz., literates without any educational standard, primary or junior basic and matriculation and above. In rural parts, as the number of persons having qualification above that of matriculation will be considerably very few, they have been grouped together as 'matric and above' without any further classification. In this handbook figures are furnished for each of the eight taluks separately in addition to the district figures.

69% of workers of this district are illiterates. In this district no worker with qualification of degree in technology is recorded. As Neyveli Lignite Corporation is situated in this district, many persons qualified with engineering degree and other university degrees are recorded in the category of mining and quarrying, in this district.

TABLE

Industrial classification of workers and non-workers

Educational levels		Total Population of Workers and Non-Workers			workers: As Cultivator	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	...	**392,322**	**198,798**	**193,524**	**10,343**	**1,991**
Illiterate	...	212,078	80,116	131,962	3,757	1,812
Literate (without educational level)	...	109,658	68,938	40,720	4,729	79
Primary or Junior Basic	...	50,375	32,254	18,121	1,329	48
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	17,103	14,586	2,517	469	14
Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	436	418	18	2	2
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	...	126	114	12	2	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	...	1,752	1,636	116	53	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	...	794	736	58	2	...
Engineering	...	415	414	1	...	...
Medicine	...	99	48	15	...	...
Agriculture	...	29	29	...	...	...
Veterinary and dairying	...	2	2	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	.
Teaching	...	248	206	42	2	...
Others	...	1	1	...	..	...

B-III PART—A

by educational levels in urban areas only

workers							
II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
7,422	**5,377**	**6,737**	**398**	**7,278**	**3,319**	**14,066**	**845**
5,527	5,280	2,310	365	2,525	2,737	3,706	749
1,694	86	1,596	23	4,054	450	7,191	68
177	11	1,070	2	666	125	2,304	23
24	...	1,149	5	32	7	780	4
...	...	189	1	...	...	13	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	169	2	1	...	48	...
...	...	252	...	...	...	24	1
...	...	241	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Industrial classification of workers and non-workers

Educational levels		workers			
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce	
		Males (15)	Females (16)	Males (17)	Females (18)
Total	...	**4,242**	**204**	**17,267**	**1,561**
Illiterate	...	1,280	183	2,547	1,414
Literate (without educational level)	...	1,782	19	9,726	130
Primary or Junior Basic	...	567	1	3,328	14
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	425	1	1,537	3
Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	77	...	...	...
Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree	...	3	...	3	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	...	20	...	126	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	...	88	...	...	...
Engineering	...	88	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and dairying	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	..	..	...	..

B-III PART-A

by educational levels in urban areas only—(*contd.*)

workers				Non-workers	
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
8,238	**60**	**29,015**	**7,556**	**94,190**	**172,213**
2,140	32	9,145	5,780	47,179	113,610
3,168	10	9,695	522	25,303	39,333
1,617	9	4,373	651	16,823	17,201
1,222	9	4,525	511	4,423	1,963
7	...	100	13	30	2
...	...	81	5	23	7
77	...	782	25	360	89
7	...	314	49	49	8
5	...	58	1	11	...
2	...	66	10	14	4
...	...	10	...	1	...
...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	178	38	22	4
...	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE

Industrial classification of workers

Educational levels (1)		Total population: Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
				ALL RURAL
Total	...	**2,655,651**	**1,337,130**	**1,318,521**
Illiterate	...	2,021,716	832,926	1,188,790
Literate (without educational level)	...	537,309	423,847	113,462
Primary or Junior Basic	...	80,316	65,206	15,110
Matriculation and above	...	16,310	15,151	1,159
				GINGEE
Total	...	**254,443**	**128,143**	**126,300**
Illiterate	...	196,998	82,453	114,545
Literate (without educational level)	...	47,361	37,447	9,914
Primary or Junior Basic	...	9,009	7,240	1,769
Matriculation and above	...	1,075	1,003	72
				TINDIVANAM
Total	...	**309,191**	**155,390**	**153,801**
Illiterate	...	246,561	104,275	142,286
Literate (without educational level)	...	52,498	42,717	9,781
Primary or Junior Basic	...	9,109	7,435	1,674
Matriculation and above	...	1,023	963	60
				VILLUPURAM
Total	...	**302,949**	**153,187**	**149,762**
Illiterate	...	235,637	100,010	135,627
Literate (without educational level)	...	57,939	45,486	12,453
Primary or Junior Basic	...	8,086	6,482	1,604
Matriculation and above	...	1,287	1,209	78
				TIRUKOILUR
Total	...	**379,302**	**191,320**	**187,982**
Illiterate	...	294,387	123,916	170,471
Literate (without educational level)	...	71,213	56,198	15,015
Primary or Junior Basic	...	12,225	9,834	2,391
Matriculation and above	...	1,477	1,372	105

B-III PART-B

and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only

WORKERS							
I		II		III		IV	
As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
AREAS							
487,813	**190,781**	**198,508**	**189,052**	**16,097**	**3,881**	**34,588**	**10,969**
268,567	183,791	158,303	186,063	12,185	2,815	17,458	9,797
198,110	6,362	37,096	2,649	2,276	60	15,281	957
19,004	613	3,014	338	828	4	1,765	214
2,132	15	95	2	808	2	84	1
TALUK							
56,669	**29,798**	**11,395**	**14,069**	**995**	**305**	**3,047**	**1,035**
34,406	28,715	9,587	13,792	893	301	1,508	913
19,487	930	1,598	236	79	3	1,308	92
2,634	152	206	41	20	1	227	30
142	1	4	...	3	...	4	...
TALUK							
59,507	**26,182**	**19,358**	**20,365**	**2,235**	**351**	**4,925**	**1,577**
33,083	25,211	16,498	20,193	1,975	345	3,132	1,457
24,051	905	2,686	161	230	6	1,618	94
2,193	63	172	11	27	...	172	25
180	3	2	...	3	...	3	1
TALUK							
48,957	**13,645**	**26,730**	**23,437**	**1,344**	**199**	**4,163**	**1,423**
26,875	12,961	21,877	23,057	1,161	194	1,845	1,196
20,001	599	4,520	329	169	3	2,078	185
1,789	83	319	51	8	2	232	42
292	2	14	...	6	...	8	...
TALUK							
77,608	**24,570**	**23,618**	**27,727**	**2,232**	**552**	**4,024**	**1,552**
45,828	23,604	19,223	27,223	1,960	532	1,894	1,374
28,021	843	4,009	412	234	20	1,830	136
3,446	121	372	92	29		260	42
313	2	14	..	9	...	40	...

TABLE

Industrial classification of workers

Educational levels		WORKERS V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry Males (13)	V Females (14)	VI In Construction Males (15)	VI Females (16)
					ALL RURAL
Total	...	**7,225**	**909**	**6,607**	**873**
Illiterate	...	2,358	877	2,881	871
Literate (without educational level)	...	3,571	25	2,682	2
Primary or Junior Basic	...	908	6	564	...
Matriculation and above	...	388	1	480	...
					GINGEE
Total	...	**286**	**58**	**440**	**94**
Illiterate	...	101	54	339	94
Literate (without educational level)	...	137	3	75	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	41	1	21	...
Matriculation and above	...	7	...	5	...
					TINDIVANAM
Total	...	**609**	**170**	**532**	**60**
Illiterate	...	299	169	312	60
Literate (without educational level)	...	227	1	168	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	73	...	28	...
Matriculation and above	...	10	...	24	...
					VILLUPURAM
Total	...	**605**	**109**	**489**	**11**
Illiterate	...	159	106	228	11
Literate (without educational level)	...	307	1	228	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	90	2	27	...
Matriculation and above	...	49	...	6	...
					TIRUKOILUR
Total	...	**393**	**16**	**493**	**62**
Illiterate	...	118	15	262	62
Literate (without educational level)	...	201	1	193	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	60	...	28	...
Matriculation and above	...	14	...	10	...

B-III PART-B

and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only—(*contd.*)

WORKERS							
VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
AREAS							
14,820	6,216	4,028	35	67,900	31,836	499,544	884,969
3,374	5,908	806	28	37,417	30,161	329,577	768,479
9,321	283	1,948	3	17,773	545	135,789	102,576
1,798	25	743	...	7,302	860	29,280	13,050
327	...	531	4	5,408	270	4,898	864
TALUK							
1,580	290	220	1	5,163	2,398	48,348	78,252
422	261	31	1	2,615	2,173	32,551	68,241
877	24	113	...	1,278	80	12,495	8,546
238	5	49	...	746	121	3,058	1,418
43	...	27	...	524	24	244	47
TALUK							
1,231	887	359	13	7,936	4,554	58,698	99,642
330	857	81	13	4,963	4,410	43,602	89,571
726	26	161	...	1,814	38	11,036	8,505
162	4	81	...	724	90	3,803	1,481
13	...	36	...	435	16	257	40
TALUK							
1,913	688	434	4	9,717	3,819	58,835	106,427
510	656	72	3	6,490	3,641	40,793	93,802
1,154	25	240	1	2,194	48	14,595	11,262
222	7	71	...	595	103	3,129	1,314
27	...	51	...	438	27	318	49
TALUK							
1,959	769	351	1	9,944	5,874	70,698	126,859
457	724	48	1	6,261	5,637	47,865	111,299
1,213	45	161	...	2,262	78	18,074	13,480
233	...	96	...	940	153	4,370	2,003
56	...	46	...	481	26	389	77

TABLE

Industrial classification of workers

Educational levels		Total population		
		Persons	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)
				KALLAKURICHI
Total	...	**359,681**	**179,938**	**179,743**
Illiterate	...	282,674	119,924	162,750
Literate (without educational level)	...	67,957	52,630	15,327
Primary or Junior Basic	...	8,055	6,459	1,596
Matriculation and above	...	959	925	70
				VRIDDHACHALAM
Total	...	**331,800**	**166,459**	**165,341**
Illiterate	...	243,661	94,886	148,775
Literate (without educational level)	...	75,678	60,854	14,824
Primary or Junior Basic	...	8,162	6,772	1,390
Matriculation and above	...	4,299	3,947	352
				CUDDALORE
Total	...	**370,479**	**188,950**	**181,529**
Illiterate	...	277,763	114,697	163,066
Literate (without educational level)	...	81,725	65,047	16,678
Primary Junior Basic	...	9,371	7,679	1,692
Matriculation and above	..	1,630	1,527	93
				CHIDAMBARAM
Total	..	**347,806**	**173,743**	**174,063**
Illiterate	..	244,035	92,765	151,270
Literate (without educational level)	...	82,938	63,468	19,470
Primary or Junior Basic	...	16,299	13,305	29,940
Matriculation and above	...	4,534	4,205	329

B-III PART-B

and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only—(*contd.*)

WORKERS							
I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK							
79,228	**38,066**	**20,897**	**23,119**	**2,578**	**520**	**3,444**	**1,724**
51,555	36,917	17,959	22,830	2,182	500	1,845	1,550
25,585	1,070	2,753	274	317	20	1,438	138
1,971	78	179	15	50	...	156	36
117	1	6	...	29	...	5	...
TALUK							
62,904	**34,014**	**23,709**	**25,075**	**3,930**	**556**	**2,179**	**705**
33,201	33,054	18,788	24,812	1,879	549	1,099	666
28,465	946	4,787	255	715	4	1,022	37
1,002	14	126	8	614	1	51	2
236	...	8	...	722	2	7	...
TALUK							
52,100	**13,819**	**36,100**	**27,522**	**1,588**	**202**	**8,448**	**1,923**
24,175	13,339	28,769	27,192	1,130	201	3,923	1,670
26,106	458	6,832	307	374	1	4,108	232
1,510	22	470	22	54	...	408	21
309	...	29	1	30	...	9	...
TALUK							
50,840	**10,687**	**36,701**	**27,738**	**1,195**	**196**	**4,358**	**1,030**
19,444	9,990	25,602	26,964	1,005	193	2,212	971
26,394	611	9,911	675	158	3	1,879	43
4,459	85	1,170	98	26	...	259	16
543	6	1	18	6	...	8	...

TABLE

Industrial Classification of workers

Educational levels		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
		(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				KALLAKURICHI	
Total	...	**337**	**15**	**638**	**181**
Illiterate	...	114	15	460	181
Literate (without educational level)	...	190	...	164	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	28	...	11	...
Matriculation and above		5	...	3	...
				VRIDDHACHALAM	
Total	...	**1,572**	**102**	**2,053**	**334**
Illiterate	...	389	95	474	333
Literate (without educational level)	...	742	6	861	1
Primary or Junior Basic	...	289	...	318	...
Matriculation and above	...	152	1	400	...
				CUDDALORE	
Total	...	**2,638**	**304**	**1,374**	**111**
Illiterate	...	960	297	641	110
Literate (without educational level)	...	1,335	5	655	1
Primary or Junior Basic	...	203	2	64	...
Matriculation and above	...	140	...	14	...
				CHIDAMBARAM	
Total	...	**785**	**135**	**588**	**20**
Illiterate	...	218	126	165	20
Literate (without educational level)	...	432	8	338	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	124	1	67	...
Matriculation and above	...	11	...	18	...

B-III PART-B

and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only—(*concld.*)

	WORKERS								
	VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
TALUK								
	1,754	**654**	**229**	**2**	**7,883**	**6,399**	**62,950**	**109,063**
	344	602	20	2	5,052	6,168	40,393	93,985
	1,181	49	139	...	1,664	78	19,199	13,698
	192	3	48	...	715	114	3,109	1,350
	37	...	22	...	452	39	249	30
TALUK								
	1,855	**438**	**961**		**7,951**	**1,866**	**59,345**	**102,246**
	267	406	92	...	2,198	1,629	36,499	87,231
	1,349	32	460	1	2,406	50	20,047	13,492
	179	..	166	...	1,599	114	2,428	1,251
	60	...	243	4	1,748	73	371	272
TALUK								
	2,474	**1,273**	**967**	**6**	**9,598**	**3,935**	**73,663**	**132,434**
	639	1,223	331	6	5,477	3,755	48,652	115,273
	1,504	48	460	...	2,847	63	20,826	15,563
	282	2	118	...	878	91	3,692	1,532
	49	...	58	...	396	26	493	66
TALUK								
	2,054	**1,217**	**507**	**3**	**9,708**	**2,991**	**67,007**	**130,046**
	405	1,179	131	2	4,361	2,748	39,222	109,077
	1,317	34	214	1	3,308	110	19,517	17,985
	290	4	114	...	1,105	94	5,691	2,701
	42	...	48	...	934	39	2,577	283

TABLE B—IV

PARTS A, B & C

This table, prepared in three parts, furnishes details relating to workers in household industry separately in Part A and workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service in Part B and in Part C the figures relating to both these two classifications have been presented in greater detail. The industries have been classified according to 'Standard Industrial Classification' and coded with a three digit system, the first digit representing the division, the second the major group, and the third the minor group. There are nine divisions, 45 major groups and 343 minor groups. In Part A the figures relating to the workers in household industry only have been furnished for each branch of industry with the code numbers of division and major group. The data have been presented also according to the status or class of worker. The term 'status of worker' denotes the position of worker viz., whether one is an employer or employee etc. In Part A the figures for employees and others have been given separately. An employee is a person who usually works under any other person for salary or wages. Even the unpaid worker in a household industry is treated as an employee, if he does not belong to the household which conducts the household industry. Apprentices who do not belong to the household are also treated as employees.

In Part B the data relating to the category of workers III and V to IX have been presented not only for employee but also for employer, single worker and family worker separately. An employer is one who employs others for wages or salary to get any work done and thereby responsible not only for his own work but also for the work of persons working under him. However, neither a person who employs domestic servant for household duties, nor a person who is himself employed by someone and employs others is treated as an employer. A single worker works by himself neither employing any one nor being employed under anyone except casually. But the head of the household in a household industry is not treated as a single worker. Each member of a co-operative society will also come under the category of single worker. One who works in any business or trade conducted mainly by the members of the family, ordinarily at least for an hour a day during the working season without receiving any salary in cash or kind, is a family worker. However, it will not include the members of the household who help in performing mere household duties.

In Part C data have been presented for minor groups also in addition to the division and major group of industrial code. However, in this Part the data have not been presented according to the status of class of worker. In all the three parts the figures relating to total and urban areas only have been given. However, the figures relating to rural areas can be derived by deducting the urban from the total.

Among the districts of the State, South Arcot accounts for the highest number of workers in household industry relating to fishing. Half of the workers in manufacturing to household industries come under industries relating manufacturing of cotton textiles.

TABLE B—IV PART A

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at household industry

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employee		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL DIVISIONS		**Total**	**41,866**	**14,288**	**5,827**	**1,226**	**36,039**	**13,062**
		Rural	**34,588**	**10,969**	**4,037**	**595**	**30,551**	**10,374**
		Urban	**7,278**	**3,319**	**1,790**	**631**	**5,488**	**2,688**
Division	0	Total	6,677	980	487	28	6,190	952
		Rural	6,616	944	487	27	6,129	917
		Urban	61	36	...	1	61	35
Major Groups	00	Total	184	15	10	...	174	15
		Rural	180	15	10	...	170	15
		Urban	4	...	...	...	4	...
	02	Total	10	3	9	...	1	3
		Rural	10	3	9	...	1	3
	03	Total	4,643	316	282	4	4,361	312
		Rural	4,643	316	282	4	4,361	312
	04	Total	1,840	646	186	24	1,654	622
		Rural	1,783	610	186	23	1,597	587
		Urban	57	36	...	1	57	35
Divisions	2 & 3	Total	35,189	13,308	5,340	1,198	29,849	12,110
		Rural	27,972	10,025	3,550	568	24,422	9,457
		Urban	7,217	3,283	1,790	630	5,427	2,653
Major Groups	20	Total	1,956	946	270	15	1,686	931
		Rural	1,624	846	192	11	1,432	835
		Urban	332	100	78	4	254	96
	21	Total	90	2	7	...	83	2
		Rural	74	...	5	...	69	...
		Urban	16	2	2	...	14	2
	22	Total	27	1	12	...	15	1
		Rural	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Urban	26	1	12	...	14	1
	23	Total	14,128	7,530	3,030	940	11,098	6,590
		Rural	9,547	5,083	1,625	406	7,922	4,677
		Urban	4,581	2,447	1,405	534	3,176	1,913
	24	Total	33	14	2	1	31	13
		Rural	29	7	2	...	27	7
		Urban	4	7	...	1	4	6
	25	Total	2	5	2	...	...	5
		Rural	2	3	2	...	...	2
		Urban	...	2	...	...	...	3

TABLE B—IV PART A

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at household industry—(*concld.*)

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total Rural Urban	Total		Employee		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Major Groups	26	Total	154	18	89	3	65	15
		Rural	147	10	88	2	59	8
		Urban	7	8	1	1	6	7
	27	Total	926	449	189	49	737	400
		Rural	745	187	168	5	577	182
		Urban	181	262	21	44	160	218
	28	Total	7,453	2,571	791	97	6,662	2,474
		Rural	6,980	2,300	724	78	6,256	2,222
		Urban	473	271	67	19	406	252
	29	Total	6	2	...	1	6	1
		Rural	4	...	...	...	4	...
		Urban	2	2	...	1	2	1
	30	Total	12	1	4	1	8	...
		Rural	4	1	1	1	3	...
		Urban	8	...	3	...	5	...
	31	Total	1,337	60	160	8	1,177	52
		Rural	1,177	59	128	8	1,049	51
		Urban	160	1	32	...	128	1
	32	Total	10	3	4	...	6	3
		Rural	8	3	4	...	4	3
		Urban	2	...	...	...	2	...
	33	Total	64	3	2	...	62	3
		Rural	38	...	1	...	37	...
		Urban	26	3	1	...	25	3
	34 & 35	Total	3,552	1,458	128	39	3,424	1,419
		Rural	3,237	1,344	105	37	3,132	1,307
		Urban	315	114	23	2	292	112
	36	Total	2,366	54	289	5	2,077	49
		Rural	2,082	50	250	3	1,832	47
		Urban	284	4	39	2	245	2
	37	Total	13	...	2	...	11	...
		Rural	12	...	2	...	10	...
		Urban	1	...	...	...	1	...
	38	Total	233	...	43	...	190	...
		Rural	214	...	39	...	175	...
		Urban	19	...	4	...	15	...
	39	Total	2,827	191	316	39	2,511	152
		Rural	2,047	132	214	17	1,833	115
		Urban	780	59	102	22	678	37

TABLE B—IV. PART A

Industrial classification of persons by sex and class of worker of persons at household industry

Branch of Industry Major Group and Division of I. S. I. C.		Total		Employee		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ALL RURAL AREAS							
ALL DIVISIONS	...	34,588	10,969	4,037	595	30,551	10,374
Division 0	...	661,6	944	487	27	6,129	917
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	27,972	10,025	3,550	568	24,422	9,457
GINGEE TALUK							
All Divisions	...	3,047	1,035	311	53	2,736	982
Division 0	...	263	44	18	3	245	41
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	2,784	991	293	50	2,491	941
TINDIVANAM TALUK							
All Divisions	...	4,925	1,577	321	44	4,604	1,533
Division 0	...	1,945	197	85	10	1,860	187
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	2,980	1,380	236	34	2,744	1,346
VILLUPURAM TALUK							
All Divisions	...	4,163	1,423	425	63	3,738	1,360
Division 0	...	311	63	31	7	280	56
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	3,85	1,360	394	56	3,458	1,304
TIRUKOILUR TALUK							
All Divisions	...	4,024	1,552	461	118	3,563	1,434
Division 0	...	442	153	20	2	422	151
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	...	3,582	1,399	441	116	3,141	1,283
KALLAKURICHI TALUK							
All Divisions	...	3,444	1,724	319	106	3,125	1,618
Division 0	...	167	56	14	3	153	53
1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 & 3	..	3,277	1,668	305	103	2,972	1,565

TABLE B—IV PART A

Industrial classification of persons by sex and class of worker of persons at work at household industry

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total		Employee		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK					
All Divisions	...	2,179	705	334	66	1,845	639
Division	0 ...	107	43	2	2	105	41
	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3 ...	2,072	662	332	64	1,740	598
		CUDDALORE TALUK					
All Divisions	...	8,448	1,923	1,347	120	7,101	1,803
Division	0 ...	1,624	149	206	...	1,418	149
	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3 ...	6,824	1,774	1,141	120	5,683	1,654
		CHIDAMBARAM TALUK					
All Divisions	...	4,358	1,030	519	25	3,839	1,005
Division	0 ...	1,757	239	111	...	1,646	239
	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3 ...	2,601	791	408	25	2,193	766
		ALL URBAN AREAS					
All Divisions	...	7,278	3,319	1,790	631	5,488	2,688
Division	0 ...	61	36	...	1	61	35
	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3 ...	7,217	3,283	1,790	630	5,427	2,653

TABLE

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. (1)		Total Rural Urban (2)	Total: Males (3)	Total: Females (4)	Employer: Males (5)	Employer: Females (6)
All Divisions		**Total** ...	196,242	53,374	12,412	1,100
		Rural	116,677	42,750	5,543	992
		Urban	79,565	10,624	6,869	108
Division	0	Total ...	15,202	2,629	166	59
		Rural	11,631	2,263	60	47
		Urban	3,521	366	106	12
Major Groups	00	Total ...	2,008	118	72	6
		Rural	934	56	14	5
		Urban	1,074	62	58	1
	01	Total ...	9	1	2	1
		Rural	5	1	2	1
		Urban	4	...	...	...
	02	Total ...	589	207	19	1
		Rural	520	141	17	1
		Urban	69	66	2	...
	03	Total ...	1,505	41	23	1
		Rural	120	3	1	1
		Urban	1,385	38	22	...
	04	Total ...	11,091	2,262	50	50
		Rural	10,102	2,062	26	39
		Urban	989	200	24	11
Division	1	Total ...	7,632	650	27	...
		Rural	4,416	618	2	...
		Urban	3,216	32	25	...
Major Group	10	Total ...	7,632	650	27	...
		Rural	4,416	618	2	...
		Urban	3,216	32	25	...
Divisions	2 & 3	Total ...	21,291	1,754	1,786	72
		Rural	7,225	909	278	51
		Urban	14,066	845	1,508	21
Major Groups	20	Total ...	5,757	914	363	52
		Rural	2,284	479	84	40
		Urban	3,473	435	279	12

B—IV PART B

work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service

Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
88,860	9,165	91,208	41,079	3,762	2,030
47,460	5,606	61,273	34,399	2,401	1,753
41,400	3,559	29,935	6,680	1,361	277
5,159	379	9,242	2,019	635	172
4,133	336	6,980	1,732	508	148
1,026	43	2,262	287	127	24
1,210	58	697	52	29	2
688	43	224	6	8	2
522	15	473	46	21	...
6	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
187	7	378	196	5	3
147	4	351	134	5	2
40	3	27	62	...	1
170	1	1,234	34	78	5
4	...	113	2	2	...
166	1	1,121	32	76	5
3,586	313	6,932	1,737	523	162
3,292	289	6,291	1,590	493	144
294	24	641	147	30	18
6,315	330	1,245	311	45	9
3,167	310	1,203	299	44	9
3,148	20	42	12	1	...
6,315	330	1,245	311	45	9
3,167	310	1,203	299	44	9
3,148	20	42	12	1	...
12,421	400	6,761	1,215	323	67
4,597	238	2,290	599	60	21
7,824	162	4,471	616	263	46
4,518	172	816	668	60	22
1,850	119	335	311	15	9
2,668	53	481	357	45	13

TABLE

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total Rural Urban		Total		Employer	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Major Groups	21	Total	...	463	2	107	1
		Rural		58	...	9	...
		Urban		405	2	98	1
	22	Total	...	349	3	13	...
		Rural		60	...	...	...
		Urban		289	3	13	...
	23	Total	...	1,303	102	33	...
		Rural		307	14	2	...
		Urban		996	88	31	...
	24	Total	...	45	5	2	...
		Rural		10	...	...	...
		Urban		35	5	2	.
	26	Total	...	5	...	...	...
		Rural		1	...	...	...
		Urban		4	...	...	...
	27	Total	...	2,784	60	452	...
		Rural		733	11	94	...
		Urban		2,051	49	358	...
	28	Total	...	2,303	73	41	2
		Rural		1,204	31	5	...
		Urban		1,099	42	36	2
	29	Total	...	19	...	...	...
		Rural		7	...	...	...
		Urban		12	...	...	...
	30	Total	...	436	1	48	...
		Rural		92	1	2	...
		Urban		344	...	46	...
	31	Total	...	454	6	26	1
		Rural		122	...	3	...
		Urban		332	6	23	1
	32	Total	...	51	1	3	...
		Rural		15	...	...	...
		Urban		36	1	3	...

B—IV PART B

work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service

Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
279	1	48	...	29	...
44	...	5	...	...	...
235	1	43	...	29	...
282	2	53	1	1	...
53	...	7	...	...	...
229	2	46	1	1	...
791	42	473	47	6	13
254	13	51	1	...	...
537	29	422	46	6	13
8	2	35	3	...	...
...	...	10	...	...	...
8	2	25	3	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
947	12	1,325	41	60	7
259	5	365	4	15	2
688	7	960	37	45	5
918	12	1,324	57	20	2
588	6	604	25	7	...
330	6	720	32	13	2
18	...	1	...	...	...
6	...	1	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...
349	1	35	...	4	...
82	1	8	...	...	...
267	...	27	...	4	...
66	...	358	4	4	1
13	...	106	...	...	...
53	...	252	4	4	1
32	...	16	1	...	...
10	...	5	...	...	...
22	...	11	1	...	...

TABLE

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. (1)		Total Rural Urban (2)	Total Males (3)	Total Females (4)	Employer Males (5)	Employer Females (6)
	33	Total ...	485	35	36	..
		Rural	268	34	16	...
		Urban	217	1	20	...
	34 & 35	Total ...	1,136	366	36	14
		Rural	768	241	6	11
		Urban	368	125	30	3
	36	Total ...	1,241	46	92	...
		Rural	297	44	2	...
		Urban	944	2	90	...
	37	Total ...	659	2	30	...
		Rural	452	1	2	...
		Urban	207	1	28	...
	38	Total ...	1,924	15	296	...
		Rural	419	...	42	...
		Urban	1,505	15	254	..
	39	Total ...	1,877	123	208	2
		Rural	128	53	11	...
		Urban	1,749	70	197	2
Division	4	Total ...	10,849	1,077	100	20
		Rural	6,607	873	53	20
		Urban	4,242	204	47	...
Major Group	40	Total ...	10,849	1,077	100	20
		Rural	6,607	873	53	20
		Urban	4,242	204	47	...
Division	5	Total ...	4,310	379	...	...
		Rural	2,586	156	...	...
		Urban	1,724	223	...	...
Major Group	50	Total ...	2,738	103	...	...
		Rural	1,914	100	...	...
		Urban	824	3	...	...
	51	Total ...	1,572	276	...	...
		Rural	672	56	...	...
		Urban	900	220	...	...

B—IV PART B

work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service

Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
309	9	139	26	1	...
146	8	106	26	...	...
163	1	33	...	1	...
679	117	410	222	11	13
506	84	251	140	5	6
173	33	159	82	6	7
395	1	698	42	56	3
56	1	226	40	13	3
339	...	472	2	43	...
529	1	97	1	3	...
414	1	36	...	...	...
115	...	61	1	3	...
1,187	13	415	2	26	...
256	...	116	...	5	...
931	13	299	2	21	...
1,109	15	518	100	42	6
59	...	58	52	...	1
1,050	15	460	48	42	5
6,383	641	4,355	414	11	2
4,593	564	1,961	289	...	...
1,790	77	2,394	125	11	2
6,383	641	4,355	414	11	2
4,593	564	1,961	289	...	...
1,790	77	2,394	125	11	2
4,294	377	16	2	...	...
2,586	156	...	...	...	...
1,708	221	16	2	...	...
2,738	103	...	...	...	...
1,914	100	...	...	...	...
824	3	...	...	...	.
1,556	274	16	2	..	.
672	56	...	...	...	
884	218	16	2	..	

TABLE

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.	Total Rural Urban	Total		Employer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Division 6	Total ...	32,087	7,777	7,977	708
	Rural	14,820	6,216	4,064	690
	Urban	17,267	1,561	3,913	18
Major Groups 60—63	Total ...	2,293	90	443	2
	Rural	344	40	85	1
	Urban	1,949	50	358	1
64—68	Total ...	28,059	7,671	7,297	703
	Rural	14,034	6,169	3,908	686
	Urban	14,025	1,502	3,389	17
69	Total ...	1,735	16	237	3
	Rural	442	7	71	3
	Urban	1,293	9	166	...
Division 7	Total ...	12,266	95	208	6
	Rural	4,028	35	36	...
	Urban	8,238	60	172	6
Major Groups 70 & 71	Total ...	10,251	72	208	6
	Rural	2,874	25	36	...
	Urban	7,377	47	172	6
72	Total ...	166	...	...	...
	Rural	164	...	...	...
	Urban	2	...	...	...
73	Total ...	1,849	23	...	...
	Rural	990	10	...	...
	Urban	859	13	...	...
Division 8	Total ...	92,052	38,967	2,147	235
	Rural	65,231	31,673	1,050	184
	Urban	26,821	7,294	1,097	51
Major Groups 80	Total ...	13,428	103	...	...
	Rural	8,389	37	...	...
	Urban	5,039	66	...	...
81	Total ...	10,068	2,131	9	3
	Rural	6,760	1,001	6	1
	Urban	3,308	1,130	3	2

B—IV PART B

work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service

Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
9,085	368	13,893	6,225	1,132	476
2,290	101	8,010	5,019	456	406
6,795	267	5,883	1,206	676	70
1,096	56	711	32	43	...
121	34	136	5	2	...
975	22	575	27	41	...
6,860	305	12,846	6,187	1,056	476
1,912	67	7,767	5,010	447	406
4,948	238	5,079	1,177	609	70
1,129	7	336	6	33	...
257	...	107	4	7	...
872	7	229	2	26	...
8,644	56	3,414	33	...	...
3,181	22	811	13	...	...
5,463	34	2,603	20	...	...
6,631	33	3,412	33	...	...
2,029	12	809	13	...	...
4,602	21	2,603	20	...	...
164	...	2	...	...	...
162	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...
1,849	23	...	...	...	...
990	10	...	...	...	...
859	13	...	...	...	...
36,329	6,607	51,962	30,821	1,614	1,304
22,837	3,879	40,011	26,441	1,333	1,169
13,492	2,728	11,951	4,380	281	135
13,428	103	...	...	...	...
8,389	37	...	...	...	...
5,039	66	...	...	...	...
10,005	2,110	54	18	...	...
6,736	988	18	12	...	...
3,269	1,122	36	6	...	...

TABLE

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. (1)		Total Rural Urban (2)		Total Males (3)	Total Females (4)	Employer Males (5)	Employer Females (6)
Major Groups	82	Total	...	2,235	867	38	4
		Rural		1,038	519	19	...
		Urban		1,197	348	19	4
	83	Total	...	2,510	73	43	1
		Rural		1,586	36	...	1
		Urban		924	37	43	...
	84	Total	...	579	3	3	...
		Rural		17	...	...	...
		Urban		562	3	3	...
	85	Total	...	393	...	3	...
		Rural		160	...	1	...
		Urban		233	...	2	...
	86	Total	...	885	74	1	3
		Rural		544	50	...	...
		Urban		341	24	1	3
	87	Total	...	1,137	14	23	...
		Rural		561	12	2	...
		Urban		576	2	21	...
	88	Total	...	21,383	7,460	2,027	224
		Rural		14,692	5,657	1,022	182
		Urban		6,691	1,803	1,005	42
	89	Total	...	39,434	28,242	...	...
		Rural		31,484	24,361	...	...
		Urban		7,950	3,881	...	...
Division	9	**Total**	...	553	46	1	...
		Rural		83	7	...	...
		Urban		470	39	1	...
Major Group	90	**Total**	...	553	46	1	...
		Rural		83	7	...	...
		Urban		470	39	1	...

B-IV PART B

work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service

Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1,387	586	810	277	...	...
556	295	463	224	...	...
831	291	347	53	...	...
1,384	36	1,083	36	...	...
840	20	746	15	...	...
544	16	337	21	...	...
246	1	330	2	...	...
12	...	5	...	...	...
234	1	325	2	...	...
278	...	112	...	...	...
97	...	62	...	...	...
181	...	50	...	...	...
850	55	34	16	...	...
544	50	...	...	...	...
306	5	34	16	...	...
635	2	479	12	...	...
260	1	299	11	...	...
375	1	180	1	...	...
6,007	2,251	11,737	3,681	1,612	1,304
3,586	1,327	8,751	2,979	1,333	1,169
2,421	924	2,986	702	279	135
2,109	1,463	37,323	26,779	2	...
1,817	1,161	29,667	23,200	...	...
292	302	7,656	3,579	2	...
230	7	320	39	2	...
76	...	7	7	...	...
154	7	313	32	2	...
230	7	320	39	2	...
76	...	7	7	...	...
154	7	313	32	2	...

TABLE

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work

Branch of industry and Division of I. S. I. C.			Total Males	Total Females	Employer Males	Employer Females
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
						ALL RURAL
All Divisions	**Total**	...	**116,677**	**42,750**	**5,543**	**992**
Division	0	...	11,681	2,263	60	47
	1	...	4,416	618	2	...
	2 & 3	...	7,225	909	278	51
	4	...	6,607	873	53	20
	5	...	2,586	156	...	...
	6	...	14,820	6,216	4,064	690
	7	...	4,028	35	36	...
	8	...	65,231	31,673	1,050	184
	9	...	83	7	...	...
						GINGEE
All Divisions	Total	...	8,684	3,146	706	52
Division	0	...	744	232	10	1
	1	...	251	73	...	...
	2 & 3	...	286	58	22	3
	4	...	440	94	1	...
	5	...	131	4	...	...
	6	...	1,580	290	572	38
	7	...	220	1	5	...
	8	...	5,030	2,394	96	10
	9	...	2	...	...	...
						TINDIVANAM
All Divisions	Total	...	12,902	6,035	533	135
Division	0	...	1,976	259	7	1
	1	...	259	92	1	...
	2 & 3	...	609	170	29	3
	4	...	532	60	1	...
	5	...	133	2	...	...
	6	...	1,231	887	382	122
	7	...	359	13	3	...
	8	...	7,793	4,548	110	9
	9	...	10	4	...	...

B-IV PART B

in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service

	Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
AREAS						
	47,460	**5,606**	**61,273**	**34,399**	**2,401**	**1,753**
	4,133	336	6,980	1,732	508	148
	3,167	310	1,203	299	44	9
	4,597	238	2,290	599	60	21
	4,593	564	1,961	289	...	...
	2,586	156	...	...	...	...
	2,290	101	8,010	5,019	456	406
	3,181	22	811	13	...	...
	22,837	3,879	40,011	26,441	1,333	1,169
	76	...	7	7	...	...
TALUK						
	3,180	425	4,612	2,529	186	140
	182	20	540	205	12	6
	28	14	199	50	24	9
	151	11	113	44	...	...
	192	30	247	64	...	...
	131	4	...	...	...	...
	159	...	826	238	23	14
	182	...	33	1	...	...
	2,153	346	2,654	1,927	127	111
	2	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK						
	4,438	820	7,525	4,665	406	415
	774	61	1,121	183	74	14
	101	50	156	42	1	...
	230	25	344	142	6	...
	337	34	194	26	...	...
	133	2	...	...	...	...
	80	20	716	579	53	166
	280	8	76	5	...	...
	2,499	620	4,912	3,684	272	235
	4	...	6	4	...	...

TABLE

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work

Branch of Industry and Division of I. S. I. C.			Total Males	Total Females	Employer Males	Employer Females
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VILLUPURAM						
All Divisions	Total	...	14,502	4,830	676	96
Division	0	...	1,180	192	5	...
	1	...	164	7	...	...
	2 & 3	...	605	109	21	11
	4	...	489	11	3	...
	5	...	209	9	...	...
	6	...	1,913	688	556	71
	7	...	434	4	2	...
	8	...	9,491	3,809	89	14
	9	...	17	1	...	...
TIRUKOILUR						
All Divisions	Total	...	15,372	7,274	665	112
Division	0	...	1,940	450	2	...
	1	...	292	102	...	...
	2 & 3	...	393	16	32	...
	4	...	493	62	4	...
	5	...	129	...	...	...
	6	...	1,959	769	493	95
	7	...	351	1	...	...
	8	...	9,804	5,874	134	17
	9	...	11	...	...	...
KALLAKURICHI						
All Divisions	Total	...	13,419	7,771	520	75
Division	0	...	2,229	426	6	1
	1	...	349	94	1	...
	2 & 3	...	337	15	24	...
	4	...	638	181	3	...
	5	...	124	3	...	...
	6	...	1,754	654	415	65
	7	...	229	2	4	...
	8	...	7,757	6,396	67	9
	9	...	2	...	...	...

B-IV PART B

in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service.—(*contd.*)

	Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(6)	(8)
TALUK						
	4,898	576	8,462	3,849	466	309
	476	38	652	138	47	16
	25	1	133	6	6	...
	405	1	167	87	12	10
	311	9	175	2	...	...
	209	9	...	...	...	...
	243	5	1,002	551	112	61
	369	4	63	...	...	...
	2,843	509	6,270	3,064	289	222
	17	...	...	1	...	...
TALUK						
	5,146	1,041	9,178	5,940	383	181
	624	90	1,146	324	168	36
	108	25	175	77	9	..
	165	1	189	13	7	2
	297	20	192	42	...	...
	129	...	...	...	...	...
	259	9	1,138	632	69	33
	326	1	25	...	...	...
	3,227	895	6,313	4,852	130	110
	11	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK						
	3,394	423	9,247	7,076	258	197
	505	50	1,641	357	77	18
	48	20	296	74	4	...
	113	5	196	10	4	...
	198	56	437	125	...	...
	124	3	...	...	...	...
	224	2	1,085	553	30	34
	212	2	13	...	...	...
	1,968	285	5,579	5,957	143	145
	2	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work

Branch of Industry and Division of I. S. I. C. (1)		Total: Males (2)	Total: Females (3)	Employer: Males (4)	Employer: Females (5)
				VRIDDHACHALAM	
All Divisions	Total ...	18,322	3,301	726	164
Division	0 ...	1,210	323	30	38
	1 ...	2,720	233	...	...
	2 & 3 ...	1,572	102	73	1
	4 ...	2,053	334	23	...
	5 ...	1,469	123	...	...
	6 ...	1,855	438	457	37
	7 ...	961	5	8	...
	8 ...	6,477	1,743	135	88
	9 ...	5	...	...	...
				CUDDALORE	
All Divisions	Total ...	18,639	5,831	655	121
Division	0 ...	1,232	189	...	...
	1 ...	356	13	...	...
	2 & 3 ...	2,638	304	27	...
	4 ...	1,374	111	12	6
	5 ...	285	1	...	...
	6 ...	2,474	1,273	488	99
	7 ...	967	6	3	...
	8 ...	9,285	3,932	125	16
	9 ...	28	2	...	...
				CHIDAMBARAM	
All Divisions	Total ...	14,837	4,562	1,062	237
Division	0 ...	1,170	192	...	6
	1 ...	25	4	...	...
	2 & 3 ...	785	135	50	33
	4 ...	588	20	6	14
	5 ...	106	14	...	...
	6 ...	2,054	1,217	701	163
	7 ...	507	3	11	...
	8 ...	9,594	2,977	294	21
	9 ..	8	...	...	...

B-IV PART B

in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service—(*contd.*)

	Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)	(12)
TALUK						
	12,477	979	4,898	2,030	221	128
	388	...	741	259	51	26
	2,568	188	152	45	...	...
	1,114	34	365	62	20	5
	1,824	306	206	28	...	...
	1,469	123	...	...	...	...
	432	4	893	364	73	33
	897	5	56	...	...	...
	3,781	319	2,484	1,272	77	64
	4	...	1	...	...	...
TALUK						
	7,718	692	10,020	4,782	246	236
	586	45	599	131	47	13
	276	10	80	3	...	...
	1,985	154	626	150	...	...
	1,045	103	317	2	...	...
	285	1	...	...	...	...
	523	46	1,419	1,089	44	39
	572	1	392	5	...	...
	2,418	332	6,587	3,400	155	184
	28	...	...	2	...	...
TALUK						
	6,209	650	7,331	3,528	235	147
	598	32	540	135	32	19
	13	2	12	2	...	...
	434	7	290	91	11	4
	389	6	193	...	...	...
	106	14	...	...	...	...
	370	15	931	1,013	52	26
	343	1	153	2	...	...
	3,948	573	5,212	2,285	140	98
	8	...	..	...	...	...

TABLE

Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work

Branch of industry and Division of I. S. I. C.		Total		Employer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
					ALL URBAN
All Divisions	Total ...	79,565	10,624	6,869	108
Division	0 ...	3,521	366	106	12
	1 ...	3,216	32	25	...
	2 & 3 ...	14,066	845	1,508	21
	4 ...	4,242	204	47	...
	5 ...	1,724	223	...	...
	6 ...	17,267	1,561	3,913	18
	7 ...	8,238	60	172	6
	8 ...	26,821	7,294	1,097	51
	9 ...	470	39	1	...

B-IV PART B

in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service—(*concld.*)

Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
AREAS					
41,400	3,559	29,935	6,680	1,361	277
1,026	43	2,262	287	127	24
3,148	20	42	12	1	...
7,824	162	4,471	616	263	46
1,790	77	2,394	125	11	2
1,708	221	16	2	...	...
6,795	267	5,883	1,206	676	70
5,463	34	2,603	20	...	...
13,492	2,728	11,951	4,380	281	135
154	7	313	32	2	...

TABLE B-IV

Industrial classification by sex and divisions, major groups and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ALL DIVISIONS	...	**305,770**	**238,108**	**67,662**	**100,786**	**86,843**	**13,943**
Division	0 ...	25,488	21,879	3,609	3,984	3,582	402
Major Group	00 ...	2,325	2,192	133	1,140	1,078	62
Minor Groups	005 ...	16	15	1	16	15	1
	006 ...	25	20	5	11	8	3
	007 ...	19	15	4	19	15	4
	008 ...	393	378	15	55	55	...
	009 ...	1,872	1,764	108	1,039	985	54
Major Group	01 ...	10	9	1	4	4	...
Minor Groups	010 ...	5	4	1	1	1	...
	011 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	012 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	013 ...	3	3	...	2	2	...
	014 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	015 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Major Group	02 ...	809	599	210	135	69	66
Minor Groups	020 ...	176	169	7	37	35	2
	021 ...	217	213	4	16	15	1
	022 ...	49	49	...	...	...	...
	023 ...	296	165	131	16	16	...
	024 ...	64	2	62	63	2	61
	025 ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
	026 ...	3	1	2	3	1	2
Major Group	03 ...	6,505	6,148	357	1,423	1,385	38
Minor Groups	030 ...	3,780	3,553	227	1,230	1,205	25
	031 ...	2,716	2,592	124	184	177	7
	032 ...	9	3	6	9	3	6
Major Group	04 ...	15,839	12,931	2,908	1,282	1,046	236
Minor Groups	040 ...	13,645	11,482	2,163	1,030	865	165
	041 ...	65	52	13	40	29	11
	042 ...	1,684	1,053	631	179	124	55
	043 ...	278	214	64	9	9	...
	044 ...	20	12	8	11	6	5

PART-C

Minor Groups of Persons at work other than Cultivation—(*contd.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	14)	(15)
41,866	14,288	7,278	3,319	196,242	53,374	79,565	10,624
6,677	980	61	36	15,202	2,629	3,521	366
184	15	4	...	2,008	118	1,074	62
...	...	...	...	15	1	15	1
1	...	...	...	19	5	8	3
...	...	...	...	15	4	15	4
180	15	1	...	198	...	54	...
3	...	3	...	1,761	108	982	54
...	...	...	...	9	1	4	...
...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
10	3	...	...	589	207	69	66
...	...	...	...	169	7	35	2
...	...	...	...	213	4	15	1
...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	155	131	16	...
...	...	...	...	2	62	2	61
...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
4,643	316	...	...	1,505	41	1,385	38
2,335	202	...	...	1,218	25	1,205	25
2,308	114	...	...	284	10	177	7
...	...	...	...	3	6	3	6
1,840	646	57	36	11,091	2,262	989	200
1,365	378	42	31	10,117	1,785	823	134
6	2	4	2	46	11	25	9
384	222	11	3	669	409	113	52
79	40	...	...	135	24	9	...
2	2	...	...	10	6	6	5

TABLE B-IV

Industrial Classification by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S I. C.			Total workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	045	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	046	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	047	...	132	105	27	5	5	...
	048	...	12	10	2	6	6	...
Division	1	...	8,282	7,632	650	3,248	3,216	32
Major Group	10	...	8,282	7,632	650	3,248	3,216	32
Minor Groups	100	...	6,077	5,924	153	3,177	3,159	18
	101	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	102	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	107	...	2,199	1,702	497	65	51	14
	108	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	109	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Divisions	2 & 3	...	71,542	56,480	15,062	25,411	21,283	4,128
Major Group	20	...	9,573	7,713	1,860	4,340	3,805	535
Minor Groups	200	...	2,355	1,933	422	1,170	1,037	133
	201	...	2,618	2,603	15	1,500	1,492	8
	202	...	500	257	243	19	14	5
	203	...	3	3	...	2	2	...
	204	...	370	141	229	85	85	...
	205	...	273	267	6	236	230	6
	206	...	32	10	22	1	...	1
	207	...	1,991	1,900	91	592	572	20
	208	...	7	7	...	6	6	...
	209	...	1,424	592	832	729	367	362
Major Group	21	...	557	553	4	425	421	4
Minor Groups	210	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
	211	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

PART—C

Minor Groups of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	105	27	5	...
4	2	...	...	6	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	7,632	650	3,216	32
...	...	...	...	7,632	650	3,216	32
...	...	...	...	5,924	153	3,159	18
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	..	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,702	497	51	14
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
35,189	13,308	7,217	3,283	21,291	1,754	14,066	845
1,956	946	332	100	5,757	914	3,473	435
109	152	51	48	1,824	270	986	85
...	...	...	...	2,603	15	1,492	8
240	243	3	5	17	...	11	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
48	229	...	...	93	...	85	...
77	4	57	4	190	2	173	2
...	9	...	1	10	13	...	...
1,399	83	193	12	501	8	379	8
..	...	...	...	7	..	6	...
82	226	28	30	510	606	339	332
90	2	16	2	463	2	405	2
...	...	...	...	8	..	...	
1	...	...	...	...			

TABLE B-IV

Industrial Classification by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Total workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	212 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	213 ...	99	99	...	99	99	...
	214 ...	329	328	1	209	208	1
	215 ...	41	41	...	41	41	...
	216 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	217 ...	32	32	...	32	32	...
	218 ...	41	40	1	40	39	1
	219 ...	5	3	2	3	1	2
Major Group	22 ...	380	376	4	319	315	4
Minor Groups	220 ...	22	20	2	19	17	2
	221 ...	320	318	2	278	276	2
	222 ...	13	13	...	13	13	...
	223 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	224 ...	4	4	...	4	4	...
	225 ...	18	18	...	3	3	...
	226 ...	3	3	...	3	3	...
Major Group	23 ...	23,063	15,431	7,632	8,112	5,577	2,535
Minor Groups	230 ...	98	32	66	87	21	66
	231 ...	3,350	388	2,962	1,204	101	1,103
	232 ...	175	167	8	29	27	2
	233 ...	691	476	215	333	276	57
	234 ...	11	9	2	10	9	1
	235 ...	18,632	14,288	4,344	6,402	5,122	1,280
	236 ...	41	29	12	21	14	7
	237 ...	2	2	...	1	1	...
	238 ...	40	30	10	12	6	6
	239 ...	23	10	13	13	...	13
Major Group	24 ...	97	78	19	51	39	12
Minor Groups	240 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	241 ...	26	24	2	...	...	...
	242 ...	5	1	4	...	...	...
	243 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	244 ...	66	53	13	51	39	12

PART-C

Minor Groups of Persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99	...	99	...
86	1	15	1	242	...	193	...
...	...	...	...	41	...	41	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...
...	...	...	...	40	1	39	1
3	1	1	1	...	1	...	1
27	1	26	1	349	3	289	3
6	1	6	1	14	1	11	1
21	...	20	...	297	2	256	2
...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	18	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
14,128	7,530	4,581	2,447	1,303	102	996	88
4	61	4	61	28	5	17	5
302	2,943	31	1,089	86	19	70	14
...	...	...	...	167	8	27	2
247	204	96	46	229	11	180	11
1	1	1	...	8	1	8	1
13,504	4,289	4,429	1,228	784	55	693	52
28	9	13	4	1	3	1	3
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
30	10	6	6	...	...	...	...
10	13	...	13	...	...	...	...
33	14	4	7	45	5	35	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	4	7	45	5	35	5

TABLE B-IV

Industrial Classification by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S I. C.		Total workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Major Group	25 ...	7	2	5	2	...	2
Minor Groups	250 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	251 ...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	252 ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	253 ...	4	2	2	2	...	2
	254 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	255 ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	256 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Major Group	26 ...	177	159	18	19	11	8
Minor Groups	260 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	261 ...	4	2	2	3	1	2
	262 ...	3	3	...	3	3	...
	263 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	264 ...	169	153	16	12	6	6
	265 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	266 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	27 ...	4,219	3,710	509	2,543	2,232	311
Minor Groups	270 ...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	271 ...	26	26	...	2	2	...
	272 ...	46	1	45	22	1	21
	273 ...	3,423	3,311	112	2,135	2,056	79
	274 ...	81	44	37	72	36	36
	275 ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	276 ...	6	..	6	...	...	...
	277 ...	539	231	308	254	79	175
	278 ...	68	67	1	28	28	...
	279 ...	28	28	...	28	28	...
Major Group	28 ...	12,400	9,756	2,644	1,885	1,572	313
Minor Groups	280 ...	733	721	12	174	173	1
	281 ...	321	320	1	109	109	...
	282 ...	718	716	2	196	194	2
	283 ...	1,036	1,027	9	27	27	...
	284 ...	39	34	5	20	17	3

PART—C

Minor Groups of persons at work other than Cultivation—(*contd.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	18	7	8	5	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
149	16	3	6	4	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
926	449	181	262	2,784	60	2,051	49
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
...	39	...	17	1	6	1	4
676	81	122	54	2,635	31	1,934	25
12	37	9	36	32	...	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	286	41	155	42	22	38	20
23	...	5	...	44	1	23	...
1	...	1	...	28	...	27	...
7,453	2,571	473	271	2,303	73	1,099	42
372	10	5	...	349	2	168	1
194	...	23	...	126	1	86	...
425	2	61	2	291	...	133	...
901	9	16	...	126	...	11	...
23	3	9	2	11	2	8	1

TABLEB-IV

Industrial Classification by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and

Branch of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers: Total: Persons	Total workers: Total: Males	Total workers: Total: Females	Total workers: Urban: Persons	Total workers: Urban: Males	Total workers: Urban: Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	285	...	...	...	...	...	...
	286	...	...	...	...	...	...
	287	38	38	...	16	16	...
	288	5,262	2,680	2,582	484	179	305
	289	4,253	4,220	33	859	857	2
Major Group	29	27	25	2	16	14	2
Minor Groups	290	4	4	...	1	1	...
	291	13	12	1	12	11	1
	292	10	9	1	3	2	1
Major Group	30	450	448	2	352	352	...
Minor Groups	300	9	9	...	9	9	...
	301	79	78	1	28	28	...
	302	322	322	...	285	285	...
	303	40	39	1	30	30	...
Major Group	31	1,857	1,791	66	499	492	7
Minor Groups	310	157	150	7	45	44	1
	311	384	367	17	290	284	6
	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
	313	491	458	33	6	6	...
	314	813	805	8	157	157	...
	315	12	11	1	1	1	...
Major Group	32	65	61	4	39	38	1
Minor Groups	320	48	47	1	38	37	1
	321	1	1	...	...	...	...
	322	11	8	3	...	...	...
	323	1	1	...	1	1	...
	324	...	...	...	...	...	...
	325	...	...	...	...	...	...
	326	4	4	...	...	...	...
	33	587	549	38	247	243	4
	330	6	6	...	6	6	...
	331	17	17	...	16	16	...
	332	58	58	...	42	42	...

PART-C

Minor Groups of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	7	...	9	...	9	...
2,594	2,514	133	265	86	68	46	40
2,915	33	219	2	1,305	...	638	...
6	2	2	2	19	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
2	1	1	1	10	...	10	...
4	1	1	1	5	...	1	...
12	1	8	...	436	1	344	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
3	...	3	...	75	1	25	...
2	...	1	...	320	...	284	..
7	1	4	...	32	...	26	...
1,337	60	160	1	454	6	332	6
112	6	8	...	38	1	36	1
223	12	143	1	144	5	141	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
419	33	3	...	39	...	3	...
577	8	5	...	228	...	152	...
6	1	1	...	5	...	...	...
10	3	2	...	51	1	36	1
2	...	2	...	45	1	35	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
64	3	26	3	485	35	217	1
...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
3	...	3	...	14	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	58	...	42	...

TABLE B-IV

Industrial Classification by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S I. C.		Total workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	333 ...	49	48	1	41	40	1
	334 ...	6	6	...	6	6	...
	335 ...	51	51	...	26	26	...
	336 ...	43	43	...	37	37	...
	337 ...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	338 ...	345	311	34	63	63	...
	339 ...	9	9	...	7	7	...
Major Groups	34 & 35 ...	6,512	4,688	1,824	922	683	239
Minor Groups	340 ...	910	612	298	276	218	58
	341 ...	114	101	13	19	19	...
	342 ...	426	201	225	109	43	66
	343 ...	371	299	72	32	23	9
	344 ...	18	16	2	...	...	...
	345 ...	73	72	1	29	29	...
	346 ...	8	8	...	8	8	...
	347 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	348 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	350 ...	4,257	3,053	1,204	401	298	103
	351 ...	240	239	1	...	...	...
	352 ...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	353 ...	3	2	1	...	...	...
	354 ...	5	5	...	1	1	...
	355 ...	19	19	...	17	17	...
	356 ...	55	48	7	22	19	3
	357 ...	10	10	...	6	6	...
	359 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	36 ...	3,707	3,607	100	1,234	1,228	6
Minor Groups	360 ...	59	55	4	21	21	...
	361 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	362 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	363 ...	3	3	...	2	2	...
	364 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	365 ...	411	397	14	213	211	2

PART—C

Minor Groups of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
11	...	4	...	37	1	36	1
...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
37	...	15	...	14	...	11	...
2	...	2	...	41	...	35	...
...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	303	34	63	...
3	...	2	...	6	...	5	...
3,552	1,458	315	114	1,136	366	368	125
124	69	5	...	488	229	213	58
16	2	7	...	85	11	12	...
155	167	8	11	46	58	35	55
144	10	1	...	155	62	22	9
16	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
27	1	6	...	45	...	23	...
..	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,014	1,201	265	100	39	3	33	3
3	...	...	...	236	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
..	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
..	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
5	...	5	...	14	...	12	...
47	7	18	3	1	...	1	...
..	...	...	...	10	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,366	54	284	4	1,241	46	944	2
32	3	2	...	23	1	19	...
..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
230	7	61	...	167	7	150	2

TABLE B-IV

Industrial Classification by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Total workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	366	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	367	...	224	219	5	166	165	1
	368	...	493	435	58	191	190	1
	369	...	2,513	2,494	19	638	636	2
Major Group	37	...	674	672	2	209	208	1
Minor Groups	370	...	478	476	2	41	40	1
	371	...	90	90	...	79	79	...
	372	...	4	4	...	4	4	...
	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	374	...	16	16	...	9	9	...
	375	...	4	4	...	4	4	...
	376	...	19	19	...	19	19	...
	377	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	378	...	33	33	...	29	29	...
	379	...	28	28	...	22	22	...
Major Group	38	...	2,172	2,157	15	1,539	1,524	15
Minor Groups	380	...	418	409	9	340	331	9
	381	...	30	30	...	24	24	...
	382	...	20	20	...	19	19	...
	383	...	8	8	...	7	7	...
	384	...	591	587	4	467	463	4
	385	...	8	8	...	8	8	...
	386	...	76	76	...	61	61	...
	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	388	...	942	940	2	604	602	2
	389	...	79	79	...	9	9	...
Major Group	39	...	5,018	4,704	314	2,658	2,529	129
Minor Groups	390	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	391	...	8	8	...	8	8	...
	392	...	666	666	...	640	640	...
	393	...	3,312	3,247	65	1,301	1,256	45
	394	...	9	9	...	6	6	...

PART-C

Minor Groups of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
49	15	14	1	170	...	151	...
150	20	30	1	285	38	160	...
1,905	19	177	2	589	...	459	...
13	...	1	...	659	2	207	1
10	...	...	...	466	2	40	1
...	...	...	...	90	...	79	...
..	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	.	16	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
..	...	...	...	19	...	19	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
2	...	1	...	31	...	28	...
1	...	...	...	27	...	22	...
233	...	19	...	1,924	15	1,505	15
...	...	...	...	409	9	331	9
...	...	...	...	30	...	24	...
...	...	...	...	20	...	19	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...
12	...	7	...	575	4	456	4
...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
20	...	9	...	56	...	52	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	...	3	...	796	2	599	2
57	...	...	...	22	...	9	...
2,827	191	780	59	1,877	123	1,749	70
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
569	...	558	...	97	...	82	...
2,080	30	163	10	1,167	35	1,093	35
3	...	...	...	6	...	6	...

TABLE B-IV

Industrial Classification by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S I. C.			Total workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	395	...	11	11	...	10	10	...
	396	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	399	...	1,008	759	249	689	605	84
Division	4	...	11,926	10,849	1,077	4,446	4,242	204
Major Group	40	...	11,926	10,849	1,077	4,446	4,242	204
Minor Groups	400	...	8,245	7,494	751	3,625	3,436	189
	401	...	2,601	2,503	98	763	752	11
	402	...	12	12	...	10	10	...
	403	...	1,068	840	228	48	44	4
Division	5	...	4,689	4,310	379	1,947	1,724	223
Major Group	50	...	2,841	2,738	103	827	824	3
Minor Groups	500	..	1,228	1,127	101	32	31	1
	501	..	1,610	1,608	2	793	791	2
	502	...	3	3	...	2	2	...
Major Group	51	...	1,848	1,572	276	1,120	900	220
Minor Groups	510	...	266	261	5	65	63	2
	511	...	1,582	1,311	271	1,055	837	218
Division	6	...	39,864	32,087	7,777	18,828	17,267	1,561
Major Groups	60—63	...	2,383	2,293	90	1,999	1,949	50
Minor Groups	600	...	872	809	63	572	549	23
	601	...	442	435	7	412	405	7
	602	...	100	98	2	90	88	2
	603	...	38	38	...	38	38	...
	604	...	.	...	...	.	...	...
	605	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	606	...	88	87	1	82	81	1
	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	608	...	7	7	...	7	7	...
	610	...	4	4	...	3	3	...
	611	...	52	52	...	49	49	...
	612	...	6	6	...	4	4	...
	613	...	6	6	...	6	6	...

PART—C

Minor Groups of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
2	...	1	...	9	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
163	161	48	49	596	88	557	35
...	...	...	...	10,849	1,077	4,242	204
...	...	...	...	10,849	1,077	4,242	204
...	...	...	...	7,494	751	3,436	189
...	...	...	...	2,503	98	752	11
...	...	...	...	12	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	840	228	44	4
...	...	...	...	4,310	379	1,724	223
...	...	...	...	2,738	103	824	3
...	...	...	...	1,127	101	31	1
...	...	...	...	1,608	2	791	2
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1,572	276	900	220
...	...	...	...	261	5	63	2
...	...	...	...	1,311	271	837	218
...	...	...	...	32,087	7,777	17,267	1,561
...	...	...	...	2,293	90	1,949	50
...	...	...	...	809	63	549	23
...	...	...	...	435	7	405	7
...	...	...	...	98	2	88	2
...	...	...	...	38	...	38	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	87	1	81	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	52	...	49	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...

TABLE B-IV

Industrial Classification by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups 614 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
615 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
616 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
617 ...	177	177	...	174	174	...
618 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
620 ...	8	8	...	6	6	...
621 ...	24	24	...	17	17	...
630 ...	3	3	...	2	2	...
631 ...	7	7	...	6	6	...
632 ...	3	3	...	3	3	...
633 ...	4	4	...	4	4	...
634 ...	91	90	1	81	80	1
635 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
636 ...	16	16	...	11	11	...
637 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
638 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
639 ...	430	414	16	428	412	16
Major Groups 64—68 ...	35,730	28,059	7,671	15,527	14,025	1,502
Minor Groups 640 ...	17,087	13,400	3,687	6,819	5,925	894
641 ...	347	332	15	180	180	...
642 ...	11	6	5	3	3	...
643 ...	11	11	...	11	11	...
644 ...	605	550	55	249	248	1
645 ...	573	488	85	339	295	44
646 ...	3,429	1,096	2,333	685	398	287
647 ...	476	465	11	115	114	1
648 ...	208	73	135	76	44	32
650 ...	2,588	2,579	9	1,681	1,678	3
651 ...	60	47	13	34	34	...
652 ...	207	206	1	163	163	...
653 ...	44	43	1	39	39	...
654 ...	4	4	...	3	3	...
655 ..	121	121	...	71	71	..

PART-C

Minor Groups of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	177	...	174	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	24	...	17	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	90	1	80	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	414	16	412	16
...	...	...	...	28,059	7,671	14,025	1,502
...	...	...	...	13,400	3,687	5,925	894
...	...	...	...	332	15	180	...
...	...	...	...	6	5	3	...
...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	550	55	248	1
...	...	...	...	488	85	295	44
...	...	...	...	1,096	2,333	398	287
...	...	...	...	465	11	114	1
...	...	...	...	73	135	44	32
...	...	...	...	2,579	9	1,678	3
...	...	...	...	47	13	34	...
...	...	...	...	206	1	163	...
...	...	...	...	43	1	39	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	121	...	71	...

TABLE B-IV

Industrial Classification by Sex and Divisions, Major Groups and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Total workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	660 ...	29	29	...	18	18	...
	661 ...	93	92	1	56	56	...
	662 ...	544	540	4	384	381	3
	663 ...	50	25	25	18	16	2
	664 ...	14	14	...	10	10	...
	670 ...	198	125	73	60	47	13
	671 ...	315	314	1	243	243	...
	672 ...	324	282	42	230	228	2
	673 ...	15	12	3	10	10	...
	680 ...	127	24	103	125	22	103
	681 ...	92	92	...	83	83	...
	682 ...	71	70	1	58	57	1
	683 ...	167	166	1	69	68	1
	684 ...	31	31	...	31	31	...
	685 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	686 ...	490	487	3	434	434	...
	687 .	17	17	...	10	10	...
	688 ...	48	48	...	34	34	...
	689 ...	7,334	6,270	1,064	3,186	3,071	115
Major Group	69 ..	1,751	1,735	16	1,302	1,293	9
Minor Groups	690 ...	18	18	...	17	17	...
	691	9	9	...	8	8	...
	692 ...	6	6	...	6	6	...
	693 ..	93	91	2	76	76	...
	694 ...	502	497	5	394	393	1
	695 ..	734	728	6	539	534	5
	696 ...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	697 ...	114	114	...	111	111	...
	699 ...	273	270	3	149	146	3
Division	7 ...	12,361	12,266	95	8,298	8,238	60
Major Groups	70–71 ...	10,323	10,251	72	7,424	7,377	47
Minor Groups	700 ...	3,181	3,163	18	2,165	2,148	17
	701 ...	1,523	1,518	5	1,181	1,176	5

PART—C

Minor Groups of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
...	...	...	...	29	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	92	1	56	...
...	...	...	...	540	4	381	3
...	...	...	...	25	25	16	2
...	...	...	...	14	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	125	73	47	13
...	...	...	...	314	1	243	...
...	...	...	...	282	42	228	2
...	...	...	...	12	3	10	...
...	...	...	...	24	103	22	103
...	...	...	...	92	...	83	...
...	...	...	...	70	1	57	1
...	...	...	...	166	1	68	1
...	...	...	...	31	...	31	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	487	3	434	...
...	...	...	...	17	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	48	...	34	...
...	...	...	...	6,270	1,064	3,071	115
...	...	...	...	1,735	16	1,293	9
...	...	...	...	18	...	17	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	91	2	76	...
...	...	...	...	497	5	393	1
...	...	...	...	728	6	534	5
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	114	...	111	...
...	...	...	...	270	3	146	3
...	...	...	...	12,266	95	8,238	60
...	...	...	...	10,251	72	7,377	47
...	...	...	...	3,163	18	2,148	17
...	...	...	...	1,518	5	1,176	5

TABLE B-IV

Industrial Classification by Sex and Divisions, Major Groups and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Total workers — Total — Persons	Males	Females	Urban — Persons	Males	Females
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	702	...	1,441	1,429	12	1,012	1,009	3
	703	...	1,463	1,459	4	885	883	2
	704	...	106	106	...	104	104	...
	705	...	1,138	1,117	21	780	770	10
	706	...	29	23	6	22	16	6
	707	...	1,323	1,317	6	1,182	1,178	4
	708	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	709	...	3	3	...	2	2	...
	710	...	114	114	...	89	89	...
Major Group	72	...	166	166	...	2	2	...
Minor Groups	720	...	136	136	...	2	2	...
	721	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	722	...	29	29	...	...	...	...
Major Group	73	...	1,872	1,849	23	872	859	13
Minor Groups	730	...	1,773	1,756	17	800	790	10
	731	.	94	88	6	67	64	3
	732		5	5		5	5	...
Division	8	...	131,019	92,052	38,967	34,115	26,821	7,294
Major Group	80	...	13,531	13,428	103	5,105	5,039	66
Minor Groups	803	...	1,845	1,845	...	1,232	1,232	...
	804	...	934	927	7	296	291	5
	805	...	2,150	2,114	36	741	731	10
	809	...	8,602	8,542	60	2,836	2,785	51
Major Group	81	...	12,199	10,068	2,131	4,438	3,308	1,130
Minor Groups	810	...	324	317	7	196	194	2
	811	...	11,795	9,673	2,122	4,213	3,087	1,126
	812	...	80	78	2	29	27	2
Major Group	82	...	3,102	2,235	867	1,545	1,197	348
Minor Groups	820	...	2,637	1,771	866	1,139	792	347
	821	...	465	464	1	406	405	1
Major Group	83	...	2,583	2,510	73	961	924	37
Minor Groups	830	...	1,638	1,588	50	526	505	21
	831	...	873	852	21	420	406	14

PART-C

Minor Groups of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
...	...	...	...	1,429	12	1,009	3
...	...	...	...	1,459	4	883	2
...	...	...	...	106	...	104	...
...	...	...	...	1,117	21	770	10
...	...	...	...	23	6	16	6
...	...	...	...	1,317	6	1,178	4
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	114	...	89	...
...	...	...	...	166	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	136	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,849	23	859	13
...	...	...	...	1,756	17	790	10
...	...	...	...	88	6	64	3
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	92,052	38,967	26,821	7,294
...	...	...	...	13,428	103	5,039	66
...	...	...	...	1,845	...	1,232	...
...	...	...	...	927	7	291	5
...	...	...	...	2,114	36	731	10
...	...	...	...	8,542	60	2,785	51
...	...	...	...	10,068	2,131	3,308	1,130
...	...	...	...	317	7	194	2
...	...	...	...	9,673	2,122	3,087	1,126
...	...	...	...	78	2	27	2
...	...	...	...	2,235	867	1,197	348
...	...	...	...	1,771	866	792	347
...	...	...	...	464	1	465	1
...	...	...	...	2,510	73	924	37
...	...	...	...	1,588	50	506	21
...	...	...	...	852	21	406	14

TABLE B-IV

Industrial Classification by Sex and Divisions, Major Groups and

Branch of Industry, Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Total workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Groups	832	...	72	70	2	15	13	2
Major Group	84	...	582	579	3	565	562	3
Minor Groups	840	...	412	409	3	396	393	3
	841	...	170	170	...	169	169	...
Major Group	85	...	393	393	...	233	233	...
Minor Groups	850	...	24	24	...	24	24	...
	851	...	289	289	...	151	151	...
	852	...	24	24	...	21	21	...
	853	...	56	56	...	37	37	...
Major Group	86	...	959	885	74	365	341	24
Minor Groups	860	...	63	61	2	61	59	2
	861	...	312	297	15	86	82	4
	862	...	584	527	57	218	200	18
Major Group	87	...	1,151	1,137	14	578	576	2
Minor Groups	870	...	7	7	...	6	6	...
	871	...	253	252	1	144	143	1
	872	...	881	868	13	424	423	1
	873	...	10	10	...	4	4	...
Major Group	88	...	28,843	21,383	7,460	8,494	6,691	1,803
Minor Groups	880	...	3,618	1,951	1,667	2,115	1,024	1,091
	881	...	346	316	30	82	68	14
	882	...	7,263	6,367	896	3,779	3,520	259
	883	...	12,916	8,068	4,848	1,450	1,012	438
	884	...	4,597	4,579	18	979	979	...
	885	...	103	102	1	89	88	1
Major Group	89	...	67,676	39,434	28,242	11,831	7,950	3,881
Minor Group	890	...	67,676	39,434	28,242	11,831	7,950	3,881
Division	9	...	599	553	46	509	470	39
Major Group	90	...	599	553	46	509	470	39
Minor Groups	900	...	599	553	46	509	470	39

PART—C

Minor Groups of persons at work other than cultivation—(*concld.*)

Workers at household industry				Workers in non-household industry			
Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
...	...	...	...	70	2	13	2
...	...	...	...	579	3	562	3
...	...	...	...	409	3	393	3
...	...	...	...	170	...	169	...
...	...	...	...	393	...	233	...
...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...
...	...	...	...	289	...	151	...
...	...	...	...	24	...	21	...
...	...	...	...	56	...	37	...
...	...	...	...	885	74	341	24
...	...	...	...	61	2	59	2
...	...	...	...	297	15	32	4
...	...	...	...	527	57	200	18
...	...	...	...	1,137	14	576	2
...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	252	1	143	1
...	...	...	...	868	13	423	1
...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...
...	...	...		21,383	7,460	6,691	1,803
...	...	...	...	1,951	1,667	1,024	1,091
...	...	...	...	316	30	68	14
...	...	...	...	6,367	896	3,520	259
...	...	...	...	8,068	4,848	1,012	438
...	...	...	...	4,579	18	979	...
...	...	...	...	102	1	88	1
...	...	...	...	39,434	28,242	7,950	3,881
...	...	...	...	39,434	28,242	7,950	3,881
...	...	...	...	553	46	470	39
...	...	...	...	553	46	470	39
...	...	...	...	553	46	470	39

APPENDIX

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

This classification groups the industries into

9 Divisions

45 Major Groups

343 Minor Groups

The divisions and major groups with their Code numbers are listed below.

DIVISIONS

0	Agriculture, Livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting
1	Mining and Quarrying
2 & 3	Manufacturing
4	Construction
5	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services
6	Trade and Commerce
7	Transport, Storage and Communication
8	Services
9	Activities not adequately described

MAJOR GROUPS

Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting

00	Field produce and Plantation crops
01	Plantation crops
02	Forestry and Logging
03	Fishing
04	Livestock and Hunting

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying

10	Mining and quarrying

Divisions 2 and 3—Manufacturing

20	Foodstuffs
21	Beverages
22	Tobacco Products
23	Textile—cotton
24	Textile—jute
25	Textile—wool
26	Textile—silk
27	Textile—miscellaneous
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products
29	Paper and paper products
30	Printing and publishing
31	Leather and leather products

32 Rubber, Petroleum and coal products

33 Chemicals and chemical products

34—35 Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and coal

36 Basic Metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment

37 Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment

38 Transport equipment

39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Division 4—Construction

40 Construction

Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

50 Electricity and gas

51 Water supply and sanitary services

Division 6—Trade and Commerce

60—63 Wholesale Trade

64—68 Retail Trade

69 Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous

Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication

70—71 Transport

72 Storage and Warehousing

73 Communications

Division 8—Services

80 Public Services

81 Educational and Scientific Services

82 Medical and Health Services

83 Religious and Welfare Services

84 Legal Services

85 Business Services

86 Community Services and trade and labour associations

87 Recreation Services

88 Personal Services

89 Services (not elsewhere classified)

Division 9—Activities not adequately described

90 Activities unspecified and not adequately described. (This includes new entrants to the labour market)

(Classification and Code numbers at the 3 digit level in respect of minor groups are shown in the subsequent pages)

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division O—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	
00	*Field Produce and Plantation Crops*	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram ...	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops ...	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops ...	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops ...	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above ...	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards ...	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc. ...	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above ...	009
01	*Plantation Crops*	
	Production of tea in plantation ...	010
	Production of coffee in plantation ...	011
	Production of rubber in plantation ...	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation ...	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium ...	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above ...	015
02	*Forestry and Logging*	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests ...	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs ...	021
	Preparation of timber ...	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest ...	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests ...	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests ...	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above ...	026
03	*Fishing*	
	Production of fish by fishing in sea ...	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries ...	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond ...	032

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
04 *Livestock and hunting*			
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	...	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	...	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	...	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	...	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	...	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	...	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects	...	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation	...	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	...	048

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
10 *Mining and Quarrying*			
	Mining of coal	...	100
	Mining of iron ores	...	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores	...	102
	Mining of manganese	...	103
	Mining of mica	...	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	...	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	...	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone	...	107
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	...	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt	...	109

Divisions 2 and 3—Manufacturing

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
20 *Foodstuffs*			
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	...	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	...	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy	...	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	...	203

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
20	*Foodstuffs*—contd.		
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	...	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	...	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	...	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	...	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	...	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	...	209
21	*Beverages*		
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	...	210
	Production of country liquor	...	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	...	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	...	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	...	214
	Production of ice	...	215
	Production of ice cream	...	216
	Processing of tea in factories	...	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	...	218
	Production of other beverages	...	219
22	*Tobacco Products*		
	Manufacture of bidi	...	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	...	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	...	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	...	223
	Manufacture of snuff	...	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	...	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	...	226
23	*Textile—Cotton*		
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	...	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	...	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	...	232
	Cotton dyeing and bleaching	...	233

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
23	*Textile-Cotton*—contd.		
	Cotton weaving in power looms	...	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	...	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	...	236
	Printing of cotton textile	...	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	...	238
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	...	239
24	*Textile—Jute*		
	Jute pressing and baling	...	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	...	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	...	242
	Printing of jute textile	...	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	...	244
25	*Textile—Wool*		
	Wool baling and pressing	...	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	...	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	...	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	...	253
	Wool weaving in power loom	...	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	...	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	...	256
26	*Textile—Silk*		
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	...	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	...	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	...	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	...	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	...	264
	Printing of silk textile	...	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	...	266
27	*Textile—Miscellaneous*		
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar tpye of textile products	...	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	...	271

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
27	*Textile—Miscellaneous*—contd.		
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	...	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	...	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bag	...	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	...	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	...	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	...	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	...	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	...	279
28	*Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products*		
	Sawing and planing of wood	...	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	...	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	...	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	...	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares	...	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	...	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	...	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	...	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	...	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	...	289
29	*Paper and Paper Products*		
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	...	290
	Manufacture of pulp from food, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	...	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	...	292
30	*Printing and Publishing*		
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	...	300
	Printing and publishing of books	...	301

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
30	*Printing and Publishing*—contd.		
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	...	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	...	303
31	*Leather and Leather products*		
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	...	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	...	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	...	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	...	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	...	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	...	315
32	*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products*		
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	...	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	...	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	...	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	...	323
	Production of Petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries		324
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	...	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	...	326
33	*Chemicals and Chemical Products*		
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	...	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	...	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	...	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	...	333
	Manufacture of matches	...	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	...	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	...	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	...	337

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
33	*Chemicals and Chemical Products* —contd.		
	Manufacture of common salt	...	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	...	339
34	*Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal*		
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	...	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	...	341
	Manufacture of lime	...	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	...	343
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	...	344
	Manufacture of stone images	...	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	...	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	...	347
	Manufacture of mica products	...	348
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	...	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	...	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	...	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	...	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	...	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	...	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by Code No. 355	...	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	...	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	...	359
36	*Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment*		
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	...	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	...	361
	Manufacture of armaments	...	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	...	363

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
36	*Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment*—contd.		
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	...	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	...	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	...	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	...	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	...	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39.)	...	369
37	*Machinery (All kinds other than Transport, and Electrical equipment)*		
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery.	...	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	...	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	...	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	...	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	...	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	...	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	...	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	...	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	...	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	...	379
38	*Transport Equipment*		
	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives	...	380
	Manufcature of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by Code No. 363	...	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	...	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories	...	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	...	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	...	385
	Building and repairing of water trnsport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	...	386

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Transport Equipment—contd.	
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aero-engines ...	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ...	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles ...	389
39	*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries*	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies ...	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies ...	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks ...	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals ...	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments ...	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen ...	395
	Manufacture of sports goods ...	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group ...	399
	Division 4—Construction	
40	*Construction*	
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical & sanitary installations ...	400
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels ...	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines ...	402
	Contruction and maintanance of water ways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells ...	403
	Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	
50	*Electricity and Gas*	
	Generation and transmission of electric energy ...	500
	Distribution of electric energy ...	501
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers ...	502
51	*Water Supply and Sanitary Services*	
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers ...	510
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation ...	511

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
	Division 6—Trade and Commerce		
60	*Wholesale Trade*		
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	...	600
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other food stuff (not covered elsewhere)	...	601
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics, and textile products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products	...	602
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf), coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	...	603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	...	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	...	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	...	606
	Wholesale trading in animals	...	607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	...	608
61	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals	...	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle	...	611
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	...	612
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery chinaware	...	613
	Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	...	614
	Wholesale trading in footwear	...	615
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	...	616
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil & allied products	...	617
	Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above	...	618
62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	...	620
	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products	...	621
	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	...	630
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	...	631
	Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb	...	632
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment	...	633
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	...	634
	Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	...	635
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	...	636

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
	Wholesale Trade—Contd.		
63	Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	...	637
	Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery	...	638
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	...	639
64	*Retail Trade*		
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	...	640
	Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (seed and powder,) aerated water	...	641
	Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	...	642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc	...	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	...	644
	Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene	...	645
	Retail trading in food stuffs like sweetmeat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.	...	646
	Retail trading in animals	...	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder	...	648
65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products (this includes retail trading in piecegoods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	...	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	...	651
	Retail trading in medicines and chemicals	...	652
	Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	...	653
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	...	654
	Retail trading in petrol, mobiloil and allied products	...	655
66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	...	660
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	...	661
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	...	662
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	...	663
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	...	664

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
	Retail Trade—Contd.		
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	...	670
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	...	671
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo, cane, bark and thatches	...	672
	Retail trading in other building materials	...	673
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	...	680
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	...	681
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb etc.	...	682
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear	...	683
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame	...	684
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	...	685
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	...	686
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing	...	687
	Book-selling	...	688
	Retail trading in goods unspecified	...	689
69	*Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous*		
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	...	690
	Real estate and properties	...	691
	Stocks, shares and futures	...	692
	Providents and insurances	...	693
	Money lending (indigenous)	...	694
	Banking and similar type of financial operation	...	695
	Auctioneering	...	696
	Distribution of motion pictures	...	697
	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc.	...	699

Major Group (Code)	Description		Minor Group (Code)
	Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication		
70	*Transport*		
	Transporting by railways	...	700
	Transporting by tramway and bus service	...	701
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	...	702
	Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka	...	703
	Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel	...	704
	Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	...	705
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal	...	706
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean	...	707
	Transporting by air	...	708
	Transporting by other means not covered above	...	709
71	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency	...	710
72	*Storage and Ware Housing*		
	Operation of storage such as ware-houses	...	720
	Operation of storage such as cold storage	...	721
	Operation of storage of other type	...	722
73	*Communication*		
	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	...	730
	Telephone communication	...	731
	Information and broadcasting	...	732
	Division 8—Services		
80	*Public Services* (This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry group)		
	Public Services in Union and State army including territorial corps and volunteer corps	...	800
	Public Service in Navy	...	801
	Public Service in Air force	...	802
	Public Service in Police	...	803
	Public Service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government	...	804
	Public Service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc.	...	805
	Public Services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments	...	809

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
81	*Education and Scientific Services*	
	Educational services as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions ...	810
	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type ...	811
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group ...	812
82	*Medical and Health Services*	
	Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homeopathic practitioners ...	820
	Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals ...	821
83	*Religious and Welfare Services*	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations ...	830
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk ...	831
	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, red-cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity ...	832
84	*Legal Services*	
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi ...	840
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals ...	841
85	*Business Services*	
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals ...	850
	Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals ...	851
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies ...	852
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors ...	853
86	*Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations*	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations ...	860
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers association, club, library ...	861
	Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens etc. ...	862

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Gronp (Code)
87	*Recreation Services*	
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing, editing, etc. ...	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures ...	871
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals...	872
	Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing ...	873
88	*Personal Services*	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks ...	880
	Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary ...	881
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities ...	882
	Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning, services ...	883
	Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisation and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops ...	884
	Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios ...	885
89	*Services (not elsewhere classified)*	
	Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified ...	890
	Division 9—Activities not adequately described	
90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified ...	900
	Fresh entrants to the Labour Market ...	909

TABLE B-IV PART-C

Industrial classification by sex and division of persons at work other than cultivation

Branch of Industry	Total workers			Workers at household industry		Workers in non-household industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL RURAL AREAS							
All Divisions	204,984	151,265	53,719	34,588	10,969	116,677	42,750
Division 0	21,504	18,297	3,207	6,616	944	11,681	2,263
1	5,034	4,416	618	...	...	4,416	618
2 & 3	46,131	35,197	10,934	27,972	10,025	7,225	909
4	7,480	6,607	873	...	...	6,607	873
5	2,742	2,586	156	...	...	2,586	156
6	21,036	14,820	6,216	...	...	14,820	6,216
7	4,063	4,028	35	...	...	4,028	35
8	96,904	65,231	31,673	...	...	65,231	31,673
9	90	83	7	...	...	83	7
GINGEE TALUK							
All Divisions	15,912	11,731	4,181	3,047	1,035	8,684	3,146
Division 0	1,283	1,007	276	263	44	744	232
1	324	251	73	...	...	251	73
2 & 3	4,119	3,070	1,049	2,784	991	286	58
4	534	440	94	...	...	440	94
5	135	131	4	...	...	131	4
6	1,870	1,580	290	...	...	1,580	290
7	221	220	1	...	...	220	1
8	7,424	5,030	2,394	...	...	5,030	2,394
9	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
TINDIVANAM TALUK							
All Divisions	25,439	17,827	7,612	4,925	1,577	12,902	6,035
Division 0	4,377	3,921	456	1,945	197	1,976	259
1	351	259	92	...	...	259	92
2 & 3	5,139	3,589	1,550	2,980	1,380	609	170
4	592	532	60	...	...	532	60
5	135	133	2	...	...	133	2
6	2,118	1,231	887	...	...	1,231	887
7	372	359	13	...	...	359	13
8	12,341	7,793	4,548	...	...	7,793	4,548
9	14	10	4	...	...	10	4

TABLE B-IV PART-C—(*contd.*)

Industrial classification by sex and division of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry	Total workers			Workers at household industry		Workers in non-household industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Femals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VILLUPURAM TALUK							
All Divisions	24,918	18,665	6,253	4,163	1,423	14,502	4,830
Division 0	1,746	1,491	255	311	63	1,180	192
1	171	164	7	...	...	164	7
2 & 3	5,926	4,457	1,469	3,852	1,360	605	109
4	500	489	11	...	...	489	11
5	218	209	9	...	...	209	9
6	2,601	1,913	688	...	...	1,913	688
7	438	434	4	...	...	434	4
8	13,300	9,491	3,809	...	...	9,491	3,809
9	18	17	1	...	...	17	1
TIRUKOILUR TALUK							
All Divisions	28,222	19,396	8,826	4,024	1,552	15,372	7,274
Division 0	2,985	2,382	603	442	153	1,940	450
1	394	292	102	...	...	292	102
2 & 3	5,390	3,975	1,415	3,582	1,399	393	16
4	555	493	62	...	...	493	62
5	129	129	...	...	...	129	...
6	2,728	1,959	769	...	...	1,959	769
7	352	351	1	...	...	351	1
8	15,678	9,804	5,874	...	...	9,804	5,874
9	11	11	...	...	...	11	...
KALLAKURICHI TALUK							
All Divisions	26,358	16,863	9,495	3,444	1,724	13,419	7,771
Division 0	2,878	2,396	482	167	56	2,229	426
1	443	349	94	...	...	349	94
2 & 3	5,297	3,614	1,683	3,277	1,668	337	15
4	819	638	181	...	...	638	181
5	127	124	3	...	...	124	3
6	2,408	1,754	654	...	...	1,754	654
7	231	229	2	...	...	229	2
8	14,153	7,757	6,396	...	...	7,757	6,396
9	2	2	...	...	...	2	...

TABLE B-IV PART-C—(*contd.*)

Industrial classification by sex and division of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry	Total workers			Workers at household industry		Workers in non-household industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK							
All Divisions	24,507	20,501	4,006	2,179	705	18,322	3,301
Division 0	1,683	1,317	366	107	43	1,210	323
1	2,953	2,720	233	...	...	2,720	233
2 & 3	4,408	3,644	764	2,072	662	1,572	102
4	2,387	2,053	334	...	...	2,053	334
5	1,592	1,469	123	...	...	1,469	123
6	2,293	1,855	438	...	...	1,855	438
7	966	961	5	...	...	961	5
8	8,220	6,477	1,743	...	...	6,477	1,743
9	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
CUDDALORE TALUK							
All Divisions	34,841	27,087	7,754	8,448	1,923	18,639	5,831
Divison 0	3,194	2,856	338	1,624	149	1,232	189
1	369	356	13	...	...	356	13
2 & 3	11,540	9,462	2,078	6,824	1,774	2,638	304
4	1,485	1,374	111	...	...	1,374	111
5	286	285	1	...	...	285	1
6	3,747	2,474	1,273	...	...	2,474	1,273
7	973	967	6	...	...	967	6
8	13,217	9,285	3,932	...	...	9,285	3,932
9	30	28	2	...	...	28	2
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK							
All Divisions	24,787	19,195	5,592	4,358	1,030	14,837	4,562
Division 0	3,358	2,927	431	1,757	239	1,170	192
1	29	25	4	...	...	25	4
2 & 3	4,312	3,386	926	2,601	791	785	135
4	608	588	20	...	...	588	20
5	120	106	14	...	...	106	14
6	3,271	2,054	1,217	...	...	2,054	1,217
7	510	507	3	...	...	507	3
8	12,571	9,594	2,977	...	...	9,594	2,977
9	8	8	...	...	...	8	...

TABLE B-IV PART-C—(*concld.*)

Industrial classification by sex and division of persons at work other than cultivation—(*concld.*)

Branch of Industry	Total workers			Workers at household industry		Workers in non-household industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL URBAN AREAS							
All Divisions	100,786	86,843	13,943	7,278	3,319	79,565	10,624
Division 0	3,984	3,582	402	61	36	3,521	366
1	3,248	3,216	32	...	...	3,216	32
2 & 3	25,411	21,283	4,128	7,217	3,283	14,066	845
4	4,446	4,242	204	...	...	4,242	204
5	1,947	1,724	223	...	...	1,724	223
6	18,828	17,267	1,561	...	...	17,267	1,561
7	8,298	8,238	60	...	...	8,238	60
8	34,115	26,821	7,294	...	...	26,821	7,294
9	509	470	39	...	...	470	39

TABLE B - V

The occupational classification of workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations are presented in this table according to the National Occupational Classification which has been coded with a three digit code system, the first digit representing the division, the second representing group and the third the family. Data have been presented for each category of workers from III to IX separately both for total and for urban areas. There are 331 families, 75 groups and 11 divisions.

TABLE

Occupational classification by sex of persons at

Occupational Division	Category	All Rural Areas Persons	All Rural Areas Males	All Rural Areas Females	Gingee Taluk Persons	Gingee Taluk Males	Gingee Taluk Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL DIVISIONS	Total	**204,984**	**151,265**	**53,719**	**15,912**	**11,731**	**4,181**
	III	18,978	16,097	2,881	1,300	995	305
	IV	45,557	34,588	10,969	4,082	3,047	1,035
	V	8,134	7,225	909	344	286	58
	VI	7,480	6,607	873	534	440	94
	VII	21,036	14,820	6,216	1,870	1,580	290
	VIII	4,063	4,028	35	221	220	1
	IX	99,736	67,900	31,836	7,561	5,163	2,398
Division 0	Total	11,866	10,338	1,528	1,241	1,061	180
	III	158	158	...	...	...	...
	IV	53	52	1	3	3	...
	V	89	88	1	...	...	...
	VI	140	140	...	2	2	...
	VII	3	3	...	...	...	...
	VIII	14	14	...	...	...	...
	IX	11,409	9,883	1,526	1,236	1,056	180
Division 1	Total	9,602	8,998	604	846	790	56
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IV	10	10	...	...	...	...
	V	103	103	...	9	9	...
	VI	134	134	...	4	4	...
	VII	50	50	...	5	5	...
	VIII	16	16	...	1	1	...
	IX	9,288	8,684	604	827	771	56
Division 2	Total	4,816	4,773	43	352	350	2
	III	318	316	2	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	356	353	3	27	27	...
	VI	340	340	...	1	1	...
	VII	851	851	...	84	84	...
	VIII	268	267	1	12	12	...
	IX	2,683	2,646	37	228	226	2

B-V

work other than cultivation

Tindivanam Taluk			Villupuram Taluk			Tirukoilur Taluk		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
25,439	**17,827**	**7,612**	**24,918**	**18,665**	**6,253**	**28,222**	**19,396**	**8,826**
2,586	2,235	351	1,543	1,344	199	2,784	2,232	552
6,502	4,925	1,577	5,586	4,163	1,423	5,576	4,024	1,552
779	609	170	714	605	109	409	393	16
592	532	60	500	489	11	555	493	62
2,118	1,231	887	2,601	1,913	688	2,728	1,959	769
372	359	13	438	434	4	352	351	1
12,490	7,936	4,554	13,536	9,717	3,819	15,818	9,944	5,874
1,257	1,083	174	1,341	1,161	180	1,526	1,285	241
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	...	11	11	...	2	2	...
9	9	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
14	14	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
1,223	1,049	174	1,325	1,145	180	1,518	1,277	241
1,063	1,020	43	948	900	48	1,449	1,337	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	60	...	4	4	...	6	6	...
11	11	...	10	10	...	11	11	...
...	...	...	3	3	...	9	9	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
979	936	43	931	883	48	1,422	1,310	112
190	187	3	299	297	2	528	527	1
2	2	...	1	1	...	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	51	51	...	23	23	...
11	11	...	7	7	...	26	26	...
22	22	...	88	88	...	119	119	...
8	8	...	17	17	...	11	11	...
135	132	3	135	133	2	346	345	1

TABLE

Occupational classification by sex of persons at

Occupational Division	Category	Kallakurichi Taluk Persons (18)	Kallakurichi Taluk Males (19)	Kallakurichi Taluk Females (20)	Vriddhachalam Taluk Persons (21)	Vriddhachalam Taluk Males (22)	Vriddhachalam Taluk Females (23)
ALL DIVISIONS	**Total**	**26,358**	**16,863**	**9,495**	**24,507**	**20,501**	**4,006**
	III	3,098	2,578	520	4,486	3,930	556
	IV	5,168	3,444	1,724	2,884	2,179	705
	V	352	337	15	1,674	1,572	102
	VI	819	638	181	2,387	2,053	334
	VII	2,408	1,754	654	2,293	1,855	438
	VIII	231	229	2	966	961	5
	IX	14,282	7,883	6,399	9,817	7,951	1,866
Division 0	Total	1,254	1,073	181	1,994	1,807	187
	III	...	...	...	157	157	...
	IV	9	8	1	3	3	...
	V	21	20	1	38	38	...
	VI	1	1	...	105	105	...
	VII	...	...	...	3	3	...
	VIII	...	...	...	13	13	...
	IX	1,223	1,044	179	1,675	1,488	187
Division 1	Total	966	878	88	1,286	1,194	92
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	3	3	...	4	4	...
	VI	6	6	...	51	51	...
	VII	11	11	...	9	9	...
	VIII	3	3	...	6	6	...
	IX	943	855	88	1,216	1,124	92
Division 2	Total	257	254	3	1,918	1,890	28
	III	8	8	...	276	274	2
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	10	10	...	29	28	1
	VI	2	2	...	156	156	...
	VII	115	115	...	104	104	...
	VIII	6	6	...	179	178	1
	IX	116	113	3	1,174	1,150	24

B-V

work other than cultivation

Cuddalore Taluk			Chidambaram Taluk		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
34,841	**27,087**	**7,754**	**24,787**	**19,195**	**5,592**
1,790	1,588	202	1,391	1,195	196
10,371	8,448	1,923	5,388	4,358	1,030
2,942	2,638	304	920	785	135
1,485	1,374	111	608	588	20
3,747	2,474	1,273	3,271	2,054	1,217
973	967	6	510	507	3
13,533	9,598	3,935	12,699	9,708	2,991
1,372	1,183	189	1,881	1,685	196
...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	3	3	...
15	15	...	1	1	...
7	7	...	6	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,338	1,149	189	1,871	1,675	196
1,300	1,215	85	1,744	1,664	80
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	...	8	8	...
26	26	...	15	15	...
8	8	...	5	5	...
3	3	...	...	...	...
1,254	1,169	85	1,716	1,636	80
702	700	2	570	568	2
28	28	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
163	161	2	41	41	...
29	29	...	108	108	...
238	238	...	81	81	...
24	24	...	11	11	...
220	220	...	329	327	2

TABLE

Occupational classification by sex of persons at

Occupational Division	Category	All Rural Areas			Gingee Taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 3	Total	17,349	13,182	4,167	1,614	1,419	195
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	17,307	13,140	4,167	1,614	1,419	195
	VIII	33	33	...	...	...	...
	IX	6	6	...	...	...	...
Division 4	Total	21,661	18,443	3,218	1,285	1,009	276
	III	13,895	11,633	2,262	976	744	232
	IV	7,594	6,647	947	304	262	42
	V	16	16	...	...	...	...
	VI	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	153	144	9	5	3	2
Division 5	Total	3,443	2,827	616	324	251	73
	III	3,443	2,827	616	324	251	73
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 6	Total	3,799	3,793	6	203	203	...
	III	36	36	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	46	46	...	...	...	...
	VI	751	751	...	...	...	...
	VII	7	7	...	...	...	...
	VIII	2,929	2,923	6	199	199	...
	IX	30	30	...	4	4	...

B-V

work other than cultivation

Tindivanam Taluk			Villupuram Taluk			Tirukoilur Taluk		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1,635	1,111	524	2,035	1,699	336	2,121	1,717	404
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,625	1,101	524	2,031	1,695	336	2,121	1,717	404
9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
4,468	3,996	472	1,801	1,541	260	2,983	2,380	603
2,216	1,957	259	1,363	1,171	192	2,387	1,937	450
2,227	2,014	213	400	332	68	594	441	153
2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	23	...	36	36	...	2	2	...
345	253	92	171	164	7	393	291	102
345	253	92	171	164	7	393	291	102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
313	313	...	497	497	...	389	389	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	54	...	147	147	...	91	91	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
257	257	...	347	347	...	292	292	...
2	2	...	3	3	...	5	5	...

TABLE

Occupational classification by sex of persons at

Occupational Division	Category	Kallakurichi Taluk Persons (18)	Males (19)	Females (20)	Vriddhachalam Taluk Persons (21)	Males (22)	Females (23)
Division 3	Total	2,005	1,549	456	1,952	1,628	324
	III	...	...	...	1	1	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	1	1	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	1,997	1,541	456	1,946	1,622	324
	VIII	8	8	...	2	2	...
	IX	...	...	...	2	2	...
Division 4	Total	2,874	2,391	483	1,711	1,348	363
	III	2,646	2,220	426	1,553	1,230	323
	IV	225	168	57	147	107	40
	V	...	...	...	2	2	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	3	3	...	9	9	...
Division 5	Total	443	349	94	1,515	1,284	231
	III	443	349	94	1,515	1,284	231
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division 6	Total	242	242	...	791	788	3
	III	1	1	...	32	32	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	26	26	...
	VI	52	52	...	175	175	...
	VII	...	...	...	1	1	...
	VIII	187	187	...	549	546	3
	IX	2	2	...	8	8	...

B-V

work other than cultivation

Cuddalore Taluk			Chidambaram Taluk		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
3,069	2,157	912	2,918	1,902	1,016
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,062	2,150	912	2,911	1,895	1,016
7	7	...	7	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,185	2,844	341	3,354	2,934	420
1,393	1,205	188	1,361	1,169	192
1,773	1,624	149	1,924	1,699	225
11	11	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4	4	67	64	3
225	212	13	27	23	4
225	212	13	27	23	4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
885	883	2	479	478	1
3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
19	19	...	1	1	...
196	196	...	36	36	...
4	4	...	1	1	...
660	658	2	438	437	1
3	3	...	3	3	...

TABLE

Occupational classification by sex of persons at

Occupational Division	Category	All Rural Areas Persons	Males	Females	Gingee Taluk Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Divisions 7 & 8	Total	111,946	73,719	38,227	8,303	5,353	2,950
	III	665	665	...	...	...	...
	IV	37,900	27,879	10,021	3,775	2,782	993
	V	7,432	6,528	904	305	247	58
	VI	5,969	5,107	862	516	424	92
	VII	2,791	742	2,049	166	71	95
	VIII	686	664	22	9	8	1
	IX	56,503	32,134	24,369	3,532	1,821	1,711
Division 9	Total	20,490	15,182	5,308	1,744	1,295	449
	III	457	456	1	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	91	90	1	3	3	...
	VI	143	132	11	11	9	2
	VII	26	26	...	1	1	...
	VIII	116	110	6	...	...	...
	IX	19,657	14,368	5,289	1,729	1,282	447
Division X	Total	12	10	2	...	...	...
	III	3	3	...	...	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	7	5	2	...	...	...

B-V

Work other than cultivation

Tindivanam Taluk			Villupuram Taluk			Tirukoilur Taluk		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
13,605	8,086	5,519	15,031	10,351	4,680	15,700	9,161	6,539
14	14	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
4,255	2,891	1,364	5,175	3,820	1,355	4,980	3,581	1,399
696	526	170	642	533	109	374	358	16
473	413	60	323	313	10	405	345	60
471	108	363	474	122	352	472	107	365
79	70	9	71	67	4	32	32	...
7,617	4,064	3,553	8,338	5,488	2,850	9,437	4,738	4,699
2,559	1,776	783	2,794	2,054	740	3,133	2,309	824
7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11	11	...	6	6	...
28	28	...	13	12	1	17	15	2
...	...	...	4	4	...	6	6	...
15	11	4	3	3	...	16	15	1
2,509	1,730	779	2,763	2,024	739	3,088	2,267	821
4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Occupational classification by sex of persons at

Occupational Division	Category	Kallakurichi Taluk Persons (18)	Males (19)	Females (20)	Vriddhachalam Taluk Persons (21)	Males (22)	Females (23)
Divisions 7 & 8	Total	16,211	8,663	7,548	10,522	8,292	2,230
	III	...	...	...	610	610	...
	IV	4,934	3,268	1,666	2,734	2,069	665
	V	318	304	14	1,566	1,466	100
	VI	752	571	181	1,843	1,515	328
	VII	285	87	198	223	109	114
	VIII	26	24	2	157	157	...
	IX	9,896	4,409	5,487	3,389	2,366	1,023
Division 9	Total	2,105	1,463	642	2,813	2,265	548
	III	...	...	...	339	339	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	8	7	1
	VI	6	6	...	57	51	6
	VII	...	...	...	7	7	...
	VIII	1	1	...	60	59	1
	IX	2,098	1,456	642	2,342	1,802	540
Division X	Total	1	1	...	5	5	...
	III	...	...	...	3	3	...
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	2	2	...

B-V

work other than cutivation

Cuddalore Taluk			Chidambaram Taluk		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
21,112	15,662	5,450	11,462	8,151	3,311
33	33	...	...	...	...
8,586	6,812	1,774	3,461	2,656	805
2,670	2,368	302	861	726	135
1,217	1,106	111	440	420	20
434	73	361	266	65	201
260	256	4	52	50	2
7,912	5,014	2,898	6,382	4,234	2,148
2,991	2,231	760	2,351	1,789	592
108	107	1	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
55	55	...	8	8	...
10	10	...	1	1	...
1	1	...	7	7	...
19	19	...	2	2	...
2,798	2,039	759	2,330	1,768	562
...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS — Total: Persons	Males	Females	Urban: Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Divisions	Total	**305,770**	**238,108**	**67.662**	**100,786**	**86,843**	**13,943**
	III	26,113	22,834	3,279	7,135	6,737	398
	IV	56,154	41,866	14,288	10,597	7,278	3,319
	V	23,045	21,291	1,754	14,911	14,066	845
	VI	11,926	10,849	1,077	4,446	4,242	204
	VII	39,864	32,087	7,777	18,828	17,267	1,561
	VIII	12,361	12,266	95	8,298	8,238	60
	IX	136,307	96,915	39,392	36,571	29,015	7,556
Division 0	Total	19,743	16,781	2,962	7,877	6,443	1,434
	III	749	749	...	591	591	...
	IV	66	63	3	13	11	2
	V	157	155	2	68	67	1
	VI	365	365	...	225	225	...
	VII	50	50	...	47	47	...
	VIII	44	40	4	30	26	4
	IX	18,312	15,359	2,953	6,903	5,476	1,427
Group 00	Total	1,241	1,240	1	918	917	1
	III	671	671	...	543	543	...
	V	65	65	...	29	29	...
	VI	275	275	...	191	191	...
	VIII	12	12	...	7	7	...
	IX	218	217	1	148	147	1
Family 001	Total	415	415	...	337	337	...
	III	228	228	...	214	214	...
	V	3	3	...	2	2	...
	VI	114	114	...	69	69	...
	VIII	3	3	...	2	2	...
	IX	67	67	...	50	50	...
Family 002	Total	324	324	...	210	210	...
	III	197	197	...	130	130	...
	V	39	39	...	12	12	...
	VI	62	62	...	52	52	...
	VIII	3	3	...	2	2	...
	IX	23	23	...	14	14	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 003	Total	197	197	...	147	147	...
	III	89	89	...	80	80	...
	V	4	4	...	2	2	...
	VI	49	49	...	31	31	...
	VIII	3	3	...	1	1	...
	IX	52	52	...	33	33	...
Family 004	Total	76	76	...	49	49	...
	III	53	53	...	30	30	...
	V	10	10	...	10	10	...
	VI	11	11	...	9	9	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 006	Total	76	76	...	66	66	...
	III	76	76	...	66	66	...
Family 007	Total	85	85	...	59	59	...
	III	20	20	...	15	15	...
	VI	19	19	...	12	12	...
	IX	46	46	...	32	32	...
Family 009	Total	68	67	1	50	49	1
	III	8	8	...	8	8	...
	V	9	9	...	3	3	...
	VI	20	20	...	18	18	...
	VIII	3	3	...	2	2	...
	IX	28	27	1	19	18	1
Group 01	Total	41	41	...	19	19	...
	III	6	6	...	4	4	...
	IV	12	12	...	...	...	...
	V	4	4	...	...	...	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	17	17	...	14	14	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 010	Total	3	3	...	1	1	...
	V	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 011	Total	14	14	...	...	...	...
	IV	12	12	...	...	...	...
	V	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 013	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 014	Total	14	14	...	11	11	...
	III	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IX	10	10	...	7	7	...
Family 019	Total	7	7	...	4	4	...
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	4	4	...	4	4	...
Group 02	Total	85	85	...	40	40	...
	III	8	8	...	8	8	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	76	76	...	31	31	...
Family 021	Total	56	56	...	19	19	...
	IX	56	56	...	19	19	...
Family 023	Total	15	15	...	13	13	...
	III	8	8	...	8	8	...
	IX	7	7	...	5	5	...
Family 029	Total	14	14	...	8	8	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	13	13	...	7	7	...
Group 03	Total	1,129	979	150	458	418	40
	IV	18	16	2	11	9	2
	V	6	6	...	4	4	...
	VII	3	3	...	2	2	...
	VIII	4	4	...	2	2	...
	IX	1,098	950	148	439	401	38

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Toatl Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 030	Total	136	110	26	80	58	22
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	4	4	...	2	2	...
	IX	131	105	26	77	55	22
Family 031	Total	174	165	9	164	157	7
	IV	10	8	2	10	8	2
	IX	164	157	7	154	149	5
Family 032	Total	199	189	10	64	58	6
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	198	188	10	64	58	6
Family 033	Total	540	439	101	80	77	3
	IV	7	7	...	1	1	...
	V	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VII	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	529	428	101	78	75	3
Family 035	Total	11	11	...	11	11	...
	IX	11	11	...	11	11	...
Family 039	Total	69	65	4	59	57	2
	V	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IX	65	61	4	55	53	2
Group 04	Total	1,714	989	725	911	613	298
	III	7	7	...	6	6	...
	IV	3	3	...	...	...	...
	V	9	8	1	9	8	1
	VII	20	20	...	20	20	...
	VIII	16	12	4	9	5	4
	IX	1,659	939	720	867	574	293
Family 040	Total	147	21	126	91	13	78
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	3	...	3	3	...	3
	IX	143	20	123	87	12	75

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 041	Total	402	...	402	130	...	130
	V	1	...	1	1	...	1
	IX	401	...	401	129	...	129
Family 042	Total	408	238	170	168	101	67
	VIII	5	4	1	2	1	1
	IX	403	234	169	166	100	66
Family 043	Total	192	185	7	151	148	3
	III	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IV	2	2	...	...	...	...
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VII	11	11	...	11	11	...
	VIII	4	4	...	3	3	...
	IX	168	161	7	130	127	3
Family 044	Total	35	34	1	25	24	1
	IX	35	34	1	25	24	1
Family 046	Total	353	353	...	204	204	...
	III	3	3	...	2	2	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	346	346	...	199	199	...
Family 047	Total	10	10	...	9	9	...
	VII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 049	Total	167	148	19	133	114	19
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	162	143	19	131	112	19
Group 05	Total	10,865	8,895	1,970	3,672	2,624	1,048
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	10,863	8,893	1,970	3,672	2,624	1,048

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Presons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 050	Total	279	274	5	116	115	1
	IX	279	274	5	116	115	1
Family 051	Total	1,507	1,201	306	1,004	729	275
	IX	1,507	1,201	306	1,004	729	275
Family 052	Total	5,536	4,281	1,255	1,585	1,056	529
	IX	5,536	4,281	1,255	1,585	1,056	529
Family 053	Total	28	10	18	27	10	17
	IX	28	10	18	27	10	17
Family 059	Total	3,515	3,129	386	940	714	226
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	3,513	3,127	386	940	714	226
Group 06	Total	444	441	3	406	403	3
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	443	440	3	405	402	3
Family 060	Total	35	34	1	34	33	1
	IX	35	34	1	34	33	1
Family 061	Total	202	202	...	197	197	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	201	201	...	196	196	...
Family 062	Total	18	18	...	16	16	...
	IX	18	18	...	16	16	...
Family 069	Total	189	187	2	159	157	2
	IX	189	187	2	159	157	2
Group 07	Total	269	250	19	153	148	5
	III	8	8	...	5	5	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	20	20	...	20	20	...
	VIII	10	10	...	10	10	...
	IX	228	209	19	115	110	5

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 070	Total	2	...	2	...	...	...
	IX	2	...	2	...	...	...
Family 071	Total	108	108	...	84	84	...
	III	8	8	...	5	5	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	20	20	...	20	20	...
	VIII	10	10	...	10	10	...
	IX	68	68	...	47	47	...
Family 072	Total	4	3	1	2	2	...
	IX	4	3	1	2	2	...
Family 076	Total	126	110	16	46	41	5
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	125	109	16	45	40	5
Family 077	Total	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IX	7	7	...	7	7	...
Family 078	Total	7	7	...	1	1	...
	IX	7	7	...	1	1	...
Family 079	Total	15	15	...	13	13	...
	IX	15	15	...	13	13	...
Group 08	Total	802	786	16	240	231	9
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	33	32	1	2	2	...
	V	59	58	1	18	18	...
	VI	31	31	...	7	7	...
	VII	3	3	...	1	1	...
	IX	675	661	14	211	202	9
Family 080	Total	6	6	...	...	...	...
	IX	6	6	...	...	...	...
Family 081	Total	36	36	...	15	15	...
	V	9	9	...	3	3	...
	IX	27	27	...	12	12	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons			Urban Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 082	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VI	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 083	Total	59	58	1	28	28	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IV	3	3	...	2	2	...
	V	2	1	1	...	...	...
	VI	28	28	...	4	4	...
	VII	3	3	...	1	1	...
	IX	22	22	...	20	20	...
Family 084	Total	78	77	1	15	15	...
	IV	30	29	1	...	...	...
	V	48	48	...	15	15	...
Family 085	Total	76	73	3	8	8	...
	IX	76	73	3	8	8	...
Family 086	Total	526	516	10	159	151	8
	IX	526	516	10	159	151	8
Family 087	Total	5	4	1	2	1	1
	IX	5	4	1	2	1	1
Family 089	Total	13	13	...	10	10	...
	IX	13	13	...	10	10	...
Group 09	Total	155	154	1	83	82	1
	III	45	45	...	24	24	...
	V	9	9	...	3	3	...
	VI	56	56	...	27	27	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	41	40	1	25	24	1
Family 090	Total	73	72	1	49	48	1
	III	4	4	...	2	2	...
	V	3	3	...	1	1	...
	VI	39	39	...	26	26	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	23	22	1	16	15	1

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 091	Total	23	23	...	5	5	...
	III	11	11	...	...	...	...
	V	4	4	...	1	1	...
	IX	8	8	...	4	4	...
Family 099	Total	59	59	...	29	29	...
	III	30	30	...	22	22	...
	V	2	2	...	1	1	...
	VI	17	17	...	1	1	...
	IX	10	10	...	5	5	...
Group 0X	Total	2,998	2,921	77	977	948	29
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	2,994	2,917	77	976	947	29
Family 0X0	Total	1,430	1,401	29	387	379	8
	IX	1,430	1,401	29	387	379	8
Family 0X1	Total	861	841	20	436	421	15
	IX	861	841	20	436	421	15
Family 0X2	Total	625	600	25	96	92	4
	IX	625	600	25	96	92	4
Family 0X3	Total	29	29	...	17	17	...
	IX	29	29	...	17	17	...
Family 0X9	Total	53	50	3	41	39	2
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	49	46	3	40	38	2

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 1	Total	13,376	12,680	696	3,774	3,682	92
	III	102	101	1	101	100	1
	IV	11	11	...	1	1	...
	V	909	898	11	806	795	11
	VI	181	181	...	47	47	...
	VII	234	230	4	184	180	4
	VIII	331	324	7	315	308	7
	IX	11,608	10,935	673	2,320	2,251	69
Group 10	Total	7,183	7,134	49	1,015	997	18
	IX	7,183	7,134	49	1,015	997	18
Family 100	Total	710	710	...	138	138	...
	IX	710	710	...	138	138	...
Family 101	Total	743	730	13	532	523	9
	IX	743	730	13	532	523	9
Family 102	Total	70	69	1	57	56	1
	IX	70	69	1	57	56	1
Family 103	Total	72	72	...	10	10	...
	IX	72	72	...	10	10	...
Family 104	Total	5,587	5,552	35	278	270	8
	IX	5,587	5,552	35	278	270	8
Family 109	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Group 11	Total	146	142	4	128	124	4
	VII	146	142	4	128	124	4
Family 110	Total	26	25	1	22	21	1
	VII	26	25	1	22	21	1
Family 111	Total	120	117	3	106	103	3
	VII	120	117	3	106	103	3

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 12	Total	86	86	...	56	56	...
	VII	86	86	...	56	56	...
Family 120	Total	79	79	...	53	53	...
	VII	79	79	...	53	53	...
Family 121	Total	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 129	Total	4	4	...	...	...	...
	VII	4	4	...	...	...	...
Group 13	Total	5,961	5,318	643	2,575	2,505	70
	III	102	101	1	101	100	1
	IV	11	11	...	1	1	...
	V	909	898	11	806	795	11
	VI	181	181	...	47	47	...
	VII	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VIII	331	324	7	315	308	7
	IX	4,425	3,801	624	1,305	1,254	51
Family 130	Total	102	101	1	101	100	1
	III	102	101	1	101	100	1
Family 131	Total	181	181	...	47	47	...
	VI	181	181	...	47	47	...
Family 133	Total	920	909	11	807	796	11
	IV	11	11	...	1	1	...
	V	909	898	11	806	795	11
Family 134	Total	331	324	7	315	308	7
	VIII	331	324	7	315	308	7
Family 135	Total	4,009	3,411	598	1,156	1,122	34
	IX	4,009	3,411	598	1,156	1,122	34
Family 136	Total	414	388	26	149	132	17
	IX	414	388	26	149	132	17

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS: Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 139	Total	4	4	...	...	...	...
	VII	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...
Division 2	Total	15,015	14,900	115	10,199	10,127	72
	III	1,071	1,065	6	753	749	4
	IV	6	5	1	6	5	1
	V	1,221	1,216	5	865	863	2
	VI	627	626	1	287	286	1
	VII	4,245	4,237	8	3,394	3,386	8
	VIII	915	910	5	647	643	4
	IX	6,930	6,841	89	4,247	4,195	52
Group 20	Total	1,757	1,752	5	1,664	1,660	4
	III	26	26	...	24	24	...
	IV	1	...	1	1	...	1
	V	165	164	1	161	161	...
	VI	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VII	1,027	1,027	...	1,002	1,002	...
	VIII	118	118	...	110	110	...
	IX	413	410	3	359	356	3
Family 200	Total	1,464	1,460	4	1,423	1,419	4
	III	26	26	...	24	24	...
	IV	1	...	1	1	...	1
	V	154	154	...	153	153	...
	VI	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VII	937	937	...	920	920	...
	VIII	59	59	...	57	57	...
	IX	280	277	3	261	258	3
Family 201	Total	168	167	1	144	144	...
	V	11	10	1	8	8	...
	VII	90	90	...	82	82	...
	VIII	9	9	...	9	9	...
	IX	58	58	...	45	45	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 202	Total	125	125	...	97	97	...
	VIII	50	50	...	44	44	...
	IX	75	75	...	53	53	...
Group 21	Total	390	361	29	229	212	17
	III	53	52	1	48	47	1
	V	15	15	...	12	12	...
	VI	11	11	...	6	6	...
	VII	15	11	4	15	11	4
	VIII	6	6	...	3	3	...
	IX	290	266	24	145	133	12
Family 210	Total	51	50	1	30	30	...
	III	6	6	...	6	6	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	39	38	1	18	18	...
Family 211	Total	339	311	28	199	182	17
	III	47	46	1	42	41	1
	V	13	13	...	10	10	...
	VI	9	9	...	4	4	...
	VII	13	9	4	13	9	4
	VIII	6	6	...	3	3	...
	IX	251	228	23	127	115	12
Group 22	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 229	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	1	1	...

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS: Total: Persons	TOTAL WORKERS: Total: Males	TOTAL WORKERS: Total: Females	TOTAL WORKERS: Urban: Persons	TOTAL WORKERS: Urban: Males	TOTAL WORKERS: Urban: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 28	Total	9,984	9,918	66	6,532	6,487	45
	III	716	712	4	531	529	2
	IV	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	951	947	4	627	625	2
	VI	247	246	1	163	162	1
	VII	3,032	3,028	4	2,236	2,232	4
	VIII	642	639	3	427	425	2
	IX	4,391	4,341	50	2,543	2,509	34
Family 280	Total	7,924	7,870	54	5,872	5,832	40
	III	551	547	4	441	439	2
	IV	5	5	...	5	5	...
	V	683	680	3	504	503	1
	VI	178	177	1	132	131	1
	VII	2,562	2,558	4	2,174	2,170	4
	VIII	513	510	3	406	404	2
	IX	3,432	3,393	39	2,210	2,180	30
Family 289	Total	2,060	2,048	12	660	655	5
	III	165	165	...	90	90	...
	V	268	267	1	123	122	1
	VI	69	69	...	31	31	...
	VII	470	470	...	62	62	...
	VIII	129	129	...	21	21	...
	IX	959	948	11	333	329	

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS — Total — Persons	Males	Females	Urban — Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 29	Total	2,883	2,868	15	1,773	1,767	6
	III	276	275	1	150	149	1
	V	90	90	...	65	65	...
	VI	362	362	...	111	111	...
	VII	171	171	...	141	141	...
	VIII	149	147	2	107	105	2
	IX	1,835	1,823	12	1,199	1,196	3
Family 290	Total	2,883	2,868	15	1,773	1,767	6
	III	276	275	1	150	149	1
	V	90	90	...	65	65	...
	VI	362	362	...	111	111	...
	VII	171	171	...	141	141	...
	VIII	149	147	2	107	105	2
	IX	1,835	1,823	12	1,199	1,196	3
Division 3	Total	31,525	26,113	5,412	14,176	12,931	1,245
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	105	104	1	104	103	1
	VII	31,375	25,966	5,409	14,068	12,826	1,242
	VIII	33	33	...	...	...	...
	IX	8	6	2	2	...	2
Group 30	Total	23,369	18,972	4,397	9,197	8,187	1,010
	VII	23,369	18,972	4,389	9,197	8,187	1,010
Family 300	Total	587	579	8	399	396	3
	VII	587	579	8	399	396	3
Family 301	Total	22,782	18,393	4,389	8,798	7,791	1,007
	VII	22,782	18,393	4,389	8,798	7,791	1,007
Group 31	Total	146	144	2	76	76	...
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	110	108	2	76	76	...
	VIII	31	31	...	...	...	...
	IX		2	...	...	...	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 310	Total	56	54	2	39	39	...
	VII	56	54	2	39	39	...
Family 311	Total	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
Family 312	Total	6	6	...	6	6	...
	VII	6	6	...	6	6	...
Family 313	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 314	Total	35	35	...	21	21	...
	VII	35	35	...	21	21	...
Family 319	Total	43	43	...	4	4	...
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	7	7	...	4	4	...
	VIII	31	31	...	...	...	...
	IX	2	2	...	...	...	...
Group 32	Total	359	355	4	340	336	4
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	103	103	...	103	103	...
	VII	248	246	2	233	231	2
	IX	6	4	2	2	...	2
Family 320	Total	6	6	...	6	6	...
	V	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	..
Family 321	Total	266	262	4	248	244	4
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	16	16	...	16	16	...
	VII	242	240	2	228	226	2
	IX	6	4	2	2	...	2

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 329	Total	87	87	...	86	86	...
	V	84	84	...	84	84	...
	VII	3	3	...	2	2	...
Group 33	Total	7,392	6,388	1,004	4,377	4,147	230
	V	1	...	1	1	...	1
	VII	7,389	6,386	1,003	4,376	4,147	229
	VIII	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 330	Total	4,092	3,987	105	3,081	3,026	55
	VII	4,092	3,987	105	3,081	3,026	55
Family 331	Total	3,232	2,333	899	1,288	1,113	175
	V	1	...	1	1	...	1
	VII	3,231	2,333	898	1,287	1,113	174
Family 339	Total	68	68	...	8	8	...
	VII	66	66	...	8	8	...
	VIII	2	2	...	...	...	...
Group 34	Total	259	254	5	186	185	1
	VII	259	254	5	186	185	1
Family 340	Total	194	191	3	134	134	...
	VII	194	191	3	134	134	...
Family 341	Total	65	63	2	52	51	1
	VII	65	63	2	52	51	1
Division 4	Total	25,563	21,944	3,619	3,902	3,501	401
	III	17,525	14,909	2,616	3,630	3,276	354
	IV	7,701	6,712	989	107	65	42
	V	17	17	...	1	1	...
	VI	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VII	13	13	...	12	12	...
	IX	305	291	14	152	147	5

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 40	Total	10,647	8,349	2,298	94	88	6
	III	8,410	6,699	1,711	94	88	6
	IV	2,197	1,610	587	...	...	...
	V	3	3	...	...	...	...
	IX	37	37	...	...	...	...
Family 402	Total	106	106	...	10	10	...
	III	67	67	...	10	10	...
	V	3	3	...	...	...	...
	IX	36	36	...	...	...	...
Family 403	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 404	Total	10,530	8,232	2,298	75	69	6
	III	8,332	6,621	1,711	75	69	6
	IV	2,197	1,610	587	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 409	Total	10	10	...	9	9	...
	III	10	10	...	9	9	...
Group 41	Total	8,363	7,602	761	3,179	2,851	328
	III	7,590	6,916	674	2,931	2,644	287
	IV	492	419	73	96	60	36
	V	11	11	...	...	...	...
	VI	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	268	254	14	152	147	5
Family 410	Total	97	97	...	16	16	...
	III	94	94	...	16	16	...
	V	3	3	...	...	...	...
Family 411	Total	5,155	4,572	583	1,194	964	230
	III	4,867	4,343	524	1,101	907	194
	IV	286	228	58	93	57	36
	IX	2	1	1	...	...	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 412	Total	304	284	20	228	217	11
	III	87	80	7	76	70	6
	V	4	4	...	...	...	...
	VI	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IX	211	198	13	152	147	5
Family 413	Total	412	397	15	64	64	...
	III	207	207	...	62	62	...
	IV	205	190	15	2	2	...
Family 415	Total	4	3	1	1	1	...
	III	4	3	1	1	1	...
Family 419	Total	2,3 1	2,249	142	1,676	1,589	87
	III	2,331	2,189	142	1,675	1,588	87
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	4	4	...	...	...	...
	IX	55	55	...	...	...	...
Group 42	Total	132	105	27	4	4	...
	III	132	105	27	4	4	...
Family 420	Total	79	79	...	4	4	...
	III	79	79	...	4	4	...
Family 421	Total	53	26	27	...	...	...
	III	53	26	27	...	...	.
Group 43	Total	5,668	5,302	366	554	511	43
	III	669	629	40	543	506	37
	IV	4,999	4,673	326	11	5	6
Family 430	Total	2,482	2,482	...	141	141	..
	III	157	157	...	141	141	...
	IV	2,325	2,325	...	...	...	...

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 431	Total	3,045	2,698	347	273	248	25
	III	383	355	28	273	248	25
	IV	2,662	2,343	319	...	...	...
Family 432	Total	9	3	6	9	3	6
	III	9	3	6	9	3	6
Family 439	Total	132	119	13	131	119	12
	III	120	114	6	120	114	6
	IV	12	5	7	11	5	6
Group 44	Total	753	586	167	71	47	24
	III	724	560	164	58	34	24
	IV	13	10	3	...	...	...
	V	3	3	...	1	1	...
	VII	13	13	...	12	12	...
Family 440	Total	138	138	...	8	8	...
	III	138	138	...	8	8	...
Family 441	Total	160	1	159	21	...	21
	III	160	1	159	21	...	21
Family 442	Total	433	433	...	36	36	...
	III	418	418	...	23	23	...
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	13	13	...	12	12	...
Family 443	Total	14	11	3	...	...	...
	IV	12	9	3	...	...	...
	V	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 449	Total	8	3	5	6	3	3
	III	8	3	5	6	3	3

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 5	Total	3,739	3,104	635	296	277	19
	III	3,739	3,104	635	296	277	19
Group 50	Total	3,722	3,087	635	296	277	19
	III	3,722	3,087	635	296	277	19
Family 500	Total	1,409	1,409	...	258	258	...
	III	1,409	1,409	...	258	258	...
Family 501	Total	1,573	1,171	402	35	16	19
	III	1,573	1,171	402	35	16	19
Family 502	Total	16	16	...	...	...	...
	III	16	16	...	...	...	...
Family 509	Total	724	491	233	3	3	...
	III	724	491	233	3	3	...
Group 51	Total	14	14	...	...	...	...
	III	14	14	...	...	...	...
Family 510	Total	2	2	...	...	...	...
	III	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 511	Total	12	12	...	...	...	...
	III	12	12	...	...	...	...
Group 59	Total	3	3	...	...	...	...
	III	3	3	...	...	...	...
Family 590	Total	3	3	...	...	...	...
	III	3	3	...	...	...	...
Division 6	Total	9,576	9,553	23	5,777	5,760	17
	III	225	225	...	189	189	...
	V	86	86	...	40	40	...
	VI	809	809	...	58	58	...
	VII	40	40	...	33	33	...
	VIII	8,135	8,112	23	5,206	5,189	17
	IX	281	281	...	251	251	...

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 60	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 600	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 61	Total	962	962	...	861	861	...
	VIII	962	962	...	861	861	...
Family 610	Total	913	913	...	855	855	...
	VIII	913	913	...	855	855	...
Family 611	Total	49	49	...	6	6	...
	VIII	49	49	...	6	6	...
Group 62	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 620	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Group 63	Total	494	494	...	364	364	...
	VIII	494	494	...	364	364	...
Family 630	Total	199	199	...	154	154	...
	VIII	199	199	...	154	154	...
Family 631	Total	295	295	...	210	210	...
	VIII	295	295	...	210	210	...
Group 64	Total	4,067	4,058	9	2,915	2,908	7
	III	218	218	...	187	187	...
	V	64	64	...	31	31	...
	VI	57	57	...	47	47	...
	VII	31	31	...	24	24	...
	VIII	3,430	3,421	9	2,388	2,381	7
	IX	267	267	...	238	238	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 641	Total	1,926	1,926	...	1,405	1,405	...
	III	187	187	...	165	165	...
	V	42	42	...	22	22	...
	VI	40	40	...	33	33	...
	VII	16	16	...	14	14	...
	VIII	1,425	1,425	...	979	979	...
	IX	216	216	...	192	192	...
Family 642	Total	319	319	...	307	307	...
	III	15	15	...	15	15	...
	VIII	304	304	...	292	292	...
Family 643	Total	1,523	1,523	...	928	928	...
	III	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	13	13	...	3	3	...
	VI	9	9	...	7	7	...
	VII	13	13	...	8	8	...
	VIII	1,458	1,458	...	883	883	...
	IX	28	28	...	26	26	...
Family 649	Total	299	290	9	275	268	7
	III	14	14	...	6	6	...
	V	9	9	...	6	6	...
	VI	8	8	...	7	7	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	243	234	9	234	227	7
	IX	23	23	...	20	20	...
Group 65	Total	123	123	...	110	110	...
	VIII	123	123	...	110	110	...
Family 650	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 651	Total	117	117	...	105	105	...
	VIII	117	117	...	105	105	...
Family 652	Total	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 66	Total	627	627	...	255	255	...
	VIII	627	627	...	255	255	...
Family 660	Total	225	225	...	95	95	...
	VIII	225	225	...	95	95	...
Family 661	Total	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	5	5	...	5	5	...
Family 662	Total	397	397	...	155	155	...
	VIII	397	397	...	155	155	...
Group 67	Total	122	117	5	94	93	1
	III	4	4	...	2	2	...
	V	6	6	...	5	5	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	98	93	5	73	72	1
	IX	11	11	...	11	11	...
Family 670	Total	77	72	5	58	57	1
	III	4	4	...	2	2	...
	V	6	6	...	5	5	...
	VI	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	59	54	5	43	42	1
	IX	5	5	...	5	5	...
Family 671	Total	8	8	...	7	7	...
	VIII	8	8	...	7	7	...
Family 672	Total	8	8	...	8	8	...
	VIII	6	6	...	6	6	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 679	Total	29	29	...	21	21	...
	VIII	25	25	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
	IX	4	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 68	Total	871	871	...	296	296	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	8	8	...	8	8	...
	VIII	859	859	...	285	285	...
	IX	3	3	...	2	2	...
Family 680	Total	648	648	...	239	239	...
	VIII	648	648	...	239	239	...
Family 681	Total	223	223	...	57	57	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	8	8	...	8	8	...
	VIII	211	211	...	46	46	...
	IX	3	3	...	2	2	...
Group 69	Total	2,307	2,298	9	879	870	9
	III	3	3	...	...	...	...
	V	15	15	...	3	3	...
	VI	750	750	...	9	9	...
	VIII	1,539	1,530	9	867	858	9
Family 690	Total	193	193	...	167	167	...
	VIII	193	193	...	167	167	...
Family 691	Total	440	440	...	310	310	...
	VIII	440	440	...	310	310	...
Family 692	Total	1,223	1,215	8	287	279	8
	III	3	3	...	...	...	...
	V	15	15	...	3	3	...
	VI	750	750	...	9	9	...
	VIII	455	447	8	275	267	8
Family 693	Total	402	402	...	82	82	...
	VIII	402	402	...	82	82	...
Family 694	Total	49	48	1	33	32	1
	VIII	49	48	1	33	32	1

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Divisions 7 and 8	Total	156,343	109,208	447,135	44,397	35,489	8,908
	III	2,033	2,025	8	1,368	1,360	8
	IV	48,363	35,073	13,290	10,463	7,194	3,269
	V	20,216	18,504	1,712	12,784	11,976	808
	VI	9,751	8,686	1,065	3,782	3,579	203
	VII	3,697	1,348	2,349	906	606	300
	VIII	2,514	2,473	41	1,828	1,809	19
	IX	69,769	41,099	28,670	13,266	8,965	4,301
Group 70	Total	23,176	15,537	7,639	8,026	5,509	2,517
	IV	21,875	14,341	7,534	7,005	4,577	2,428
	V	1,301	1,196	105	1,021	932	89
Family 700	Total	77	12	65	67	6	61
	IV	65	4	61	59	2	57
	V	12	8	4	8	4	4
Family 702	Total	6,778	633	6,145	2,328	214	2,114
	IV	6,611	498	6,113	2,216	127	2,089
	V	167	135	32	112	87	25
Family 703	Total	178	131	47	...	...	...
	IV	121	76	45	...	...	...
	V	57	55	2	...	...	...
Family 704	Total	14,956	13,820	1,136	5,123	4,811	312
	IV	14,334	13,242	1,092	4,597	4,326	271
	V	622	578	44	526	485	41
Family 705	Total	24	11	13	...	...	...
	IV	20	7	13	...	...	...
	V	4	4	...	...	...	...
Family 706	Total	470	389	81	158	148	10
	IV	326	249	77	42	36	6
	V	144	140	4	116	112	4

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 707	Total	27	23	4	2	1	1
	IV	25	22	3	...	...	...
	V	2	1	1	2	1	1
Family 708	Total	2	2	...	...	...	...
	IV	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 709	Total	664	516	148	348	329	19
	IV	371	241	130	91	86	5
	V	293	275	18	257	243	14
Group 71	Total	4,450	3,862	588	2,496	2,213	283
	IV	1,346	874	472	404	183	221
	V	3,101	2,985	116	2,089	2,027	62
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 710	Total	3,353	3,241	112	2,072	1,993	79
	IV	748	667	81	172	118	54
	V	2,602	2,571	31	1,897	1,872	25
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
Family 714	Total	226	226	...	1	1	...
	V	226	226	...	1	1	...
Family 715	Total	171	70	101	127	70	57
	IV	68	...	68	26	...	26
	V	103	70	33	101	70	31
Family 719	Total	700	325	375	296	149	147
	IV	530	207	323	206	65	141
	V	170	118	52	90	84	6
Group 72	Total	1,709	1,648	61	452	446	6
	IV	1,286	1,230	56	153	152	1
	V	421	416	5	299	294	5
	VII	2	2	...	...	...	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS: Total: Persons	Total: Males	Total: Females	Urban: Persons	Urban: Males	Urban: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 720	Total	1,021	1,000	21	442	437	5
	IV	665	648	17	153	152	1
	V	356	352	4	289	285	4
Family 721	Total	148	144	4	1	...	1
	IV	139	136	3	...	...	...
	V	9	8	1	1	...	1
Family 729	Total	540	504	36	9	9	...
	IV	482	446	36	...	...	...
	V	56	56	...	9	9	...
	VII	2	2	...	...	...	...
Group 73	Total	2,514	2,514	...	754	754	...
	III	38	38	...	33	33	...
	IV	1,698	1,698	...	149	149	...
	V	740	740	...	540	540	...
	VI	8	8	...	2	2	...
	VIII	30	30	...	30	30	...
Family 730	Total	11	11	...	3	3	...
	IV	6	6	...	...	...	..
	V	5	5	...	3	3	...
Family 731	Total	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	2	2	...	1	1	...
Family 733	Total	2,405	2,405	...	699	699	...
	III	38	38	...	33	33	...
	IV	1,687	1,687	...	148	148	...
	V	649	649	...	492	492	...
	VI	7	7	...	2	2	...
	VIII	24	24	...	24	24	...
Family 734	Total	59	59	...	23	23	...
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	55	55	...	20		...
	VIII	3	3	...			...

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 735	Total	6	6	...	6	6	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	5	5	...	5	5	...
Family 739	Total	31	31	...	22	22	...
	IV	3	3	...	...	...	...
	V	24	24	...	19	19	...
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
Group 74	Total	3,881	3,881	...	1,857	1,857	...
	IV	2,657	2,657	...	725	725	...
	V	1,202	1,202	...	1,114	1,114	...
	VII	22	22	...	18	18	...
Family 740	Total	672	672	...	642	642	...
	IV	577	577	...	562	562	...
	V	95	95	...	80	80	...
Family 741	Total	3,188	3,188	...	1,197	1,197	...
	IV	2,072	2,072	...	157	157	...
	V	1,094	1,094	...	1,022	1,022	...
	VII	22	22	...	18	18	...
Family 742	Total	21	21	...	18	18	...
	IV	8	8	...	6	6	...
	V	13	13	...	12	12	...
Group 75	Total	4,859	4,859	...	3,052	3,052	...
	III	961	961	...	592	592	...
	IV	630	630	...	153	153	...
	V	2,584	2,584	...	1,863	1,863	...
	VI	144	144	...	49	49	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	392	392	...	348	348	...
	IX	145	145	...	44	44	...

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 750	Total	620	620	...	425	425	...
	III	223	223	...	169	169	...
	V	238	238	...	135	135	...
	VIII	114	114	...	110	110	...
	IX	45	45	...	11	11	...
Family 751	Total	255	255	...	174	174	...
	III	46	46	...	24	24	...
	IV	3	3	...	2	2	...
	V	172	172	...	136	136	...
	VIII	4	4	...	4	4	...
	IX	30	30	...	8	8	...
Family 753	Total	2,168	2,168	...	1,531	1,531	...
	III	348	348	...	281	281	...
	IV	164	164	...	16	16	...
	V	1,428	1,428	...	1,036	1,036	...
	VI	34	34	...	21	21	...
	VIII	194	194	...	177	177	...
Family 754	Total	406	406	...	332	332	...
	IV	90	90	...	46	46	...
	V	316	316	...	286	286	...
Family 755	Total	140	140	...	64	64	...
	III	67	67	...	28	28	...
	V	8	8	...	6	6	...
	VI	18	18	...	5	5	...
	VII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VIII	6	6	...	6	6	...
	IX	40	40	...	18	18	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS: Total: Persons	Total: Males	Total: Females	Urban: Persons	Urban: Males	Urban: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 756	Total	231	231	...	133	133	...
	III	88	88	...	55	55	...
	IV	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	107	107	...	54	54	...
	VI	30	30	...	19	19	...
	VIII	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 757	Total	295	295	...	130	130	...
	IV	212	212	...	63	63	...
	V	79	79	...	67	67	...
	VIII	4	4	...	...	...	...
Family 758	Total	85	85	...	85	85	...
	IV	22	22	...	22	22	...
	V	63	63	...	63	63	...
Family 759	Total	415	415	...	83	83	...
	III	146	146	...	27	27	...
	IV	130	130	...	3	3	...
	V	53	53	...	31	31	...
	VI	38	38	...	2	2	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	16	16	...	11	11	...
	IX	30	30	...	7	7	...
Group 76	Total	2,654	2,654	...	1,316	1,316	...
	III	404	404	...	324	324	...
	VI	4	4	...	...	...	...
	V	99	99	...	59	59	...
	VI	425	425	...	209	209	...
	VII	15	15	...	14	14	...
	VIII	120	120	...	104	104	...
	IX	1,587	1,587	...	606	606	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 760	Total	663	663	...	523	523	...
	III	209	209	...	194	194	...
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	19	19	...	5	5	...
	VI	151	151	...	119	119	...
	VII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	VIII	20	20	...	18	18	...
	IX	256	256	...	180	180	...
Family 761	Total	159	159	...	71	71	...
	III	14	14	...	14	14	...
	V	9	9	...	5	5	...
	VI	17	17	...	3	3	...
	VIII	32	32	...	28	28	...
	IX	87	87	...	21	21	...
Family 762	Total	24	24	...	12	12	...
	V	11	11	...	9	9	...
	VIII	4	4	...	3	3	...
	IX	6	6	...	...	...	...
Family 763	Total	12	12	...	9	9	...
	VI	2	2	...	...	...	...
	VIII	10	10	...	9	9	...
Family 764	Total	851	851	...	331	331	...
	III	49	49	...	37	37	...
	V	15	15	...	13	13	...
	VI	137	137	...	42	42	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	43	43	...	37	37	...
	IX	605	605	...	200	200	...

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 769	Total	945	945	...	370	370	...
	III	132	132	...	79	79	...
	V	45	45	...	27	27	...
	VI	118	118	...	45	45	...
	VII	6	6	...	5	5	...
	VIII	11	11	...	9	9	...
	IX	633	633	...	205	205	...
Group 77	Total	7,536	7,481	55	1,637	1,634	3
	III	82	82	...	77	77	...
	IV	4,979	4,928	51	341	340	1
	V	2,304	2,301	3	1,134	1,133	1
	VI	48	47	1	11	10	1
	VII	44	44	...	43	43	...
	VIII	15	15	...	13	13	...
	IX	64	64	...	18	18	...
Family 770	Total	6,459	6,415	44	1,405	1,404	1
	III	82	82	...	77	77	...
	IV	4,372	4,329	43	330	329	1
	V	1,921	1,920	1	955	955	...
	VI	31	31	...	10	10	...
	VII	5	5	...	4	4	...
	VIII	13	13	...	11	11	...
	IX	35	35	...	18	18	...
Family 771	Total	44	44	...	32	32	...
	IV	12	12	...	...	...	...
	V	32	32	...	32	32	...
Family 772	Total	605	595	10	164	163	1
	IV	288	280	8	6	6	...
	V	280	278	2	121	120	1
	VII	37	37	...	37	37	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 773	Total	7	7	...	7	7	...
	V	6	6	...	6	6	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 774	Total	63	63	...	1	1	...
	IV	57	57	...	...	...	...
	V	6	6	...	1	1	...
Family 775	Total	114	114	...	5	5	...
	IV	87	87	...	...	...	...
	V	27	27	...	5	5	...
Family 779	Total	244	243	1	23	22	1
	IV	163	163	...	5	5	...
	V	32	32	...	14	14	...
	VI	17	16	1	1	...	1
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VIII	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	29	29	...	...	...	...
Group 78	Total	571	563	8	283	279	4
	III	18	18	...	16	16	...
	IV	187	183	4	4	3	1
	V	24	24	...	17	17	...
	VI	255	254	1	173	173	...
	VII	3	3	...	2	2	...
	VIII	34	32	2	32	30	2
	IX	50	49	1	39	38	1
Family 780	Total	571	563	8	283	279	4
	III	18	18	...	16	16	...
	IV	187	183	4	4	3	1
	V	24	24	...	17	17	...
	VI	255	254	1	173	173	...
	VII	3	3	...	2	2	...
	VIII	34	32	2	32	30	2
	IX	50	49	1	39	38	1

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 79	Total	8,879	7,852	1,027	3,032	2,926	106
	III	267	267	...	176	176	...
	IV	167	157	10	1	1	...
	V	249	181	68	75	60	15
	VI	8,191	7,242	949	2,776	2,685	91
	VII	5	5	...	4	4	...
Family 790	Total	709	623	86	101	87	14
	III	55	55	...	40	40	...
	IV	167	157	10	1	1	...
	V	207	141	66	36	23	13
	VI	279	269	10	24	23	1
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 791	Total	3,670	3,632	38	1,724	1,686	38
	VI	3,670	3,632	38	1,724	1,686	38
Family 792	Total	8	8	...	6	6	...
	VI	4	4	...	2	2	...
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 793	Total	6	6	...	2	2	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
	VI	4	4	...	...	...	...
Family 794	Total	109	107	2	96	96	...
	VI	109	107	2	96	96	...
Family 795	Total	645	426	219	38	37	1
	VI	645	426	219	38	37	1
Family 799	Total	3,732	3,050	682	1,065	1,012	53
	III	212	212	...	136	136	...
	V	40	38	2	37	35	2
	VI	3,480	2,800	680	892	841	51

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 80	Total	350	349	1	261	261	...
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IV	15	14	1	9	9	...
	V	334	334	...	252	252	...
Family 800	Total	8	8	...	6	6	...
	V	8	8	...	6	6	...
Family 801	Total	187	187	...	154	154	...
	V	187	187	...	154	154	...
Family 802	Total	2	2	...	1	1	...
	V	2	2	...	1	1	...
Family 803	Total	63	63	...	47	47	...
	IV	3	3	...	3	3	...
	V	60	60	...	44	44	...
Family 804	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 806	Total	1	1	...	...	...	...
	IV	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 808	Total	53	52	1	29	29	...
	IV	9	8	1	4	4	...
	V	44	44	...	25	25	...
Family 809	Total	34	34	...	22	22	...
	III	1	1	...	...	...	...
	V	33	33	...	22	22	...
Group 81	Total	5,750	4,022	1,728	722	508	214
	IV	4,786	3,351	1,435	408	299	109
	V	943	653	290	314	209	105
	VI	21	18	3	...	...	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 810	Total	414	199	215	99	42	57
	IV	323	158	165	21	11	10
	V	91	41	50	78	31	47
Family 811	Total	5,078	3,595	1,483	576	433	143
	IV	4,444	3,180	1,264	379	284	95
	V	634	415	219	197	149	48
Family 812	Total	6	6	...	...	...	...
	V	6	6	...	...	...	...
Family 813	Total	3	3	...	...	...	...
	V	3	3	...	...	...	...
Family 814	Total	2	2	...	...	...	...
	V	2	2	...	...	...	...
Family 815	Total	187	169	18	34	30	4
	IV	16	12	4	8	4	4
	V	150	139	11	26	26	...
	VI	21	18	3	...	...	...
Family 819	Total	60	48	12	13	3	10
	IV	3	1	2	...	...	...
	V	57	47	10	13	3	10
Group 82	Total	11,069	6,870	4,199	3,760	2,929	831
	III	12	12	...	...	...	...
	IV	2,993	2,013	980	475	343	132
	V	4,701	3,819	882	2,699	2,291	408
	VII	3,334	997	2,337	561	270	291
	IX	29	29	...	25	25	...
Family 820	Total	2,141	1,734	407	1,100	981	119
	IV	261	109	152	99	51	48
	V	1,873	1,618	255	995	924	71
	IX	7	7	...	6	6	...

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 821	Total	1,760	1,679	81	387	377	10
	IV	1,467	1,388	79	195	187	8
	V	293	291	2	192	190	2
Family 822	Total	122	52	70	44	11	33
	III	12	12	...	...	...	...
	IV	84	29	55	44	11	33
	V	25	10	15	...	...	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 823	Total	1,380	1,141	239	453	443	10
	IV	468	232	236	11	3	8
	V	912	909	3	442	440	2
Family 824	Total	413	398	15	364	349	15
	IV	88	78	10	64	54	10
	V	314	309	5	289	284	5
	VII	11	11	...	11	11	...
Family 825	Total	299	298	1	172	171	1
	IV	85	84	1	14	13	1
	V	202	202	...	154	154	...
	VII	12	12	...	4	4	...
Family 826	Total	238	11	227	1	1	...
	IV	236	9	227	...	...	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	1	1	...	...	...	...
Family 827	Total	135	135	...	98	98	...
	IV	7	7	...	...	...	...
	V	82	82	...	73	73	...
	VII	46	46	...	25	25	...
Family 828	Total	10	10	...	9	9	...
	V	6	6	...	5	5	...
	VII	4	4	...	4	4	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS: Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 829	Total	4,571	1,412	3,159	1,132	489	643
	IV	297	77	220	48	24	24
	V	993	391	602	548	220	328
	VII	3,261	924	2,337	517	226	291
	IX	20	20	...	19	19	...
Group 83	Total	304	269	35	80	79	1
	IV	23	23	...	16	16	...
	V	281	246	35	64	63	1
Family 830	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 831	Total	8	8	...	7	7	...
	V	8	8	..	7	7	...
Family 832	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 839	Total	293	258	35	70	69	1
	IV	23	23	...	16	16	...
	V	270	235	35	54	53	1
Group 84	Total	340	336	4	279	275	4
	IV	28	27	1	27	26	1
	V	310	307	3	250	247	3
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 840	Total	5	5	...	4	4	...
	V	3	3	...	2	2	...
	VII	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 841	Total	6	6	...	5	5	...
	V	6	6	...	5	5	...
Family 842	Total	309	305	4	265	261	4
	IV	28	27	1	27	26	1
	V	281	278	3	238	235	3

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(contd.)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 843	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 849	Total	19	19	...	4	4	...
	V	19	19	...	4	4	...
Group 85	Total	6,293	3,362	2,931	1,026	546	480
	IV	5,677	2,931	2,746	581	206	375
	V	605	421	184	435	330	105
	VII	1	...	1	...	...	...
	IX	10	10	...	10	10	...
Family 850	Total	5,198	2,661	2,537	470	172	298
	IV	5,069	2,585	2,484	406	133	273
	V	128	76	52	64	39	25
	VII	1	...	1	...	...	...
Family 851	Total	52	50	2	41	40	1
	IV	4	3	1	3	3	...
	V	48	47	1	38	37	1
Family 852	Total	2	...	2	2	...	2
	IV	2	...	2	2	...	2
Family 853	Total	130	125	5	24	23	1
	IV	111	107	4	7	7	...
	V	19	18	1	17	16	1
Family 854	Total	10	10	...	10	10	...
	IX	10	10	...	10	10	...
Family 855	Total	7	7	...	4	4	...
	IV	5	5	...	2	2	...
	V	2	2	...	2	2	...
Family 856	Total	10	9	1	3	2	1
	IV	5	4	1	2	1	1
	V	5	5	...	1	1	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 859	Total	884	500	384	472	295	177
	IV	481	227	254	159	60	99
	V	403	273	130	313	235	78
Group 86	Total	119	118	1	108	107	1
	IV	2	2	...	2	2	...
	V	12	11	1	6	5	1
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	17	17	...	15	15	...
	VIII	81	81	...	79	79	...
	IX	6	6	...	6	6	...
Family 860	Total	76	75	1	70	69	1
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	5	4	1	2	1	1
	VI	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VII	7	7	...	6	6	...
	VIII	58	58	...	57	57	...
	IX	4	4	...	4	4	...
Family 861	Total	43	43	...	38	38	...
	IV	1	1	...	1	1	...
	V	7	7	...	4	4	...
	VII	10	10	...	9	9	...
	VIII	23	23	...	22	22	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 87	Total	720	715	5	360	355	5
	III	138	138	...	62	62	...
	V	179	175	4	104	100	4
	VI	54	54	...	35	35	...
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	263	263	...	133	133	...
	IX	85	84	1	26	25	1

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 870	Total	197	196	1	97	96	1
	III	78	78	...	34	34	...
	V	36	36	...	31	31	...
	VI	11	11	...	8	8	...
	VIII	6	6	...	4	4	...
	IX	66	65	1	20	19	1
Family 871	Total	102	102	...	49	49	...
	III	12	12	...	2	2	...
	V	80	80	...	43	43	...
	VIII	4	4	...	2	2	...
	IX	6	6	...	2	2	...
Family 872	Total	24	24	...	19	19	...
	III	13	13	...	12	12	...
	V	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	4	4	...	4	4	...
	VIII	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	4	4	...	...	...	...
Family 874	Total	38	38	...	21	21	...
	V	3	3	...	...	...	...
	VI	35	35	...	21	21	...
Family 875	Total	1	1	...	1	1	...
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
Family 876	Total	336	332	4	165	161	4
	III	19	19	...	8	8	...
	V	59	55	4	29	25	4
	VI	4	4	...	2	2	...
	VII	1	1	...	...	...	...
	VIII	251	251	...	125	125	...
	IX	2	2	...	1	1	...

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 879	Total	22	22	...	8	8	...
	III	15	15	...	5	5	...
	IX	7	7	...	3	3	...
Group 89	Total	71,169	42,316	28,853	14,896	10,443	4,453
	III	112	104	8	88	80	8
	IV	10	10	...	10	10	...
	V	826	810	16	449	440	9
	VI	604	493	111	527	416	111
	VII	245	234	11	241	232	9
	VIII	1,579	1,540	39	1,089	1,072	17
	IX	67,793	39,125	28,668	12,492	8,193	4,299
Family 890	Total	1,755	1,713	42	928	910	18
	III	14	13	1	10	9	1
	V	376	373	3	46	45	1
	VI	11	8	3	9	6	3
	VII	92	92	...	91	91	...
	VIII	1,082	1,049	33	604	593	11
	IX	180	178	2	168	166	2
Family 899	Total	69,414	40,603	28,811	13,968	9,533	4,435
	III	98	91	7	78	71	7
	IV	10	10	...	10	10	...
	V	450	437	13	403	395	8
	VI	593	485	108	518	410	108
	VII	153	142	11	150	141	9
	VIII	497	491	6	485	479	6
	IX	67,613	38,947	28,666	12,324	8,027	4,297

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS: Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 9	Total	30,777	23,730	7,047	10,287	8,548	1,739
	III	661	648	13	204	192	12
	IV	5	...	5	5	...	5
	V	331	309	22	240	219	21
	VI	187	176	11	44	44	...
	VII	207	200	7	181	174	7
	VIII	385	370	15	269	260	9
	IX	29,001	22,027	6,974	9,344	7,659	1,685
Group 90	Total	4,123	4,090	33	2,308	2,292	16
	III	590	580	10	145	136	9
	IV	261	261	...	177	177	...
	VI	157	152	5	35	35	...
	VII	181	181	...	157	157	...
	VIII	213	213	...	158	158	...
	IX	2,721	2,703	18	1,636	1,629	7
Family 900	Total	125	125	...	83	83	...
	VIII	2	2	...	1	1	...
	IX	123	123	...	82	82	...
Family 901	Total	1,776	1,776	...	1,148	1,148	...
	IX	1,776	1,776	...	1,148	1,148	...
Family 902	Total	156	156	...	147	147	...
	IX	156	156	...	147	147	...
Family 903	Total	2,050	2,017	33	923	907	16
	III	584	574	10	145	136	9
	V	261	261	...	177	177	...
	VI	157	152	5	35	35	...
	VII	181	181	...	157	157	...
	VIII	208	208	...	154	154	...
	IX	659	641	18	255	248	7

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 909	Total	16	16	...	7	7	...
	III	6	6	...	...	...	...
	VIII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	IX	7	7	...	4	4	...
Group 91	Total	4,747	2,991	1,756	2,557	1,500	1,057
	III	8	8	...	7	7	...
	IV	5	...	5	5	...	5
	V	16	14	2	14	12	2
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VII	14	10	4	12	8	4
	VIII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IX	4,696	2,951	1,745	2,511	1,465	1,046
Family 910	Total	224	161	63	106	70	36
	III	1	1	...	1	1	...
	VI	1	1	...	1	1	...
	IX	222	159	63	104	68	36
Family 911	Total	2,931	2,116	815	1,723	1,155	568
	III	7	7	...	6	6	...
	IV	5	...	5	5	...	
	V	16	14	2	14	12	2
	VII	14	10	4	12	8	4
	VIII	7	7	...	7	7	...
	IX	2,882	2,078	804	1,679	1,122	557
Family 912	Total	1,498	711	787	694	272	422
	IX	1,498	711	787	694	272	422
Family 913	Total	89	...	89	31	...	31
	IX	89	...	89	31	...	31
Family 919	Total	5	3	2	3	3	...
	IX	5	3	2	3	3	...

TABLE B-V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 92	Total	2,165	2,101	64	2,121	2,058	63
	III	10	10	...	10	10	...
	V	3	2	1	3	2	1
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	11	11	...	10	10	...
	IX	2,136	2,073	63	2,093	2,031	62
Family 920	Total	2,165	2,101	64	2,121	2,058	63
	III	10	10	...	10	10	...
	V	3	2	1	3	2	1
	VII	5	5	...	5	5	...
	VIII	11	11	...	10	10	...
	IX	2,136	2,073	63	2,093	2,031	62
Group 93	Total	1,572	1,255	317	656	491	165
	III	53	50	3	42	39	3
	V	51	32	19	46	28	18
	VI	29	23	6	8	8	...
	VII	7	4	3	7	4	3
	VIII	154	139	15	94	85	9
	IX	1,278	1,007	271	459	327	132
Family 930	Total	42	42	...	...	...	...
	IX	42	42	...	...	...	...
Family 931	Total	1,530	1,213	317	656	491	165
	III	53	50	3	42	39	3
	V	51	32	19	46	28	18
	VI	29	23	6	8	8	...
	VII	7	4	3	7	4	3
	VIII	154	139	15	94	85	9
	IX	1,236	965	271	459	327	132
Group 94	Total	4,674	4,674	...	974	974	...
	IX	4,674	4,674	...	974	974	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*contd.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 940	Total	4,674	4,674	...	974	974	...
	IX	4,674	4,674	...	974	974	...
Group 95	Total	13,237	8,360	4,877	1,449	1,011	438
	IX	13,237	8,360	4,877	1,449	1,011	438
Family 950	Total	13,235	8,358	4,877	1,447	1,009	438
	IX	13,235	8,358	4,877	1,447	1,009	438
Family 951	Total	2	2	...	2	2	...
	IX	2	2	...	2	2	...
Group 96	Total	33	33	...	33	33	...
	IX	33	33	...	33	33	...
Family 960	Total	33	33	...	33	33	...
	IX	33	33	...	33	33	...
Group 97	Total	97	97	...	86	86	...
	IX	97	97	...	86	86	...
Family 970	Total	24	24	...	21	21	...
	IX	24	24	...	21	21	...
Family 979	Total	73	73	...	65	65	...
	IX	73	73	...	65	65	...
Group 99	Total	129	129	...	103	103	...
	IX	129	129	...	103	103	...
Family 990	Total	55	55	...	55	55	...
	IX	55	55	...	55	55	...
Family 999	Total	74	74	...	48	48	...
	IX	74	74	...	48	48	...

TABLE B - V

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—(*concld.*)

Code digit No.	Category	TOTAL WORKERS Total Persons	Males	Females	Urban Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division X	Total	113	95	18	101	85	16
	III	6	6	...	3	3	...
	V	3	2	1	3	2	1
	VI	4	4	...	3	3	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	4	4	...	3	3	...
	IX	93	76	17	86	71	15
Group X8	Total	102	92	10	91	83	8
	III	6	6	...	3	3	...
	V	3	2	1	3	2	1
	VI	4	4	...	3	3	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	4	4	...	3	3	...
	IX	82	73	9	76	69	7
Family X80	Total	102	92	10	91	83	8
	III	6	6	...	3	3	...
	V	3	2	1	3	2	1
	VI	4	4	...	3	3	...
	VII	3	3	...	3	3	...
	VIII	4	4	...	3	3	...
	IX	82	73	9	76	69	7
Group X9	Total	11	3	8	10	2	8
	IX	11	3	8	10	2	8
Family X90	Total	11	3	8	10	2	8
	IX	11	3	8	10	8	2

APPENDIX

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS
(CODE STRUCTURE)

331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers)

75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)

11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers)

Divisions, Groups and Families

0 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

00 *Architects, Engineers and Surveyors*

000 Architects

001 Civil Engineers (including overseers)

002 Mechanical Engineers

003 Electrical Engineers

004 Chemical Engineers

005 Metallurgical Engineers

006 Mining Engineers

007 Surveyors

009 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, n. e. c.

01 *Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and Other Physical Scientists*

010 Chemists except Pharmaceutical Chemists

011 Pharmaceutical Chemists

012 Physicists

013 Meteorologists

014 Geologists and Geophysists

015 Mathematicians

019 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists, n. e. c.

02 *Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists*

020 Biologists and Animal Scientists

021 Veterinarians

022 Silviculturists

023 Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists

029 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists, n. e. c.

03 *Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists*

030 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic

031 Physicians, Ayurvedic

032 Physicians, Homeopathic

033 Physicians, other

034 Physiologists

035 Dentists

039 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, n. e. c.

04 *Nurses, Pharmacists and Other Medical and Health Technicians*

040 Nurses

041 Midwives and Health Visitors

042 Nursing Attendants and Related Workers

043 Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians

044 Vaccinators

045 Physiotherapists, Masseurs and Related Technicians

046 Sanitation Technicians

047 Optometrists and Opticians

049 Medical and Health Technicians, n. e. c.
(excluding Laboratory Assistants see 091)

05 *Teachers*

050 Teachers, University

051 Teachers, Secondary Schools

052 Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools

053 Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools

059 Teachers, n, e. c.

06 *Jurists*

060 Judges and Magistrates

061 Legal Practitioners and Advisers

062 Law Assistants

069 Jurists and Legal Technicians, n. e, c. (including Petition Writers)

07 *Social Scientists and Related Workers*

070 Economists

071 Accountants and Auditors

072 Statisticians and Actuaries

073 Geographers

074 Psychologists

075 Personnel Specialists

·07 *Social Scientists and Related Workers*—(contd.)

076 Labour and Social Welfare Workers

077 Sociologists and Anthropologists

078 Historians, Archeologists, Political Scientists and Related Workers

079 Social Scientists and Related workers, n. e. c.

·08 *Artists, Writers and Related Workers*

080 Authors

081 Editors, Journalists and Related Workers

082 Translators, Interpreters and Language Specialists

083 Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists

084 Sculptors and Modellers

085 Actors and Related Workers

086 Musicians and Related Workers

087 Dancers and Related Workers

089 Artists, Writers and Related Workers n. e. c.

·09 *Draughtsmen and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.*

090 Draughtsmen

091 Laboratory Assistants

099 Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.

·0X *Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers*

0X0 Ordained Religious Workers

0X0 Non-ordained Religious Workers

0X2 Astrologers, Palmists and Related Workers

0X3 Librarians, Archivists and Related Workers

0X9 Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers, n. e. c.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS

·10 *Administrators and Executive Officials, Government*

100 Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government

101 Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government

102 Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies

103 Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi-Government

104 Village Officials

109 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government n. e. c.

·11 *Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade*

110 Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade

111 Directors and Managers, Retail Trade

12 *Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions*

120 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks

121 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Insurance

129 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions, n. e. c.

13 *Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, other*

130 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling

131 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction

132 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary

133 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing

134 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communication

135 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services

136 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other Services

139 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, n. e. c.

2 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

20 *Book-keepers and Cashiers*

200 Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerks

201 Cashiers

202 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including ushers and Ticket Collector (excluding those on moving transport)

21 *Stenographers and Typists*

210 Stenographers

211 Typists

22 *Office Machine Operators*

220 Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators

221 Punch Card Machine Operators

229 Office Machine Operators, n. e. c.

28 *Clerical Workers—Miscellaneous*

280 General and other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks

289 Miscellaneous office workers including Record keepers, Muharrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of office papers

29 *Unskilled Office Workers*

290 Office attendants, ushers, hallporters, etc. n. e. c.

3 SALES WORKERS

30 *Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade*

300 Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade

301 Working Proprietors, Retail Trade

31 *Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers*

310 Agents and Salesmen, Insurance

311 Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate

312 Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares

313 Auctioneers

314 Valuers and Appraisers

319 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers, n. e. c.

32 *Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents*

320 Commercial Travellers

321 Manufacturers' Agents

329 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents, n. e. c.

33 *Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers*

330 Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade

331 Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors

339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n. e. c.

34 *Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers*

340 Money-Lenders (including Indigenous Bankers)

341 Pawn-Brokers

4 FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS

40 *Farmers and Farm Managers*

400 Cultivators (Owners)

401 Cultivators (Tenants)

402 Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers

403 Planters and Plantation Managers

404 Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing

409 Farmers and Farm Managers, n. e. c.

41 *Farm Workers*

410 Farm Machinery Operators

411 Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing

412 Gardeners (malis)

413 Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.)

414 Agricultural labourer

415 Plantation labourers

419 Farm Workers, n. e. c.

42 *Hunters and Related Workers*

420 Hunters

421 Trappers

429 Hunters and Related workers, n. e. c.

43 *Fishermen and Related Workers*

430 Fishermen, Deep Sea

431 Fishermen, Inland and Coastal Waters

432 Conch and Shell gatherers, Sponge and Pearl Divers

439 Fishermen and Related Workers, n. e. c.

44 *Loggers and Other Forestry Workers*

440 Forest Rangers and Related Workers

441 Harvesters and Gatherers of Forest Products including lac (except logs)

442 Log Fellers and Wood Cutters

443 Charcoal Burners and Forest Product Processers

449 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers, n. e. c.

5 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

50 *Miners and Quarrymen*

500 Miners

501 Quarrymen

502 Drillers, Mines and Quarries

503 Shot Firers

509 Miners and Quarrymen, n. e. c.

51 *Well Drillers and Related Workers*

510 Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas

511 Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas

52 *Mineral Treaters*

520 Mineral Treaters

59 *Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. e. c.*

590 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. e. c.

6 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS

60 *Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship*

600 Deck Officers and Pilots, Ship

601 Ship Engineers

61 *Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship) Barge Crews and Boatmen*

610 Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

611 Engine-room Ratings, Firemen and Oilers, Ship

62 *Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers*

620 Aircraft Pilots

621 Flight Engineers

622 Flight Navigators

63 *Drivers, and Fireman, Railway Engine*

630 Drivers

631 Firemen

64 *Drivers, Road Transport*

640 Tramcar Drivers

641 Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers

642 Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers

643 Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers

649 Drivers, Road Transport, n. e. c. (inculding Palki and Doli Bearers)

65 *Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway)*

650 Conductors

651 Guards

652 Brakesmen

66 *Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport*

660 Inspectors, Supervisors, and Station Masters

661 Traffic Controllers

662 Signalmen & Pointsmen

67 *Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators*

670 Telephone Operators

671 Telegraphists & Signallers

672 Radio Communication & Wireless Operators

673 Teleprinter Operator

679 Telephone, Telegraph & Related Tele-Communication Operators, n. e. c.

68 *Postmen and Messengers*

680 Postmen

681 Messengers (including Dak Peons)

69 *Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. c.*

690 Ticket Collectors and Ticket Examiners

691 Conductors, Road Transport

692 Workers in Transport Occupations, n. e. c.

693 Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication

694 Workers in Communication Occupation, n. e. c.

7—8 CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS, AND LABOURERS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

70 *Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers*

700 Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.

701 Blow-room Workers and Carders

702 Spinners, Piecers and Winders

703 Warpers and Sizers

704 Drawers and Weavers

705 Pattern Card Preparers

706 Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers (excluding Printers)

707 Knitters and Lace Makers

708 Carpet Makers and Finishers

709 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers, n. e. c.

71 *Tailors, Cutters Furriers and Related Workers*

710 Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers

711 Hat and Head-gear Makers

712 Furriers

713 Upholsterers and Related Workers

714 Pattern Makers, Markers and Cutters, Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves

715 Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur Products

719 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers, n. e. c.

72 *Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (Except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers*

720 Shoe makers and Shoe repairers

721 Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and Related Workers

722 Harness and Saddle Makers

729 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (Except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers, n. e. c.

73 *Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers*

730 Furnacemen, Metal

731 Annealers, Temperers and Related Heat Treaters

732 Rolling Mill Operators, Metal

733 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen

734 Moulders, and Coremakers

735 Metal Drawers and Extruders

739 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers, n. e. c.

74 *Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers*

740 Precision instrument Makers, Watch and Clock Makers and Repairmen

741 Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths

742 Jewellery Engravers

75 *Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers*

750 Fitter-Machinists, Tool-makers and Machine Tool Setters

751 Machine Tool Operators

752 Fitter-Assemblers and Machine Erectors (Except Electrical and Precision Instrument Fitter-Assemblers)

753 Mechanics-Repairmen (Except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)

754 Sheet metal Workers

755 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters

756 Welders and Flame Cutters

757 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers

758 Electro-Platers, Dip Platers and Related Workers

759 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers, n. e. c. (including Metal-engravers other than printing)

76 *Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers*

760 Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers

761 Electrical and Electronics Fitters

762 Mechanics-Repairmen, Radio and Television

763 Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph

764 Linemen and Cable Jointers

769 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, n. e. c.

77 *Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers*

770 Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)

771 Shipwrights and Boat Builders

772 Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists

773 Coach and Body Builders

774 Cart Builders and Wheel Wrights

775 Cabinet Makers

779 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Cooper and Related Workers, n. e. c.

78 *Painters and Paper Hangers*

780 Painters and Paper Hangers

79 *Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.*

790 Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers

791 Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons

792 Glaziers

793 Cement Finishers and Terrazzo and mosaic workers

794 Hut Builders and Thatchers

795 Well Diggers

799 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.

80 *Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers*

800 Type-setting Machine Operators

801 Compositors

802 Proof-Readers and Copy Holders

803 Printers (Paper)

804 Printers (Textile)

805 Photo-Litho Operators, Photo-lithographers

806 Engravers, Etchers and Block Makers (Printing)

807 Stereotypers

808 Book Binders

809 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers, n. e. c.

81 *Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers*

810 Furnacemen, Kilnmen and Ovenmen

811 Potters and Related Clay Formers

812 Blowers and Benders, Glass

813 Moulders and Pressers, Glass

814 Grinders, Cutters, Decorators and Finishers

815 Pulverisors and Mixers, Cement, Clay and Other Ceramics

819 Potters, Kilnmen Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers, n. e. c.

82 *Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers*

820 Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food workers

821 Crushers and Pressers, Oil Seeds

822 Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)

823 Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers

824 Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers

825 Makers of Aerated water and Brewers

826 Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers

827 Butchers

828 Coffee and Tea Blenders and Related Workers

829 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers, n. e. c.

83 *Chemical and Related Process Workers*

830 Batch and Continuous Still Operators

831 Cookers, Roasters and Other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processes

832 Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processes

833 Paper Pulp Preparers

834 Paper Makers

839 Chemical and Related Process Workers, n. e. c.

84 Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

840 Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco

841 Cigarette Machine Operators

842 Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers

843 Snuff and Zarda Makers

849 Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers, n.e.c.

85 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.

850 Basketry Weavers and Related Workers

851 Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber Products Makers

852 Plastics Products Makers

853 Tanners, Fellmongers, Pelt Dressers and Related Workers

854 Photographic Dark Room Workers

855 Makers of Musical Instruments and Related Workers

856 Paper Products Makers

859 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.

86 Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

860 Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters

861 Packers, Labellers and Related Workers

87 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

870 Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment

871 Boilermen and Firemen

872 Crane and Hoist Operators

873 Riggers and Cable Splicers

874 Operators of Earth-moving and Other Construction Machinery, n.e.c.

875 Materials-handling Equipment Operators

876 Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment

879 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers n.e.c.

89 Labourers, n. e. c.

890 Loaders and Unloaders

899 Labourers, n.e.c.

9 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS

90 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

900 Fire Fighters and Related Workers

901 Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers

902 Customs Examiners, Patrollers and Related Workers

903 Watchmen and Chowkidars

909 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers, n.e.c.

91 *House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers*

910 House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)

911 Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)

912 Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)

913 Ayas, Nurse-maids

919 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers, n.e.c.

92 *Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers*

920 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)

93 *Building Care-Takers, Cleaners and Related Workers*

930 Building Care-takers

931 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen

94 *Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers*

940 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

95 *Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers*

950 Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies

951 Dry-cleaners and Pressers

96 *Athletes, sportsmen and Related Workers*

960 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers

97 *Photographers and Related Camera Operators*

970 Movie Camera Operators

979 Other Photographers

99 *Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.*

990 Embalmers and Undertakers

999 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

X WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION

X8 *Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable*

X80 Workers Reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable

X9 *Workers Not Reporting Occupation*

X90 Workers not reporting occupation

TABLE—B-VI

The data presented in this table relate to the urban areas alone and data have been presented age-group wise for each occupational division only, age-groups adopted being 0—14, 15—34, 35—59 and 60 and over. These data have been further classified according to the educational levels, the classifications being the same as in B-III Part A.

TABLE

Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation

Occupational Divisions	Age-group	Total workers			Total literate workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ALL DIVISIONS	**Total**	**100,786**	**86,843**	**13,943**	**63,390**	**2,683**
	0—14	2,898	2,204	694	850	81
	15—34	49,465	43,170	6,295	32,779	1,615
	35—59	43,194	37,053	6,141	26,496	942
	60 +	5,221	4,408	813	3,058	45
	A.N.S.	8	8	...	7	...
0	**Total**	**7,877**	**6,443**	**1,434**	**6,228**	**1,388**
	0—14				12	1
	15—34				3,272	939
	35—59				2,482	428
	60 +				460	20
	A.N.S.				2	...
1	**Total**	**3,774**	**3,682**	**92**	**3,222**	**48**
	0—14				8	...
	15—34				1,337	20
	35—59				1,736	28
	60 +				141	...
2	**Total**	**10,199**	**10,127**	**72**	**9,489**	**64**
	0—14				105	1
	15—34				5,653	55
	35—59				3,441	8
	60 +				289	...
	A.N.S.				1	...
3	**Total**	**14,176**	**12,931**	**1,245**	**11,262**	**129**
	0—14				145	...
	15—34				5,320	43
	35—59				5,104	77
	60 +				693	9
4	**Total**	**3,902**	**3,501**	**401**	**1,353**	**27**
	0—14				38	2
	15—34				582	6
	35—59				637	18
	60 +				96	1

B-VI

classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only

Literate without educational level		Educational Levels: Primary or junior basic		Matriculation or higher secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
37,212	**1,222**	**13,925**	**825**	**9,670**	**540**	**386**	**14**	**89**	**5**
693	65	156	16	1	...	...	...	...	...
17,100	585	7,802	546	6,274	432	305	2	68	2
16,931	540	5,599	253	3,269	105	77	12	18	3
2,486	32	363	10	126	3	4	...	3	...
2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,605	**236**	**1,051**	**608**	**2,067**	**458**	**252**	**12**	**81**	**5**
8	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
510	123	436	404	1,273	364	193	1	64	2
814	101	553	198	738	91	55	11	14	3
273	11	51	6	56	3	4	...	3	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,495	**26**	**545**	**7**	**867**	**11**	**24**	...	**1**	...
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
494	7	259	4	423	8	23	...	1	...
890	19	259	3	435	3	1	...	...	...
104	...	26	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
3,754	**13**	**1,973**	**4**	**3,495**	**44**	**9**	**1**	**5**	...
75	1	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1,811	11	1,150	4	2,485	38	7	...	3	...
1,659	1	734	...	988	6	2	1	2	...
208	...	60	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,823	**117**	**2,502**	**11**	**875**	**1**	...	...	**62**	...
115	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,263	38	1,467	4	562	1	...	...	28	...
3,856	72	923	5	292	...	...	...	33	...
589	7	82	2	21	...	...	...	1	...
1,115	**21**	**159**	**3**	**66**	**2**	**2**	...	**1**	...
35	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
436	5	92	1	46	...	...	...	...	...
553	14	59	1	20	2	2	...	1	...
91	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation

Occupational Divisions	Age-group	Educational levels					
		University Degree or Post-graduate degree		Technical Degree or Diploma			
				Engineering		Medicine	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
All Divisions	Total	1,223	27	403	1	70	11
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	715	13	352	...	29	6
	35—59	448	14	51	1	33	5
	60 +	60	...	...	...	8	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	Total	541	20	380	1	69	11
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	315	10	337	...	28	6
	35—59	167	10	43	1	33	5
	60 +	59	...	...	...	8	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Total	261	4	13	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	121	1	8	...	1	...
	35—59	140	3	5	...	...	...
	60 +	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Total	249	2	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	193	2	1	...	...	...
	35—59	56	...	...	...	...	...
	60 +	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60 +	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Total	5	1	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	4	...	1	...	...	...
	35—59	1	1	...	...	...	...
	60 +	...	...	...	...	...	...

B-VI

classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only—(*contd.*)

Educational levels									
equal to Degree or Post-Graduate degree									
Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
28	...	2	...	...	...	182	38	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	114	29	...	...
7	...	2	...	...	...	61	9	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	2	...	...	...	171	37	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	108	29	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	57	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation

Occupational Divisions	Age-group	Total workers			Total literate workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5	**Total**	**296**	**277**	**19**	**255**	**3**
	15—34				168	3
	35—59				86	...
	60 +				1	...
6	**Total**	**5,777**	**2,760**	**17**	**4,259**	**8**
	0—14				21	...
	15—34				1,894	7
	35—59				2,240	1
	60 +				74	...
7 & 8	**Total**	**44,397**	**35,489**	**8,908**	**21,182**	**698**
	0—14				421	58
	15—34				11,593	421
	35—59				8,246	211
	60 +.				919	8
	A.N.S.				3	...
9	**Total**	**10,287**	**8,548**	**1,739**	**5,919**	**314**
	0—14				99	19
	15—34				2,930	121
	35—59				2,507	168
	60 +				382	6
	A.N.S.				1	...
X	**Total**	**101**	**85**	**16**	**51**	[illegible]
	0—14				1	...
	15—34				30	...
	35—59				17	3
	60 +				3	

B-VI

classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only—(*contd.*)

Literate without educational level		Educational levels: Primary or junior basic		Matriculation or higher secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
124	**3**	**85**	**...**	**45**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
69	3	58	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
54	...	27	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,135	**2**	**1,383**	**1**	**636**	**5**	**32**	**...**	**1**	**...**
15	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
986	1	551	1	301	5	28	...	...	...
1,088	1	802	...	331	...	4	...	1	...
46	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
15,335	**534**	**4,453**	**148**	**1,291**	**15**	**66**	**1**	**...**	**...**
358	45	63	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,669	299	2,881	107	968	14	54	1	...	...
6,482	182	1,425	28	311	1	12	...	...	..
825	8	82	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,801	**270**	**1,763**	**41**	**314**	**2**	**1**	**...**	**...**	**...**
80	16	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,849	98	902	21	165	2	...	...	...	...
1,525	150	808	17	147	...	1	...	...	...
347	6	33	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	**...**	**11**	**2**	**14**	**2**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation

Occupational Divisions	Age-group	Educational levels: University Degree or Post-graduate degree — Males	Females	Technical Degree or Diploma: Engineering — Males	Females	Medicine — Males	Females
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
5	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	1	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60 +	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Total	40	...	2	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	27	...	1	...	...	...
	35—59	13	...	1	...	...	...
	60 +	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 & 8	Total	28	...	6	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	14	...	4	...	...	...
	35—59	14	...	2	...	...	...
	60 +	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Total	35	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	12	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	23	...	...	...	...	...
	60 +	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
X	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	1	...	...	...	...	...
	60 +	...	...	...	...	...	...

B-VI

classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only—*(concld.)*

Educational levels									
equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree									
Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B - VII PARTS A & B

This Table prepared in two parts presents the cross tabulated data of persons having primary and subsidiary work. The work on which a person spends most of his working time irrespective of the income he derives from it, has been treated as principal work and the workers have been divided into industrial categories also, only on the basis of the primary work. In the case of persons having two occupations, the work other than the primary occupation is the subsidiary work and in the case of persons having more than two occupations the secondary work also was decided on the basis of the time spent in a subsidiary work among the other subsidiary works.

In Part A, data of persons whose principal and secondary work are any two of the following (1) cultivation (2) agricultural labour (3) household industry have been given and in Part B, data of persons with primary occupation in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service and secondary occupation in household industry have been furnished. In Part A the data have been presented by industrial division and major group wise for the principal work of household industry only whereas in Part B they have been presented in this manner both for the principal work and for the additional work of household industry.

TABLE B—VII PART A

Persons working principally (i) As Cultivators (ii) As Agricultural Labourers or (iii) At Household Industry classified by sex and by secondary work (i) At Household Industry (ii) As Cultivator or (iii) As Agricultural Labourer

Principal work: Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry Division only	SECONDARY WORK					
	i. At Household Industry		ii. As Cultivator		iii. As Agricultural labourer	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ALL RURAL AREAS						
Cultivator ...	7,903	1,131	...	...	134,016	59,689
Agricultural Labourer ...	532	241	18,058	11,308	...	...
Household Industry ...	...	...	4,466	399	1,766	656
Division 0 ...	...	...	241	30	187	21
Divisions 2 & 3 ...	...	...	4,225	369	1,579	635
GINGEE TALUK						
Cultivator ...	920	157	...	...	9,204	6,439
Agricultural Labourer ...	20	4	798	809	...	...
Household Industry ...	...	...	414	51	165	64
Division 0 ...	...	...	31	1	24	1
Divisions 2 & 3 ...	...	...	383	50	141	63
TINDIVANAM TALUK						
Cultivator ...	1,168	111	...	...	17,283	9,245
Agricultural Labourer ...	79	20	2,386	1,741	...	...
Household Industry ...	...	...	709	80	248	128
Division 0 ...	...	...	68	15	30	5
Divisions 2 & 3 ...	...	...	641	65	218	123
VILLUPURAM TALUK						
Cultivator ...	716	67	...	...	13,344	5,116
Agricultural Labourer ...	36	11	1,945	989	...	...
Household Industry ...	...	...	669	37	195	81
Division 0 ...	...	...	36	1	21	2
Divisions 2 & 3 ...	...	...	633	36	174	79
TIRUKKOILUR TALUK						
Cultivator ...	1,650	207	...	...	34,883	12,093
Agricultural Labourer ...	54	54	2,655	1,358	...	...
Household Industry ...	...	...	754	60	275	113
Division 0 ...	...	...	22	5	20	5
Divisions 2 & 3 ...	...	...	732	55	255	108

TABLE B—VII PART A

Persons working principally (i) As Cultivators (ii) As Agricultural Labourers or (iii) At Household Industry classified by sex and by secondary work (i) At Household Industry (ii) As Cultivator or (iii) As Agricultural Labourer—(concld.)

Principal work: Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry Division only	SECONDARY WORK: i. At Household Industry		ii. As Cultivator		iii. As Agricultural labourer	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KALLAKURICHI TALUK						
Cultivator ...	1,341	433	...	...	17,263	9,956
Agricultural Labourer ...	143	89	1,252	797	...	...
Household Industry ...	...	...	592	106	202	127
Division 0 ...	...	...	11	1	8	2
Divisions 2 & 3 ...	...	...	581	105	194	125
VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK						
Cultivator ...	638	93	...	...	14,044	8,648
Agricultural Labourer ...	39	13	4,943	3,803	...	...
Household Industry ...	...	...	460	48	88	40
Division 0 ...	...	...	20	5	6	...
Divisions 2 & 3 ...	...	...	440	43	82	40
CUDDALORE TALUK						
Cultivator ...	885	41	...	...	12,953	3,645
Agricultural Labourer ...	70	13	1,797	839	...	...
Household Industry ...	...	...	501	9	304	52
Division 0 ...	...	...	30	2	10	2
Divisions 2 & 3 ...	...	...	471	7	294	50
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK						
Cultivator ...	585	22	...	...	15,042	4,547
Agricultural Labourer ...	91	37	2,282	972	...	...
Household Industry ...	...	...	367	8	289	51
Division 0 ...	...	...	23	...	68	4
Divisions 2 & 3 ...	...	...	344	8	221	47
ALL URBAN AREAS						
Cultivator ...	141	9	...	...	2,031	355
Agricultural Labourer ...	7	7	447	241	...	...
Household Industry ...	...	...	205	11	183	21
Division 0 ...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Divisions 2 & 3 ...	...	...	200	11	183	21

TABLE B—VII PART B

Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession, or service who are also engaged in household industry

Principal work, Branch of industry Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service Division		Total		Persons working additionally at household industry: Industrial Division 0		Persons working additionally at household industry: Industrial Divisions 2 & 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ALL RURAL AREAS							
All Divisions	Total	121	41	11	2	110	39
Division	0	20	8	1	1	19	7
	1	3	...	...	...	3	...
	2 & 3	5	1	1	...	4	1
	4	2	...	...	...	2	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	52	26	3	...	49	26
	7	3	...	...	...	3	...
	8	36	6	6	1	30	5
GINGEE TALUK							
All Divisions	Total	5	3	2	...	3	3
Division	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	1	...	...	...	1	...
	8	4	3	2	...	2	3
TINDIVANAM TALUK							
All Divisions	Total	27	26	3	1	24	25
Division	0	2	...	...	...	2	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
	2 & 3	1	...	1	...	...	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	16	25	1	...	15	25
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	8	1	1	1	7	...

TABLE B—VII PART B

Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession, or service who are also engaged in household industry—(*contd.*)

Principal work, Branch of industry Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service Division		Total		Persons working additionally at household industry			
				Industrial Division 0		Industrial Divisions 2 & 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
VILLUPURAM TALUK							
All Divisions	Total	15	2	1	...	14	2
Division	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	1	...	...	...	1
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	11	1	1	...	10	1
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	4	...	...	...	4	...
TIRUKKOILUR TALUK							
All Divisions	Total	11	...	3	...	8	...
Division	0	2	...	...	...	2	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	1	...	...	...	1	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	2	...	...	...	2	...
	7	1	...	...	...	1	...
	8	5	...	3	...	2	...
KALLAKURICHI TALUK							
All Divisions	Total	19	...	1	...	18	...
Division	0	7	...	...	...	7	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	9	...	1	...	8	...
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	3	...	...	...	3	...

TABLE B—VII PART B

Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession, or service who are also engaged in household industry—(*concld.*)

Principal work, Branch of industry Non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service Division		Total		Persons Working additionally at household industry			
				Industrial Division 0		Industrial Divisions 2 & 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK							
All Divisions	Total	3	3	1	...	2	3
Division	0	1	1	1	...	...	1
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	1	...	...	...	1	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	1	2	...	...	1	2
CUDDALORE TALUK							
All Divisions	Total	21	1	...	1	21	...
Division	0	...	1	...	1	...	...
	1	3	...	...	...	3	...
	2 & 3	4	...	...	...	4	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	6	...	...	...	6	...
	7	1	...	...	...	1	...
	8	7	...	...	...	7	...
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK							
All Divisions	Total	20	6	...	...	20	6
Division	0	8	6	...	...	8	6
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	8	...	...	...	8	...
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	4	...	...	...	4	...
ALL URBAN AREAS							
All Divisions	Total	44	3	1	...	43	3
Division	0	12	...	1	...	11	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 & 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	7	...	...	...	7	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	20	3	...	...	20	3
	7	3	...	...	...	3	...
	8	2	...	...	...	2	...

TABLE B-VIII PARTS A & B

This Table relates exclusively to non-workers, Part A relating to urban areas and Part B relating to rural areas. As already stated the non-workers have been divided into 8 groups out of which data relating to two groups only viz: "never employed persons" and "unemployed persons", have been presented in this Table. In Part A only data for each of these two groups have been given separately. Further, in Part A information has been furnished age-group wise also. Never-employed persons have been divided into five broad age groups viz., 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—34 and 35+ and the unemployed persons into six age groups viz., 15—19, 20—24, 25—34, 35—44, 45—59 and 60+. Persons who seek jobs for the first time are termed as never employed persons and persons who have been once employed and now out of employment and in search of jobs are treated as unemployed persons. In both the Parts the data have been classified according to the educational levels also, the educational levels adopted being the same as those in Table B III Parts A & B, respectively.

TABLE B-VIII

Persons unemployed aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad

Educational levels		Total Unemployed			Seeking Total	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	...	**3,022**	**2,887**	**135**	**2,179**	**110**
Illiterate	...	309	296	13	200	6
Literate (without educational level)	...	834	828	6	515	3
Primary or Junior Basic	...	789	763	26	614	19
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	1,007	922	85	779	78
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	...	5	5	...	4	...
Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	...	5	5	...	4	...
University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	...	64	61	3	56	3
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree	...	9	7	2	7	1
Engineering	...	2	2	...	2	...
Medicine	...	7	5	2	5	1
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...

PART A

age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only

employment for the first time

Age-groups											
15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+		Age not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
778	**67**	**945**	**34**	**275**	**5**	**117**	**3**	**64**	**1**	**...**	**...**
58	1	74	2	50	1	5	1	13	1	...	...
191	2	202	...	69	...	28	1	25	...	...	...
251	10	241	8	71	1	34	...	17	...	...	...
275	54	377	22	72	2	47	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	39	2	11	1	3	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B-VIII

Persons unemployed aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad

Educational levels	Total		Persons employed before — Age-groups — 15—19		20—24	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Total ...	**708**	**25**	**79**	5	**180**	**5**
Illiterate ...	96	7	11	...	9	...
Literate (without educational level) ...	313	3	31	...	46	2
Primary or Junior Basic ...	149	7	19	...	54	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ...	143	7	18	5	67	1
Technical diploma not equal to degree ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree ...	5	...	...	...	3	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and dairying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PART A

age-groups and educational level in urban areas only—(*concld.*)

but now out of employment and seeking work

Age-groups									
25—34		35—44		45—59		60+		Age not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
214	**6**	**130**	**4**	**80**	...	**25**	**5**	...	...
26	1	27	1	15	...	8	5	...	...
106	1	69	...	45	...	16	...	...	...
46	4	17	1	12	...	1	...	...	...
33	...	17	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B - VIII—PART B

Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only

District/taluk.			Total Unemployed			Rural unemployed by educational levels — Illiterate		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Femals
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Rural Areas		...	**1,728**	**1,705**	**23**	**187**	**182**	**5**
1. Gingee	Taluk	...	306	295	11	68	66	2
2. Tindivanam	,,	...	144	144	...	16	16	...
3. Villupuram	,,	...	180	180	...	12	12	...
4. Tirukkoilur	,,	...	171	164	7	19	17	2
5. Kallakurichi	,,	...	96	96	...	17	17	...
6. Vriddhachalam	,,	...	242	242	...	20	20	...
7. Cuddalore	,,	...	298	293	5	26	25	1
8. Chidambaram	,,	...	291	291	...	9	9	...

Rural unemployed by educational levels

District/taluk			Literate (without educational level)			Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Persons
			(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All Rural Areas		...	**368**	**367**	**1**	506	**499**	**7**	**667**	**657**	**10**
1. Gingee	Taluk	...	56	55	1	88	83	5	94	91	3
2. Tindivanam	,,	...	39	39	...	53	53	...	36	36	...
3. Villupuram	,,	...	38	38	...	41	41	...	89	89	...
4. Tirukkoilur	,,	...	36	36	...	47	46	1	69	65	4
5. Kallakurichi	,,	...	22	22	...	23	23	...	34	34	...
6. Vriddhachalam	,,	...	63	63	...	83	83	...	76	76	...
7. Cuddalore	,,	...	77	77	...	87	86	1	108	105	3
8. Chidambaram	,,	...	37	37	...	84	84	...	161	161	...

TABLE B-IX

This Table presents non-workers classified into eight groups. Data have been furnished separately for males and females and for total, rural and urban areas. The data have been further classified by broad age-groups of 0—14, 15—34, 35—59 and 60+. Full-time students who do not attend to any work like household industry or help the family workers in any productive work belong to the first group of non-workers viz. 'Full-time students'. Persons engaged in unpaid household duties and housewives and adult women who do not do any productive work or participate in family cultivation, household industry etc., constitute the second group of non-workers. The dependants, infants and disabled persons constitute the third group of non-workers. Any person who depends on others for his clothing, food and shelter including an infant or a child not attending school and persons permanently disabled from work because of illness, accident or old age are included in this group. But this group does not include unemployed persons who are in search of employment. The fourth group of non-workers of retired persons rentiers or persons with independent means includes persons living on agricultural/non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend. Beggar, vagrant or independent women who cannot indicate any source of income and others who have no specified source of existence come under the fifth group of non-workers. The sixth classification of non-workers viz. 'Inmates of Institutions' includes convicts in jail undergoing sentence, patients in mental institutions and other healthy institutions and inmates of charitable institutions. As already stated in the preliminary note, an under trial prisoner will not be classified as a non-worker, if he has been doing any work before his arrest, and even if he is a non-worker before his arrest, he will be classified only under the broad group of non-worker to which he will belong before his arrest and will not be included under the group of inmates of institutions. The persons seeking employment for the first time and the persons unemployed but seeking work who form the seventh and eighth group of non-workers have already been defined in the Fly Leaf to Table B-VIII.

TABLE

Persons not at work classified by sex,

Age group	Total non-working population			Full time student		Household duties		Dependants, infants and disabled	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									ALL RURAL
Total	**1,384,513**	**499,544**	**884,969**	**157,900**	**73,097**	**5,812**	**432,924**	**322,575**	**357,568**
0—14	915,759	449,807	465,952	140,776	71,647	2,970	62,289	305,836	331,917
15—34	245,741	29,002	216,739	17,106	1,441	1,870	210,402	7,539	4,471
35—59	155,864	6,150	149,714	5	3	608	136,060	3,007	7,178
60 & Over	66,995	14,529	52,466	...	...	363	24,130	8,152	13,954
A.N.S.	154	56	98	13	6	1	43	41	48
									GINGEE
Total	**126,600**	**48,348**	**78,252**	**14,373**	**6,196**	**265**	**34,194**	**31,783**	**35,121**
0—14	87,663	43,281	44,382	12,933	6,067	126	5,267	30,164	33,016
15—34	19,052	2,641	16,411	1,436	127	70	15,883	763	327
35—59	12,866	603	12,263	...	2	40	10,919	264	511
60 & Over	7,003	1,807	5,196	...	...	29	2,125	580	1,267
A.N.S.	16	16	...	4	...	...	...	12	...
									TINDIVANAM
Total	**158,340**	**58,698**	**99,642**	**16,480**	**4,215**	...	**44,364**	**40,798**	**48,383**
0—14	108,733	53,381	55,352	14,960	4,041	...	6,394	38,416	44,911
15—34	24,978	2,804	22,174	1,520	173	...	21,238	1,100	707
35—59	15,990	649	15,341	...	...	...	13,715	405	844
60 & Over	8,620	1,855	6,765	...	...	...	3,015	868	1,914
A.N.S.	19	9	10	...	1	...	2	9	7
									VILLUPURAM
Total	**165,262**	**58,835**	**106,427**	**17,229**	**7,455**	**915**	**53,269**	**39,340**	**43,216**
0—14	107,247	53,094	54,153	15,505	7,297	516	6,863	37,048	39,989
15—34	30,338	3,248	27,090	1,723	158	271	26,312	1,033	581
35—59	19,723	742	18,981	...	...	90	17,233	397	1,008
60 & Over	7,947	1,750	6,197	...	...	38	2,855	862	1,638
A.N.S.	7	1	6	1	...	...	6	...	...
									TIRUKKOILUR
Total	**197,557**	**70,698**	**126,859**	**20,780**	**9,161**	**1,195**	**61,810**	**47,090**	**52,825**
0—14	131,068	64,452	66,616	19,039	9,007	656	9,201	44,757	48,395
15—34	33,567	3,283	30,284	1,741	150	325	29,405	1,037	680
35—59	23,146	873	22,273	...	...	121	19,925	387	1,303
60 & Over	9,753	2,090	7,663	...	...	93	3,266	909	2,441
A.N.S.	23	...	23	...	4	...	13	...	6

B-IX

broad age groups and type of activity

Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
AREAS									
9,825	20,665	659	565	984	124	1,352	23	437	3
14	13	64	57	63	26	66	2	18	1
195	199	136	157	593	47	1,252	20	311	2
1,814	6,236	314	200	275	36	33	1	94	...
7,802	14,216	145	151	53	15	1	...	13	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TALUK									
1,440	2,606	120	103	44	19	231	11	92	2
9	10	18	16	3	4	18	1	10	1
49	32	31	24	31	8	206	9	55	1
216	789	50	34	9	7	7	1	17	...
1,166	1,775	21	29	1	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
1,152	2,559	117	116	7	5	116	...	28	...
...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	7	23	47	6	2	113	...	16	...
164	738	64	41	1	3	3	...	12	...
962	1,814	25	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
1,076	2,414	78	72	14	1	147	...	36	...
3	...	18	4	1	...	2	...	1	...
35	28	13	10	2	1	145	...	26	...
207	710	38	30	1	...	...	...	9	...
831	1,676	9	28	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK									
1,360	2,956	92	79	17	21	125	6	39	1
...	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	21	16	18	13	3	124	6	27	1
302	1,008	47	30	3	7	1	...	12	...
1,058	1,927	29	20	1	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Persons not at work classified by sex,

Age group	Total non-working population			Full time student		Household duties		Dependants, infants and disabled	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									KALLAKURICHI
Total	**172,013**	**62,950**	**109,063**	**21,149**	**10,529**	**950**	**50,340**	**38,783**	**44,183**
0—14	117,544	57,289	60,255	19,673	10,418	442	8,549	37,082	41,258
15—34	27,264	2,778	24,486	1,471	110	356	23,738	754	554
35—59	18,149	772	17,377	5	1	98	15,291	293	876
60 & Over	9,056	2,111	6,945	...	...	54	2,762	654	1,495
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									VRIDDHACHALAM
Total	**161,591**	**59,345**	**102,246**	**21,044**	**9,670**	**548**	**48,725**	**36,688**	**42,692**
0—14	110,477	54,231	56,246	19,053	9,532	231	7,284	34,928	39,429
15—34	27,198	3,000	24,198	1,991	138	203	23,766	547	288
35—59	16,612	622	15,990	...	...	63	14,731	330	935
60 & Over	7,303	1,491	5,812	...	...	51	2,944	882	2,040
A.N.S.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
									CUDDALORE
Total	**206,097**	**73,663**	**132,434**	**21,340**	**9,229**	**984**	**67,508**	**48,985**	**53,089**
0—14	133,851	65,983	67,868	19,165	9,047	479	9,128	46,313	49,688
15—34	39,998	4,816	35,182	2,168	182	337	34,151	1,519	795
35—59	23,906	1,109	22,797	...	...	120	21,111	490	897
60 & Over	8,291	1,737	6,554	...	...	47	3,104	654	1,691
A.N.S.	51	18	33	7	...	1	14	9	18
									CHIDAMBARAM
Total	**197,053**	**67,007**	**130,046**	**25,505**	**16,642**	**955**	**72,714**	**39,108**	**38,059**
0—14	119,176	58,096	61,080	20,448	16,238	520	9,603	37,128	35,231
15—34	43,346	6,432	36,914	5,056	403	308	35,909	786	539
35—59	25,472	780	24,692	...	...	76	23,135	441	804
60 & Over	9,022	1,688	7,334	...	...	51	4,059	743	1,468
A.N.S.	37	11	26	1	1	...	8	10	17

B IX

broad age groups and type of activity—(*contd.*)

	Retired, rentier or Independent means		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
TALUK										
	1,707	3,848	95	87	147	76	95	...	24	...
	...	...	12	10	57	20	21	...	2	...
	26	27	27	25	58	32	72	...	14	...
	312	1,167	30	24	25	18	2	...	7	...
	1,369	2,654	26	28	7	6	...	...	1	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK										
	735	1,141	61	17	12	1	203	...	54	...
	...	...	3	1	1	...	14	...	1	...
	20	1	13	5	4	...	180	...	42	...
	168	317	37	6	6	1	8	...	10	...
	547	823	8	5	1	...	1	...	1	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK										
	1,255	2,570	54	31	737	1	184	6	124	...
	2	...	8	4	1	...	11	1	4	...
	39	40	9	8	473	1	166	5	105	...
	228	778	21	11	230	...	7	...	13	...
	986	1,751	16	8	33	...	...	...	1	...
	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TALUK										
	1,100	2,571	42	60	6	...	251	...	40	...
	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	43	4	20	6	...	246	...	26	...
	217	729	27	24	...	...	5	...	14	...
	883	1,796	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B—IX

Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity—(concld.)

Age group	Total non-working population			Full time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				ALL URBAN AREAS					
Total	**266,403**	**94,190**	**172,213**	**40,734**	**25,554**	**1,667**	**95,794**	**43,674**	**47,428**
0—14	147,204	73,555	73,649	32,312	22,802	441	8,234	40,607	42,561
15—34	70,093	13,649	56,444	8,415	2,747	608	31,853	1,505	1,427
35—59	35,859	3,006	32,853	6	5	431	30,357	578	1,206
60 & over	13,226	3,971	9,255	...	...	187	5,346	977	2,227
A.N.S.	21	9	12	1	...	...	4	7	7

Age group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggar, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Famales	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Total	**4,303**	**2,860**	**496**	**409**	**298**	**32**	**2,293**	**111**	**725**	**25**
0—14	1	1	61	42	2	8	114	1	17	...
15—34	189	96	128	181	216	15	2,115	109	473	16
35—59	1,444	1,132	216	145	57	3	64	1	210	4
60 & over	2,668	1,631	91	40	23	6	...	...	25	5
A.N.S.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

(B-X — B-XVII)

NOTE ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

These tables are based on the household schedule, a new document introduced in 1961. The data collected relate to the extent of land under cultivation, nature of work in household industry and the number of persons who are employed therein as family workers or as hired workers. Eight household economic tables (B-X to B-XVII) have been prepared on the basis of a 20 per cent sample of these households for all areas. They are presented in this section.

The three important concepts that are necessary to understand these tables are explained below :

Household

A household is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals in a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.

Household Cultivation

It includes ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include the growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, chincona or any other medicinal herb or plant.

A person is said to be a cultivator if he or she is engaged as an employee, single worker or family worker in (1) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from government, (2) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share in the produce of crop, (3) it is not necessary for the person to own the land cultivated.

Household Industry

Household industry is a new concept introduced in 1961 Census and is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and at home in urban areas. Though it can use power it should not be run on the lines of a factory and its workers will consist mostly of household members, hired workers playing a minor role only. Household industries should relate to the production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods and should not be restricted to the processes of buying and selling alone.

In general, household economic tables deal with chief economic activities of households (i.e.) in the twin field of cultivation and household industry. Of the eight household economic tables the first table B-X is a summary table which distributes sample households (1) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, (2) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (3) engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The tables B-XVII, B-XI, B-XII and B-XV give a detailed account of households with reference to their size, size of holdings cultivated, interest in land, and input of family and attached hired labour. They in general deal with cultivating households. Tables B-XIV (Parts A and B) and B-XVI are more concerned with the working of the household industry and tries to explain its connection with cultivation. Table B-XIII acts as a link, between the tables on cultivation and those on household industry.

Classification of households

In table B-X, the sample households are classified as (1) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, (2) engaged either in cultivation or in household industry, but not in both and (3) engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

The order of concentration of these households in South Arcot district is as follows :

1 Households engaged in cultivation only (56.2%)

2 Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry (39.0%)

3 Households engaged in household industry only (3.0%)

4 Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry (1.8%)

South Arcot predominates with households engaged in cultivation only and thereby deviates from the State where proportion of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry is highest.

The households are distributed as follows :

	For 1,000 households	
	Rural	Urban
1 Households engaged in cultivation only	624	134
2 Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	330	803
3 Households engaged in household industry only	26	57
4 Households engaged both in cultivation and in household industry	20	6

STATEMENT-I

(From census Table B-X)

Distribution of 1,000 households each among those engaged (i) neither in cultivation nor in household industry, (ii) in cultivation only, (iii) in household industry only, (iv) both in cultivation and household industry.

State/District/Taluks	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State	Total	489	424	62	25
	Rural	369	544	55	32
	Urban	831	81	83	5
District	Total	390	562	30	18
	Rural	330	624	26	20
	Urban	803	134	57	6
All Rural Areas		330	624	26	20
Gingee Taluk	Rural	331	624	26	19
Tindivanam	,,	249	698	28	25
Villupuram	,,	400	549	29	22
Tirukkoilur	,,	268	687	17	28
Kallakurichi	,,	264	695	19	22
Vriddhachalam	,,	284	693	11	12
Cuddalore	,,	435	500	51	14
Chidambaram	,,	435	527	27	11
All Urban Areas		803	134	57	6

In Chidambaram, Cuddalore and Villupuram taluks the proportion of rural households engaged neither in cultivation nor in househlod industry is high.

On account of the Nayveli Lignite Corporation new industries are being fastly introduced, and the rural areas around it are now getting urbanised. The proportion of households engaged in cultivation only is highest in Tindivanam followed by Kallakurichi and Vriddhachalam. Cuddalore has the lowest proportion. In having households engaged in cultivation only, the district stands first if all the districts are presented in descending order of concentration of these households. Non-availability of opportunities for other jobs, and the low literacy make the people here to depend upon cultivation. The proportions of households engaged in household industry only are highest in Cuddalore followed by Tindivanam. Tirukkoilur also leads in having higher proportions of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

Statement II gives the average number of persons under each variety of household. The average size of the household in South Arcot district is equal almost to the State average. Cultivating households are bigger in size compared to other category of households.

STATEMENT-II

State/District	Total households	Rural households	Urban households	Rural areas only: Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Rural areas only: Households engaged in household industry	Rural areas only: Households engaged in cultivation only
State	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.7	5.0
District	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.6	5.0

Interest in land

Table B—XI distributes sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. Interests in land has been divided into three broad groups (a) land owned or held from government, (b) land held from private persons and institutions for payment in money, kind or share and (c) partly owned or held from government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

Statement III gives the percentage of households under each group and the estimated acreage. More than 3/4 of the cultivating households have lands of their own (i.e) lands with proprietary rights of permanent heritable possessions with or without the right to transfer such title. The land under pure tenancy is less when compared with the highest figure of 33.1 per cent in Thanjavur.

STATEMENT-III

Interest in land	State Percentage of Household	State Percentage of Area	District Percentage of Household	District Percentage of Area
Owned or held from Government	76.0	78.1	80.6	82.4
Held from private persons	11.3	6.8	7.6	3.7
Mixed	12.7	15.1	11.8	13.9

Local rights in land

The various local rights prevalent were also recorded while recording the broad categories of interests in land. Selected local rights prevalent in this district with their explanation are given in separate Appendix.

Size of Holdings

Different bits of land cultivated by the households have been added and recorded in the household schedule. But for the purpose of tabulation the ranges of holdings were taken as less than 1 acre, 1-2.4 acres and so on and ending with the upper limit of 50 acres and more and this range has been adopted for other tables too.

Statement IV shows the percentage of house holds under each class range for the district and compares it with that of the State. 86 per cent of the households are cultivating the lands in the ranges upto 7.4 acres. The highest proportion of households are in the class range 1—2.4 acres.

STATEMENT-IV

Percentage of households in each size class to total cultivating households

Size class in land (in acres)	State	District
Less than 1	14.8	19.2
1.0 — 2.4	33.2	37.1
2.5 — 4.9	25.4	23.7
5.0 — 7.4	12.5	9.8
7.5 — 9.9	4.2	3.4
10.0 — 12.4	4.0	2.8
12.5 — 14.9	1.1	0.8
15.0 — 29.9	3.5	2.4
30.0 — 49.9	0.8	0.5
50 +	0.3	0.2
Unspecified	0.2	0.1

Statement V shows the percentage of distribution by size classes of land for each interest in land.

STATEMENT-V

(From Table — B-XI)

Percentage distribution by size classes of land of cultivating households under each interest

	Size class of land in acres											
	Less than 1	1–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified	All sizes
A. Land owned or held from Government	19.17	36.72	23.31	10.03	3.49	3.13	0.75	2.49	0.54	0.22	0.15	100
Mean for State	18.00	33.29	23.47	11.70	3.71	3.94	0.95	3.49	0.83	0.38	...	...
B. Holding land from private persons or institutions	35.81	47.20	13.59	2.28	0.42	0.26	0.04	0.21	0.07	0.07	0.05	100
Mean for State	28.53	42.30	18.15	6.33	1.66	1.47	0.39	0.92	0.14	0.05	...	...
C. Holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons	8.42	33.19	32.63	12.97	4.92	2.70	1.71	2.86	0.38	0.20	0.02	100
Mean for State	7.57	25.90	31.38	16.16	6.78	4.08	2.21	4.43	1.13	0.34	...	...

Land held under different class ranges

Statement VI shows the land held by households under the different size class and comparison with the State figure. 79.93 per cent of the households in South Arcot own less than 5 acres. 41.70 per cent of the total cultivated area is owned by these 79.93 per cent. The rest of the land is owned by the 20 per cent households. The distribution is still uneven, and land is found concentrated in a few hands. 4 per cent of the households who own lands in the size class 10 acres and above own 26 per cent of the total land cultivated. The average size of the land owned by a cultivating household here is 3.73, which is less than that of the State figure of 4.56 acres.

STATEMENT-VI

Cumulative percentage of households and area

Size class of land in acres	State		District	
	Cumulative percentage of			
	Household	Area	Household	Area
Less than 1	14.80	1.62	19.16	2.57
1.0 — 2.4	48.01	14.00	56.26	19.48
2.5 — 4.9	73.34	33.43	79.93	41.70
5.0 — 7.4	85.86	50.17	89.72	57.71
7.5 — 9.9	90.07	58.10	93.14	65.61
10.0 — 12.4	94.03	67.76	96.00	74.13
12.5 — 14.9	95.15	71.10	96.81	77.11
15.0 — 29.9	98.66	87.45	99.18	90.55
30.0 — 49.9	99.46	94.24	99.67	95.63
50+	99.80	99.71	99.87	99.78
Unspecified	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Statement VII shows the distribution of 1,000 households engaged in cultivation only by their working strength in rural areas. Households with one person exceeds the rest.

STATEMENT-VII

Distribution of 1,000 sample households engaged in cultivation only by working strength in rural areas only

State/District	Households engaged in cultivation only according to the number of persons engaged					
	1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
State ...	280.86	277.42	308.09	73.23	59.96	0.44
District ...	328.69	258.75	269.69	64.27	78.56	0.04

STATEMENT-VIII

Rural areas

Size class of land in acres	Average no. of family workers		Average no. of hired workers		Percentage of hired workers to total workers	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
Less than 1	1.72	1.65	0.43	0.61	21.39	27.13
1.0 — 2.4	2.02	1.90	1.04	1.46	34.93	43.72
2.5 — 4.9	2.36	2.19	1.87	3.02	45.26	58.35
5.0 — 7.4	2.62	2.38	2.60	3.88	50.60	62.19
7.5 — 9.9	2.79	2.43	3.31	4.87	55.08	66.89
10.0 — 12.4	2.86	2.51	3.48	4.95	55.72	66.57
12.5 — 14.9	2.98	2.52	4.28	5.40	59.60	68.33
15.0 — 29.9	3.07	2.55	4.74	7.11	61.35	73.96
30.0 — 49.9	3.13	2.31	6.66	9.29	68.64	80.16
50 +	2.80	2.00	8.93	14.90	76.61	88.31
Unspecified	2.15	2.05	0.35	0.36	14.49	14.73
All sizes	2.26	2.03	1.79	2.34	45.25	54.05

Statement VIII, which has been compiled from Table B XII will give us an idea of the position of workers and their distribution in the households engaged in cultivation only. This statement which shows the average number of family workers and hired workers per household engaged in cultivation only and percentage of hired workers to total workers, indicate a direct relationship between the increase in size class and the incidence of hired workers. South Arcot confirms to the trend shown for the State.

The employment of family worker in South Arcot district is less than that of in State, while the employment of hired worker is high.

The estimated yield of the lands under cultivation and those dependent on cultivation will give us an idea of households that are deficit in self consumption and households that produce for subsistence and those that produce for the market. Discussions on this will be found in the General Report.

Household Industry

2.97 per cent of the total households are engaged in household industry. The district, when placed in the descending order of their concentration, stands **10th** in rank. Manufacture of cotton textile, manufacture of wood and wooden products have numerically large number of households.

STATEMENT-IX

(From Table B XIV — A)

Distribution of 1,000 households by number of workers in the households classified for selected household industry

Household Industry (Major group of I.S.I.C.)	Total no. of households	1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Industries	1,000	525.86	294.57	162.85	14.92	1.80
Fishing	1,000	524.16	297.40	174.72	3.72	...
Livestock and hunting	1,000	583.33	259.26	148.15	9.26	...
Textile—cotton	1,000	436.81	331.04	212.22	19.24	0.69
Manufacture of wood and wooden products	1,000	557.92	274.30	143.81	19.98	3.99
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,000	666.67	245.42	80.59	3.66	3.66

Distribution of workers in Household Industry

Fishing, Livestock and hunting (manufacture of wooden products) are predominated by single workers. Manufacture of textile cotton is almost equally distributed among household with one person, 2 persons and 3-5 persons.

Pattern of Household Industries

The various types of household industry conducted in rural parts of South Arcot are given below in descending order of their concentration. This has been compiled from B XIV-Part B and the industries having more than 100 households only are mentioned below:

Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms

Manufacture of other wood and allied products n. e. c

Making of earthernware such as pottery etc.

Production of fish by fishing in sea

Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi- precious stones

Making of baskets and broomsticks

Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves

Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household industry

Table B XIII shows sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry by the usual ten size classes of land cultivated by principal household industry in I. S. I. C division and major group. The percentage distribution of all rural households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in South Arcot district by divisions and selected major groups is given below:

	All industries	100
	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	13.28
04	Livestock and Hunting	11.37
1	Mining and quarrying	Nil
2 & 3	Manufacturing	86.72
20	Foodstuffs	6.84
23	Textile-cotton	27.41
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	24.30
34&35	Non-metalic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	11.59
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	5.46
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6.04

Household Industry with and without cultivation

In Table B XVI, households engaged in household industry with and without cultivation are classified by period of working and total number of workers.

STATEMENT-X

(From table B— XVI)

District	All rural and urban households	Rural households	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing & hunting	Fishing	Livestock and hunting	Manufacturing	Food stuffs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	1,000	954.22	126.75	12.72	108.52	827.47	65.28
B	1,000	761.26	97.25	69.21	23.41	664.01	41.93

District	Textile-cotton	Textile-miscellaneous	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Leather and leather products	Non metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	261.55	15.26	231.88	29.25	110.64	52.14	57.65
B	236.94	14.92	172.88	30.10	76.67	37.56	46.82

A Households engaged in cultivation and household industry

B Households engaged only in household industry

Statement X distributes the households in rural parts of the district under some selected household industry.

It shows the differences in distribution of households between with cultivation and without cultivation.

827, out of 954 rural households engaged in household industry with cultivation, are engaged in manufacturing. Out of 761, 664 households engaged in household industry without cultivation are engaged in manufacturing. The statement reveals the predominence of weaving and manufacture of wood and wooden products, with cultivation.

STATEMENT-XI

Duration of household industry

(From table B—XVI)

	Total Rural House-holds	All Industries				
		1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10 months to 1 year	Unspecified
State						
Total	1,000	14	132	104	684	66
With cultivation	1,000	24	184	126	596	70
Without cultivation	1,000	9	101	91	735	64
District						
Total	1,000	18	112	86	675	109
With cultivation	1,000	30	165	101	582	122
Without cultivation	1,000	9	71	75	746	99

67 per cent of households, engaged in household industry with and without cultivation, have employment throughout the year.

STATEMENT-XII

(From Table B XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 family workers among males and females engaged in household industry (Rural)

	State		District	
	All Industries persons			
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	597	403	747	2 3
With cultivation	597	403	720	280
Without cultivation	597	403	776	224

Statement XII shows the distribution of male and female family workers in household industry. The participation by female workers in household industry is less than male family workers.

The statements B XIII and B XIV, which show the distribution of family and hired workers in household industry by duration, period of work reveals that 67 per cent of the family workers were employed in household industry throughout the year, while only 56 per cent of hired workers have employment through out the year.

STATEMENT-XIII

(From table — B XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 family workers by duration of work in household industry

	All industries (family workers)				
	1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10 months to 1 year	Months not stated
State					
Total	14	133	102	689	62
With cultivation	21	177	121	614	67
Without cultivation	8	97	85	752	58
District					
Total	13	111	88	675	108
With cultivation	28	152	99	601	120
Without cultivation	8	67	76	753	96

STATEMENT-XIV

(From Table — B XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 hired workers by duration of work in household industry

	All industries (hired workers)				
	1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10 months to 1 year	Months not stated
State					
Total	35	201	110	599	55
With cultivation	39	223	115	564	59
Without cultivation	5	47	73	846	29
District					
Total	46	215	111	558	70
With cultivation	49	222	112	546	71
Without cultivation	...	86	108	758	48

STATEMENT-XV

(From table B XII and B XVI)

Percentage of hired workers to total workers in rural areas

State/District	Engaged in	
	cultivation	household industry
State	45.25	14.02
District	54.05	3.56

The Statement XV illustrates the percentage of hired workers to total workers engaged in cultivation and household industry only in the district The percentage of hired workers in household industry is less than that of in cultivation.

APPENDIX

Selected local rights in South Arcot district

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in regional language	Legal terminology	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Ryotwari	Ryotwari	Ryotwari settlement means the division of all arable land, whether cultivated or not into fields and the fixing of assessment of each field at a fixed rate for a term of years. The occupant pays the revenue so assessed on the area he actually occupies. This area may be constant or may vary from year to year with the relinquishment of old fields and the taking up of new ones. The occupant deals directly with the Government and is responsible only for his own holding. He is given a document called a Patta, which sets forth the extent and assessment of each survey field or portion of a field in his occupation. This patta is liable to revision every year to bring it upto date. The occupant thus enjoys all the advantages of Proprietorship, subject only to the payment of the revenue due on the lands held during the year. The ryotwari lands are also known as 'the taraf lands' the 'Ayan' 'Sircar', 'Koru' or Government lands.
2.	Patta	Registered holder of land	When a ryot is first put into possession of land he is furnished with a document called the patta which is liable to revision at any time. The patta is only a mere bill issued to the ryot so that all concerned may know the amount of assessment payable and the instalments by which it is to be paid. It does not purport to be in the nature of a grant of conveyance. A registered Pattadar as far as he is concerned can alienate, sublet, mortgage, sell, give, bequeath or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of his holding. This is under ryotwari tenure. In Estates (i.e.) where the Zamindari tenure is in existence, a ryot with permanent right of occupancy and a ryot of old waste holdings under a land holder otherwise than under lease in writing are entitled to demand patta under the Estates Land Act.
3.	Jagir Inam	Assignment of government grant Inam	" A tenure common under Muhammadan Government, by which the revenues of a certain tract of land were made over to a servant of the state either unconditionally or on the condition of performing some public services, as the levy and maintenance of troops or other specified duty. During the early period of British rule it was also the practice to confer jagirs as rewards for meritorious services to the state". (N.T. Blair, Inam Commissioner in 1869)
4.	Manyam	Inam land	The word 'Manyam' is vernacular for Inam. The word 'Inam' literally means a gift. The term Inam is an Arabic word. The word 'Inam' or 'Manyam' denotes 'Land held either at low assessment or altogether free, in consideration of services done to the State or the community as in the case of village servants (Land tenure—B. Soundararaja Iyengar). Wilson's Glossary gives the meaning of the term thus. 'In India, and especially in the South and among the Maharattas the Inam or Manyam was especially applied to the grants of land held rent free and in hereditary and perpetual occupations'. The term Inam came to be generally applied to all Government grants to denote grant in perpetuity not resumable.

APPENDIX—(concld.)

Selected local rights in South Arcot district

Sl. No.	Name of tenure in regional language	Legal terminology	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			" The origin of the Inam tenure can be traced to the grants made by the Hindu rulers for the support of the temples and charitable institutions for the maintenance of holy and learned men and as rewards for public service etc. This practice was followed by the Muhammadan rulers and by the British administrators until about a century ago. (From the Statement of objects and reasons to bill 1934) The Inams may be classified (1) public or private, (2) individual or collective, (3) religious or secular, (4) for past services or continuing services, according to their nature, object and aim.
5.	Sivayjima	Encroachment of Government of Poramboke or waste	Unauthorised occupation of Government land (i.e.) cultivation of Government Poramboke or waste lands by paying assessment. Cultivator has no title to the land. Usually the encroachment may be of unobjectionable nature, and the Sivayi—jamadars who have expended a considerable amount of money or labour in fitting for cultivation the land for which they apply will be given preference in assignment.
6.	Ayan Jeevan-amsam	Ryotwari	Ryotwari land enjoyed for one's maintenance during his life times. The person enjoying the land may not have the right to sell it.
7.	Porakudi	Cultivating to tenants Tenancy cutltivation	Porakudis are cultivators without occupancy right. They are temporary cultivators who cultivate the lands of another either for one year or more years but mostly for a stipulated term and a given share of the crop which is known as purakudy waram. They are mostly migratory or non-resident cultivators whose home is another place, and not a member of the village.
8.	Pannai	Tenancy cultivation	An individual owning extensively and having own cultivation by employing Pannayals.
9.	Uluvadai Bathiyam	Tenancy cultivation	It means the act of ploughing. The right to cultivate the land and does not create a permanent right of occupancy. It generally denotes tenants used for the act of ploughing for which they are entitled for a share of the produce.
10.	Kuthagai	Lease	It means lease. Lease of immovable property is a transfer of right to enjoy such property for a certain time expressed or implied or in perpetuity, in consideration of a premium or of rent which may consist of money, a share of crops or any other thing of value to be rendered periodically, or on specified occasions, to the lessor by lessee. A lease may be thus in perpetuity for life, for terms of years or from year to year.
11.	Bhoodan	Bhoodan land	Land donated to Sri. Acharya Vinobha Bhave as Bhoodan. 'Bhoodan Yagna' means the movement initiated by Sri. Acharya Vinobha Bhave for the acquisition of lands through voluntary gifts for distribution to landless poor persons or for community purposes. In this State the movement is regulated by 'The Madras Bhoodan Yagna Act 1958.'

TABLE B - X

The table presents data of sample households classifying them with reference to their economic activities viz—

(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry

(ii) Households engaged in cultivation only

(iii) Households engaged in household industry only

(iv) Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

For each category the figures are presented with Rural and Urban break-up and total for the district. For taluks the figures for Rural alone have been presented.

The concepts of household, household cultivation and household industry are discussed in the preliminary note.

The table like other Household Economic Tables that follow have been prepared on 20 per cent sample and the total number of sample households in the district is 155,439. Institutions have been excluded in the selection of samples.

Similar information on 'General Population' can be found in Table B—VII Parts A and B.

TABLE B—X
Sample Households

(i) Engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry (ii) Engaged either in cultivation or Household Industry but not in both and (iii) Engaged both in cultivation and Household Industry for all areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

District and taluks	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
District	**Total**	**130,298**	**50,761**	**73,291**	**3,887**	**2,359**
	Rural	**114,021**	**37,696**	**71,115**	**2,959**	**2,251**
	Urban	**16,277**	**13,065**	**2,176**	**928**	**108**
All Rural Areas	...	**114,021**	**37,696**	**71,115**	**2,959**	**2,251**
Gingee Taluk	Rural	10,711	2,666	7,471	305	269
Tindivanam Taluk	Rural	13,104	3,861	8,544	349	350
Villupuram Taluk	Rural	12,634	5,058	6,938	362	276
Tirukkoilur Taluk	Rural	16,168	4,337	11,104	273	454
Kallakurichi Taluk	Rural	15,523	4,095	10,793	293	342
Vriddhachalam Taluk	Rural	14,976	4,247	10,385	172	172
Cuddalore Taluk	Rural	15,383	6,687	7,694	780	222
Chidmbaram Taluk	Rural	15,522	6,745	8,186	425	166
All Urban Areas	...	**16,277**	**13,065**	**2,176**	**928**	**108**

TABLE B-XI

This table presents data of sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. It is presented for rural and urban separately. For rural the figures are presented for District/Taluks while for urban figures are given only for the district.

The interest in land is divided as follows:-

(i) Owned or held from Government
(ii) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share
(iii) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for money, kind or share

These legends are indicated in column 1 of the Table by abbreviations (a), (b) and (c) respectively which are explained at the end of the table.

Category I includes the total number of land holdings owned or held by virtue of possession as owner viz - land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession or with rights of permanent, heritable possession but without the right of transfer or temporary or conditional leases of any kind entered into with the Government. Encroachment of Government land is treated as land held from Government and is classified under Category I.

Category II includes land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share with right of permanent heritable and transferable possession, with right of permanent heritable possession but without the right of transfer and those held under various tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows:-

(i) Tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on ground of personal cultivation. (Such tenants may have the right of transfer also in certain cases)

(ii) Tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases, the tenant has the right to acquire ownership. In other cases he does not possess this right)

(iii) Tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for the stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period.

(iv) Tenants holding land under temporary leases who are liable to eviction.

(v) Areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village, community or to the Government as in the case of service inams. (This also includes cases where labourers working on plantations are given bits of land for personal cultivation with permanent rights)

(vi) All lands taken for a fixed amount of money or a fixed amount of produce or a share of the produce or for which money is paid, partly in kind partly in shape of cash and land held free of consideration.

Category III — If the household had land cultivated under the above two categories, it is classified under Category III.

The holdings are grouped into 10 sizes in acres as follows:—

Less than 1 Acre
1.00 — 2.4 Acres
2.5 — 4.9 ,,
5.0 — 7.4 ,,
7.5 — 9.9 ,,
10.0 — 12.4 ,,
12.5 — 14.9 ,,
15.0 — 29.9 ,,
30.0 — 49.9 ,,
50 and above and Unspecified.

The definition of household culitvation is given in the preliminary note.

TABLE B—XI

Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural and urban areas separately

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land Cultivated	No. of Cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres: Less than one	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ALL RURAL AREAS												
Total	73,366	14,131	27,194	17,396	7,165	2,516	2,091	583	1,715	338	144	93
a	59,208	11,404	21,729	13,825	5,923	2,076	1,843	434	1,456	305	123	90
b	5,434	1,984	2,558	719	118	18	15	2	11	4	4	1
c	8,724	743	2,907	2,852	1,124	422	233	147	248	29	17	2
GINGEE TALUK												
Total	7,740	1,161	3,076	2,079	789	254	175	49	111	20	8	18
a	6,875	1,028	2,718	1,847	706	228	160	39	104	20	8	17
b	296	103	160	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c	569	30	198	202	80	26	15	10	7	...	...	1
TINDIVANAM TALUK												
Total	8,894	1,755	3,131	2,120	828	372	255	92	256	49	25	11
a	7,286	1,468	2,574	1,707	664	301	211	73	212	44	22	10
b	457	192	209	42	7	2	...	...	3	1	1	...
c	1,151	95	348	371	157	69	44	19	41	4	2	1
VILLUPURAM TALUK												
Total	7,214	1,528	2,862	1,573	588	194	182	54	173	33	20	7
a	5,514	1,203	2,171	1,174	451	142	154	33	136	31	12	7
b	658	238	333	72	7	1	3	...	2	1	1	...
c	1,042	87	358	327	130	51	25	21	35	1	7	...
TIRUKKOILUR TALUK												
Total	11,558	2,552	4,527	2,571	998	319	241	78	208	40	15	9
a	8,860	1,877	3,481	1,974	798	253	200	54	169	33	12	9
b	939	460	400	67	9	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
c	1,759	215	646	530	191	66	40	23	38	7	3	...

TABLE B—XI

Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural and urban areas separately—(*concld.*)

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than one	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					KALLAKURICHI TALUK							
Total	11,135	1,635	4,090	2,978	1,280	405	367	68	259	31	15	7
a	9,504	1,343	3,457	2,543	1,119	359	344	50	238	29	15	7
b	652	209	306	100	29	2	3	...	2	1	...	...
c	979	83	327	335	132	44	20	18	19	1	...	...
					VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK							
Total	10,557	1,634	3,630	2,679	1,287	444	404	97	271	59	18	34
a	9,058	1,402	3,048	2,243	1,143	402	374	88	253	54	18	33
b	483	164	240	63	7	3	4	1	...	...	...	1
c	1,016	68	342	373	137	39	26	8	18	5	...	...
					CUDDALORE TALUK							
Total	7,916	1,772	3,014	1,530	689	230	252	71	252	69	31	6
a	6,464	1,409	2,423	1,249	592	196	239	50	214	60	26	6
b	676	288	307	63	11	3	1	...	1	1	1	...
c	776	75	284	218	86	31	12	21	37	8	4	...
					CHIDAMBARAM TALUK							
Total	8,352	2,094	2,864	1,866	706	298	215	74	185	37	12	1
a	5,647	1,674	1,857	1,088	450	195	161	47	130	34	10	1
b	1,273	330	603	282	45	7	3	...	2	...	1	...
c	1,432	90	404	496	211	96	51	27	53	3	1	...
					ALL URBAN AREAS							
Total	2,284	365	870	513	237	75	73	31	74	32	11	3
a	1,788	286	668	395	192	52	65	26	66	27	10	1
b	304	71	150	61	13	6	...	...	1	...	...	2
c	192	8	52	57	32	17	8	5	7	5	1	...

a: Owned or held from Government

b: Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share

c: Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

TABLE B-XII

This table presents data of households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers. Households having a particular size of holding mentioned in Table B-XI are cross tabulated with reference to the number of persons working in cultivation. It is presented for rural and urban separately for the district while rural figures alone are presented for the taluks.

The size of holdings are the same as in Table B-XI.

The number of persons working is grouped under 1, 2, 3-5, 6-10, more than ten persons and unspecified. Under each group, family workers and hired workers are shown separately.

Family workers in household cultivation mean those members of the household who are engaged in cultivation by having some direct part in cultivation or direction or supervision of cultivation. They need not necessarily do any manual labour. The absentee land lords are excluded.

Hired workers refer to workers other than family members who are engaged in whole time employment and who worked during the last cultivation season or during the current cultivation season.

Household cultivation has been properly defined in the preliminary note.

TABLE

Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total number of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation		
					1 Person		
	Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							ALL RURAL
All Sizes	71,115	101,480	41,907	168,686	23,383	20,857	2,526
Less than 1	13,574	15,507	6,671	8,255	6,931	6,025	906
1.0— 2.4	26,258	34,628	15,007	38,564	9,656	8,637	1,019
2.5— 4.9	16,904	25,949	10,846	51,542	4,351	3,941	410
5.0— 7.4	7,012	11,911	4,743	27,394	1,414	1,297	117
7.5— 9.9	2,469	4,346	1,642	12,096	392	368	24
10.0—12.4	2,067	3,764	1,421	10,327	313	293	20
12.5—14.9	577	1,129	326	3,140	69	63	6
15.0—29.9	1,684	3,271	982	12,083	179	165	14
30.0—49.9	335	615	154	3,107	29	26	3
50 & above	142	232	52	2,145	12	12	...
Unspecified	93	128	63	33	37	30	7
							GINGEE
All Sizes	7,471	11,418	6,103	12,696	2,058	1,771	287
Less than 1	1,094	1,287	719	445	482	397	85
1.0— 2.4	2,970	4,070	2,234	3,406	939	806	133
2.5— 4.9	2,020	3,290	1,843	4,982	428	374	54
5.0— 7.4	768	1,428	697	1,850	120	113	7
7.5— 9.9	249	497	275	673	32	30	2
10.0—12.4	174	394	172	627	31	30	1
12.5—14.9	48	96	50	113	6	6	...
15.0—29.9	103	265	77	412	12	10	2
30.0—49.9	20	49	19	163	2	2	...
50 & above	7	13	1	23	...	...	...
Unspecified	18	29	16	2	6	3	3
							TINDIVANAM
All Sizes	8,544	12,620	5,942	18,521	2,244	1,983	261
Less than 1	1,672	2,003	1,119	511	682	574	108
1.0— 2.4	2,995	3,935	1,998	2,856	920	823	97
2.5— 4.9	2,038	3,259	1,533	4,194	401	362	39
5.0— 7.4	806	1,434	618	2,921	137	127	10
7.5— 9.9	360	662	277	1,882	39	38	1
10.0—12.4	249	488	183	1,603	30	28	2
12.5—14.9	92	207	57	705	11	10	1
15.0—29.9	249	480	136	2,708	13	11	2
30.0—49.9	48	88	10	496	5	4	1
50 & above	24	46	4	638	2	2	...
Unspecified	11	18	7	7	4	4	...

B-XII

family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately

20% Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation							
2 Persons				3 — 5 Persons			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
AREAS							
18,402	23,744	11,066	1,994	19,149	37,403	18,947	12,808
3,673	4,450	2,627	269	2,235	3,921	2,534	1,357
7,481	9,507	4,799	656	6,446	12,231	6,981	3,640
4,401	5,859	2,401	542	5,369	10,845	5,308	3,310
1,604	2,201	752	255	2,459	5,117	2,234	1,685
523	708	223	115	905	1,848	751	788
357	507	131	76	786	1,552	585	823
88	121	25	26	228	459	143	279
200	281	74	45	578	1,162	322	730
35	54	7	9	95	169	47	162
15	23	6	1	25	49	13	32
27	33	21	...	23	50	29	2
TALUK							
2,235	2,740	1,642	88	2,356	4,914	2,997	587
368	431	299	6	199	379	285	27
993	1,191	766	29	816	1,649	1,084	144
575	720	403	27	754	1,584	1,010	143
195	256	117	17	325	708	363	114
54	70	32	6	112	246	134	40
25	36	12	2	65	146	63	41
7	9	4	1	27	55	31	28
10	17	3	...	42	112	17	34
3	5	1	...	5	12	3	5
1	1	1	...	4	7	...	9
4	4	4	...	7	16	7	2
TALUK							
2,145	2,653	1,373	264	2,654	4,854	2,585	2,229
536	600	418	54	398	709	489	156
867	1,043	587	104	938	1,580	956	785
460	613	264	43	756	1,409	702	755
144	202	64	22	258	546	238	190
61	83	22	17	116	[illegible]	99	93
36	51	11	10	69	133	52	84
8	10	2	4	23	59	11	20
27	40	5	9	74	137	26	116
3	5	...	1	12	20	3	27
2	4	...	...	5	11	3	3
1	2	...	...	5	11	6	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)		Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation — 6—10 Persons			
		Households	Family workers		Hired workers
			Males	Females	
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
					ALL RURAL
All Sizes	...	4,575	10,529	6,021	16,050
Less than 1	...	454	771	461	1,949
1.0— 2.4	...	1,128	2,231	1,385	4,436
2.5— 4.9	...	1,207	2,860	1,740	3,908
5.0— 7.4	...	715	1,857	1,092	2,233
7.5— 9.9	...	286	751	412	920
10.0—12.4	...	271	754	449	726
12.5—14.9	...	83	245	95	250
15.0—29.9	...	329	842	335	1,150
30.0—49.9	...	72	164	39	317
50 & above	...	25	40	7	145
Unspecified	...	5	14	6	16
					GINGEE
All Sizes	...	379	1,222	789	659
Less than 1	...	18	41	31	54
1.0— 2.4	...	80	226	142	212
2.5— 4.9	...	113	352	241	187
5.0— 7.4	...	65	236	162	45
7.5— 9.9	...	32	113	76	41
10.0—12.4	...	33	126	80	29
12.5—14.9	...	6	19	13	8
15.0—29.9	..	26	87	35	67
30.0—49.9	...	4	12	7	12
50 & above	...	1	4	...	4
Unspecified	...	1	6	2	...
					TINDIVANAM
All Sizes	...	875	1,957	1,140	3,219
Less than 1	...	51	107	97	136
1.0— 2.4	..	170	347	261	603
2.5— 4.9	...	287	650	385	977
5.0— 7.4	...	178	376	205	758
7.5— 9.9	...	66	138	77	296
10.0—12.4	...	41	129	48	120
12.5—14.9	...	20	67	28	54
15.0—29.9	...	39	91	34	152
30.0—49.9	...	17	43	3	84
50 & above	...	5	8	1	32
Unspecified	...	1	1	1	7

B-XII

family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: More than 10 Persons — Households	Family workers — Males	Family workers — Females	Hired workers	Unspecified — Households	Family workers — Males	Family workers — Females	Hired workers
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
AREAS							
5,604	8,947	3,347	137,834	2	...	...	...
279	340	143	4,680	2	...	...	...
1,547	2,022	823	29,832	...	...	...	...
1,576	2,444	987	43,782	...	...	...	...
820	1,439	548	23,221	...	...	...	...
363	671	232	10,273	...	...	...	...
340	658	236	8,702	...	...	...	...
111	241	57	2,585	...	...	...	...
398	821	237	10,158	...	...	...	...
104	202	58	2,619	...	...	...	...
65	108	26	1,967	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
443	771	388	11,362	...	...	...	...
27	39	19	358	...	...	...	...
142	198	109	3,021	...	...	...	...
150	260	135	4,625	...	...	...	...
63	115	48	1,674	...	...	...	...
19	38	31	586	...	...	...	...
20	56	16	555	...	...	...	...
2	7	2	76	...	...	...	...
33	39	20	311	...	...	...	...
6	18	8	146	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
626	1,173	583	12,809	...	...	...	...
5	13	7	165	...	...	...	...
100	142	97	1,364	...	...	...	...
134	225	143	2,419	...	...	...	...
89	183	101	1,951	...	...	...	...
78	164	78	1,476	...	...	...	...
73	147	70	1,389	...	...	...	...
30	61	15	627	...	...	...	...
96	201	69	2,431	...	...	...	...
11	16	3	384	...	...	...	...
10	21	...	603	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total number of cultivating households: Households	Total number of cultivating households: Family workers: Males	Total number of cultivating households: Family workers: Females	Total number of cultivating households: Hired workers	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation: 1 Person: Households	1 Person: Family workers: Males	1 Person: Family workers: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							VILLUPURAM
All Sizes	6,938	10,116	2,752	7,621	2,848	2,625	223
Less than 1	1,474	1,649	581	430	859	759	100
1.0— 2.4	2,748	3,711	1,145	1,594	1,269	1,188	81
2.5— 4.9	1,499	2,449	630	2,196	456	429	27
5.0— 7.4	566	1,043	203	992	157	147	10
7.5— 9.9	189	345	54	495	44	42	2
10.0—12.4	179	344	64	726	29	29	...
12.5—14.9	54	111	12	155	5	4	1
15.0—29.9	169	367	42	671	20	19	1
30.0—49.9	33	59	13	185	1	1	...
50 & above	20	31	7	177	2	2	...
Unspecified	7	7	1	...	6	5	1
							TIRUKKOILUR
All Sizes	11,104	16,267	6,099	12,724	3,910	3,526	384
Less than 1	2,430	2,815	1,083	709	1,239	1,110	128
1.0— 2.4	4,340	6,012	2,469	2,820	1,582	1,412	170
2.5— 4.9	2,485	4,026	1,455	3,305	723	669	54
5.0— 7.4	964	1,677	602	2,143	227	203	24
7.5— 9.9	310	575	173	748	57	55	2
10.0—12.4	233	440	126	913	45	42	3
12.5—14.9	77	188	32	188	6	6	...
15.0—29.9	202	418	139	1,526	22	19	3
30.0—49.9	39	68	4	248	8	8	...
50 & above	15	29	7	124	1	1	...
Unspecified	9	19	9	...	1	1	...
							KALLAKURICHI
All Sizes	10,793	16,075	8,248	34,199	2,746	2,407	339
Less than 1	1,557	1,900	1,046	1,608	623	526	97
1.0— 2.4	3,949	5,360	2,897	8,614	1,181	1,029	152
2.5— 4.9	2,898	4,483	2,236	11,922	610	548	62
5.0— 7.4	1,258	2,224	1,115	5,698	190	179	11
7.5— 9.9	394	702	325	2,617	55	50	5
10.0—12.4	364	685	312	1,693	38	33	5
12.5—14.9	66	131	53	439	12	10	2
15.0—29.9	255	499	223	1,306	29	26	3
30.0—49.9	30	67	34	143	3	2	1
50 & above	15	18	3	159	1	1	...
Unspecified	7	6	4	...	4	3	1

B-XII

family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation							
2 Persons				3 — 5 Persons			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
TALUK							
1,729	2,450	794	214	1,758	3,718	1,233	1,415
386	485	256	31	192	359	197	102
737	1,039	366	69	619	1,266	572	345
396	595	131	66	507	1,106	310	428
128	205	30	21	184	436	69	191
30	40	7	13	73	167	24	78
21	37	1	4	81	164	31	119
11	15	1	6	22	48	5	36
13	22	2	2	62	141	15	88
4	7	...	1	14	23	5	26
2	3	...	1	4	8	5	2
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
3,168	4,306	1,785	245	3,005	6,244	2,800	1,743
739	928	511	39	386	673	[illegible]	268
1,346	1,796	827	69	1,145	2,324	1,185	545
692	1,000	312	72	782	1,721	745	387
224	323	90	35	355	770	306	207
79	123	20	15	110	238	67	98
46	68	15	9	93	217	43	93
12	23	...	1	38	93	7	50
22	31	8	5	78	169	48	74
4	8	...	...	11	22	3	21
2	3	1	...	2	6	2	...
2	3	1	...	5	11	5	...
TALUK							
2,759	3,421	1,868	229	3,248	6,314	3,787	1,744
458	527	366	23	314	613	436	183
1,061	1,272	776	74	1,126	2,098	1,399	523
735	951	449	70	915	1,817	1,043	456
280	366	165	29	459	945	507	261
83	115	39	12	141	290	147	114
77	107	36	11	152	318	138	110
10	14	2	4	17	32	22	17
48	60	30	6	83	177	81	77
2	3	1	...	9	21	13	1
2	3	1	...	2	3	1	2
3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)		Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation — 6—10 Persons — Households	Family workers — Males	Family workers — Females	Hired workers
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
					VILLUPURAM
All Sizes	...	345	882	352	1,178
Less than 1	...	22	30	20	106
1.0— 2.4	...	64	143	83	222
2.5— 4.9	...	83	219	106	245
5.0— 7.4	...	65	178	71	206
7.5— 9.9	...	21	63	16	70
10.0—12.4	...	27	75	28	91
12.5—14.9	...	19	32	5	29
15.0—29.9	...	43	129	17	181
30.0—49.9	...	5	11	5	17
50 & above	...	2	2	1	11
Unspecified	..	...	...	...	...
					TIRUKKOILUR
All Sizes	...	623	1,513	901	1,978
Less than 1	...	46	85	47	173
1.0— 2.4	...	166	350	238	565
2.5— 4.9	...	186	462	278	579
5.0— 7.4	...	91	261	157	240
7.5— 9.9	...	37	100	68	96
10.0—12.4	...	29	68	41	96
12.5—14.9	...	13	43	18	31
15.0—29.9	...	41	119	49	122
30.0—49.9	...	9	14	1	50
50 & above	...	4	7	1	26
Unspecified	...	1	4	3	...
					KALLAKURICHI
All Sizes	...	852	1,968	1,271	2,803
Less than 1	...	79	164	107	292
1.0— 2.4	...	242	477	327	901
2.5— 4.9	...	242	545	346	797
5.0— 7.4	...	136	363	248	384
7.5— 9.9	...	46	125	81	126
10.0—12.4	...	41	117	79	94
12.5—14.9	...	10	32	8	33
15.0—29.9	...	44	120	64	129
30.0—49.9	...	8	21	10	25
50 & above	...	4	4	1	22
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...

B-XII

family workers and hired wokers in rural and urban areas separatelly—(contd.)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation							
More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
TALUK							
258	441	150	4,814	...	...	...	...
15	16	8	191	...	...	...	...
59	75	43	958	...	..	...	...
57	100	56	1,457	...	...	...	...
32	77	23	574	...	...	...	...
21	33	5	334	...	...	...	...
21	39	4	512	...	...	...	...
6	12	...	84	...	...	...	...
28	56	7	400	...	...	...	...
9	17	3	141	...	...	...	...
10	16	1	163	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
397	678	229	8,758	1	...	...	...
20	19	8	229	1	...	...	...
101	130	49	1,641	...	...	...	...
102	174	66	2,267	...	...	...	...
67	120	25	1,661	...	...	...	...
27	59	16	539	...	...	...	...
20	45	24	715	...	...	...	...
8	23	7	106	...	...	...	...
39	80	31	1,325	...	...	...	...
7	16	...	177	...	...	...	...
6	12	3	98	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
1,187	1,965	983	29,423	1	...	...	...
52	70	40	1,110	1	...	...	...
339	484	243	7,116	...	...	...	...
396	622	336	10,599	...	...	...	...
193	371	184	5,024	...	...	...	...
69	122	53	2,365	...	...	...	...
56	110	54	1,478	...	...	...	...
17	43	19	385	...	...	...	...
51	116	45	1,094	...	...	...	...
8	20	9	117	...	...	...	...
6	7	...	135	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total number of cultivating households: Households	Family workers: Males	Family workers: Females	Hired workers	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation — 1 Persons: Household	Family workers: Males	Family workers: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							VRIDDHACHALAM
All Sizes	10,385	13,615	7,494	7,703	3,725	3,104	621
Less than 1	1,600	1,702	990	184	870	686	184
1.0— 2.4	3,552	4,282	2,357	1,363	1,490	1,239	251
2.5— 4.9	2,640	3,626	1,995	1,456	842	722	120
5.0— 7.4	1,271	1,867	1,007	1,535	333	288	45
7.5— 9.9	442	699	380	550	75	65	10
10.0—12.4	402	671	392	627	55	51	4
12 5—14.9	96	149	78	159	12	10	2
15.0—29.9	271	457	213	992	31	29	2
30.0—49.9	59	95	51	447	3	2	1
50 & above	18	25	8	386	1	1	...
Unspecified	34	42	23	4	13	11	2
							CUDDALORE
All Sizes	7,694	10,919	3,213	23,184	2,923	2,711	212
Less than 1	1,710	1,978	642	1,591	967	871	96
1.0— 2.4	2,912	3,873	1,200	5,005	1,209	1,132	77
2.5— 4.9	1,483	2,292	643	6,252	443	414	29
5.0— 7.4	679	1,177	312	3,437	140	137	3
7.5— 9.9	230	397	86	1,149	52	50	2
10.0—12.4	252	427	145	1,990	52	48	4
12.5—14.9	71	125	25	574	11	11	...
15 0—29.9	251	468	128	2,070	36	35	1
30.0—49.9	69	127	16	710	5	5	...
50 & above	31	49	13	401	5	5	...
Unspecified	6	6	3	5	3	3	...
							CHIDAMBARAM
All Sizes	8,186	10,450	2,056	52,038	2,929	2,730	199
Less than 1	2,037	2,173	491	2,777	1,210	1,102	108
1.0— 2.4	2,792	3,385	707	12,906	1,066	1,008	58
2.5— 4.9	1,841	2,524	511	17,235	448	423	25
5.0— 7.4	700	1,061	189	8,818	110	103	7
7.5— 9.9	295	469	72	3,982	38	38	...
10.0—12.4	214	315	27	2,148	33	32	1
12.5—14.9	73	122	19	807	6	6	...
15.0—29.9	184	317	24	2,398	16	16	...
30.0—49.9	37	62	7	715	2	2	...
50 & above	12	21	9	237	...	...	...
Unspecified	1	1	...	15	...	...	...

B-XII A

family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately—(contd.)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation							
2 Persons				3 — 5 Persons			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
TALUK							
3,031	3,631	2,200	231	2,914	5,345	3,585	1,459
462	534	376	14	237	406	354	441
1,122	1,325	855	64	808	1,469	1,064	300
816	984	587	61	827	1,569	1,047	292
339	426	212	40	477	888	560	273
127	151	87	16	185	359	200	131
82	105	40	19	187	334	190	169
18	28	12	2	54	87	51	58
39	50	15	13	111	190	90	149
7	10	2	2	20	28	19	35
4	5	3	...	3	5	...	8
15	19	11	...	5	10	10	[illegible]
TALUK							
1,804	2,464	864	280	1,769	3,569	1,278	1,502
407	529	250	35	230	426	225	147
801	1,096	402	104	587	1,146	504	466
332	457	130	77	432	924	267	324
132	186	45	33	239	524	124	233
35	54	8	8	81	161	48	94
45	68	13	9	74	144	61	81
12	17	2	5	25	48	7	30
29	44	10	4	79	155	38	92
9	11	2	5	16	30	1	27
1	2	...	...	5	9	2	8
1	...	2	...	1	2	1	...
TALUK							
1,531	2,079	540	443	1,445	2,445	682	2,129
317	416	151	67	249	356	159	430
554	745	220	143	407	699	217	532
395	539	125	126	396	715	184	525
162	237	29	58	162	300	67	216
54	72	8	28	87	148	32	140
25	35	3	12	65	96	7	126
8	11	2	3	22	37	9	40
12	17	1	6	49	81	7	100
3	5	1	...	8	13	...	20
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]

TABLE

Sample households engaged in cultivation olny classified by size of land cultivated and number of

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)		Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation — 6—10 Persons: Households	Family workers: Males	Family workers: Females	Hired workers
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
					VRIDDHACHALAM
All Sizes	...	461	1,115	347	1,221
Less than 1	...	26	70	67	39
1.0— 2.4	...	81	187	142	218
2.5— 4.9	...	102	266	204	240
5.0— 7.4	...	75	192	140	191
7.5— 9.9	...	40	99	67	107
10.0—12.4	...	55	131	126	133
12.5—14.9	...	9	22	12	27
15.0—29.9	...	59	125	80	199
30.0—49.9	...	11	19	9	50
50 & above	...	2	2	...	13
Unspecified	...	1	2	...	4
					CUDDALORE
All Sizes	...	466	1,025	492	1,826
Less than 1	...	46	77	42	195
1.0— 2.4	...	149	277	120	659
2.5— 4.9	...	93	202	122	361
5.0— 7.4	...	52	161	89	129
7.5— 9.9	...	20	51	13	81
10.0—12.4	...	25	69	40	72
12.5—14.9	...	6	13	7	27
15.0—29.9	...	53	124	52	206
30.0—49.9	...	16	40	4	70
50 & above	...	5	10	3	21
Unspecified	...	1	1	...	5
					CHIDAMBARAM
All Sizes	...	574	847	229	3,166
Less than 1	...	166	197	50	954
1.0— 2.4	...	176	224	72	1,056
2.5— 4.9	...	101	164	58	522
5.0— 7.4	...	53	90	20	280
7.5— 9.9	...	24	62	14	103
10.0—12.4	...	20	39	7	91
12.5—14.9	...	9	17	4	41
15.0— 9.9	...	21	47	4	94
30.0—49.9	...	2	4	...	9
50 & above	...	2	3	...	16
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...

B-XII

family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately—(contd.)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation

More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
TALUK							
254	420	241	4,792	...	...	...	..
5	6	9	87	...	...	...	...
51	62	45	781	...	...	...	...
53	85	37	863	...	...	...	...
47	73	50	1,031	...	...	...	...
15	25	16	296	...	...	...	...
23	50	32	306	...	...	...	...
3	8	1	72	...	...	...	...
31	63	26	631	...	...	...	...
18	36	20	360	...	...	...	...
8	12	5	365	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
732	1,150	367	19,576	...	...	...	...
60	75	29	1,214	...	...	...	...
166	222	97	3,776	...	...	...	...
183	295	95	5,490	...	...	...	...
116	169	51	3,042	...	...	...	...
42	81	15	966	...	...	...	...
56	98	27	1,828	...	...	...	...
17	36	9	512	...	...	...	...
54	110	27	1,768	...	...	...	...
23	41	9	608	...	...	...	...
15	23	8	372	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
1,707	2,349	406	46,300	...	...	...	...
95	102	23	1,326	...	...	...	...
589	709	140	11,175	...	...	...	...
501	683	119	16,062	...	...	...	...
213	331	66	8,264	...	...	...	..
92	149	18	3,711	...	...	...	..
71	113	9	1,919	...	...	...	..
28	51	4	723	...	...	...	...
86	156	12	2,198	...	...	...	...
22	38	6	686	...	...	...	...
9	16	9	221	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total number of cultivating households: Households	Family workers: Males	Family workers: Females	Hired workers	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation — 1 Person: Households	Family workers: Males	Family workers: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							ALL URBAN
All Sizes	2,176	2,729	536	13,747	882	835	47
Less than 1	329	384	93	820	158	143	15
1.0— 2.4	824	1,006	233	4,281	363	345	18
2.5— 4.9	494	618	110	3,572	208	198	10
5.0— 7.4	234	317	63	2,250	68	65	3
7.5— 9.9	73	110	12	672	18	18	...
10.0—12.4	72	100	9	869	22	21	1
12.5—14.9	31	45	6	392	3	3	...
15.0—29.9	73	95	5	448	28	28	...
30.0—49.9	32	39	4	303	8	8	...
50 & above	11	11	1	131	4	4	...
Unspecified	3	4	—	9	2	2	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)		Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation — 6—10 persons: Households	Family workers: Males	Family workers: Females	Hired workers
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
					ALL URBAN
All Sizes	...	159	248	71	780
Less than 1	...	24	32	13	120
1.0— 2.4	...	51	74	24	248
2.5— 4.9	...	30	39	9	170
5.0— 7.4	...	19	32	15	81
7.5— 9.9	...	6	21	2	16
10.0—12.4	...	12	27	...	55
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	11	16	3	55
30.0—49.9	...	4	5	...	21
50 & above	...	2	2	...	14
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...

B-XII

family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation

2 Persons				3 — 5 Persons			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
AREAS							
375	496	139	115	438	706	204	657
59	86	24	8	61	95	31	97
160	202	71	47	147	251	88	195
87	113	26	35	93	166	45	136
42	57	12	15	62	99	24	94
10	15	...	5	22	32	9	40
7	10	3	1	13	18	2	25
3	4	1	1	9	15	3	20
4	5	...	3	14	21	1	33
3	4	2	...	6	8	...	15
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B-XII

family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately—(*concld.*)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation

More than 10 persons				Unspecified			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
AREAS							
326	444	75	12,195	6	...	...	...
26	28	5	595	1	...	...	...
100	134	32	3,791	3	...	...	...
75	102	20	3,231	1	...	...	...
42	64	9	2,060	1	...	...	...
17	24	1	611	...	...	...	...
18	24	3	788	...	...	...	...
16	23	2	371	...	...	...	...
16	25	1	357	...	...	...	...
11	14	2	267	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	115	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	9	...	...	...	.

TABLE B-XIII

This Table presents households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. It shows the size of land cultivated by these households classified by principal household industry. This table is presented for rural and urban separately for the district.

The size of land given in column 4—13 is same as indicated in the Fly Leaf to Table B-XI.

Principal household industry is that industry which is conducted for a greater number of months by the household. Provision was made in the Household Schedule to record more than one household industry if practised by the household, but only principal household industry has been tabulated. Definition of the household industry is given in the preliminary note.

Principal household industry in column (2) is classified on the basis of Indian Standard Industrial Classification and is presented for Division and Major group only. Household industry is covered under Division 0—3. Appendix V to the preliminary note in Part III Volume may be seen for detailed description of the code numbers of divisions and groups used in the appendix to this table.

Major groups of household industry which have less than 10 per cent figures of the respective division are not printed in the main table but are given in a separate appendix. In the Appendix the number of the Major groups (in figures) and in brackets the size of land (in abbreviation) and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in the Appendix itself.

TABLE B - XIII

Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated classified by principal household industry in rural and urban areas separately

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry (Division and Major group only of I.S.I.C.)	Total no. of households	Number of households by size of land cultivated in acres									
			Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	ALL RURAL AREAS												
	ALL INDUSTRIES	2,251	557	936	492	153	47	24	6	31	3	2	...
Division *0	Agriculture, livestock forestry, fishing and hunting	299	68	94	75	31	11	4	...	13	1	2	...
Major Group 03	Fishing	30	9	14	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 04	Livestock and hunting	256	52	77	68	28	11	4	...	13	1	2	...
Divisions *2 & 3	Manufacturing	1,952	489	842	417	122	36	20	6	18	2	...	...
Major Group 23	Textile–Cotton	617	111	264	145	56	17	11	3	9	1	...	...
„ 28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	547	174	236	102	21	7	4	...	3	...	...	...
„ 34 & 35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	261	73	120	51	13	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	ALL URBAN AREAS												
	ALL INDUSTRIES	108	36	46	19	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Division 0	Agriculture, livestock forestry, fishing and hunting	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 04	Livestock and hunting	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisions *2 & 3	Manufacturing	105	35	44	19	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Major Group 23	Textile–Cotton	66	24	26	12	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ 28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	13	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XIII

The following abbreviations have been used :—

Less than	1 Acre	A
1.0— 2.4	Acres	B
2.5— 4.9	„	C
5.0— 7.4	„	D
7.5— 9.9	„	E
10.0—12.4	„	F
12.5—14.9	„	G
15.0—29.9	„	H
30.0—49.9	„	I
50 +	„	J
Unspecified	„	K

RURAL : 00 (A-7, B-3, C-2); 02 (D-1); 20 (A-38, B-62, C-36, D-10, E-2, G-1, H-4, I-1); 21 (B-1) 24 (A-2, B-2); 26 (B-1); 27 (A-5, B-18, C-10, D-2, H-1); 30 (C-1); 31 (A-19, B-37, C-11, D 2); 36 (A-34, B-41, C-29, D-13, E-5, G-1); 38 (C-1); 39 (A-33, B-59, C-31, D-5, E-3, F-3, G-1, H-1).

URBAN : 20 (A-1, B-3, C-2); 27 (C-3); 34 & 35 (A-1, B-2); 36 (B-2, D-1); 38 (B-1); 39 (A-4, C-2, D-1).

TABLE B-XIV

This Table presents households engaged only in household industry. It is prepared in two parts. Part A shows the households classified by nature of principal household industry and the number of persons engaged. The classification of the industry has been done with reference to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification and presented for Division and Major group. In Part B it is shown for each Minor group.

The figures are presented for Total/Rural/Urban for the district.

As in Table B-XIII Major groups of households that have been less than 10 per cent figures of the respective Division are not printed in the main table but presented in the form of an Appendix. In the Appendix the number of the Major group (in figures) and in brackets the number of persons engaged (in abbreviation) and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in the appendix itself.

A person engaged in household industry is regarded as a worker only if he has some regular work for more than an hour per day. The number of persons engaged are grouped as 1, 2, 3 5, 6-10 more than 10 and unspecified as in Table B-XII. For definition of household industry please see the preliminary note.

TABLE B - XIV

Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

Part—A: Households classified by major groups of principal household industry and number of persons engaged

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry (Division and Major group only of I.S.I.C.)	T R U	Total no. of Households	Households engaged in household industry according to the number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ALL INDUSTRIES		T	3,788	2,044	1,145	633	58	7	...
		R	2,959	1,587	870	458	39	5	...
		U	928	457	275	175	19	2	...
Division 0	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	T	395	210	115	68	2	...	...
		R	378	200	111	65	2	...	...
		U	17	10	4	3	...	...	...
Major Group 03	Fishing	T	269	141	80	47	1	...	...
		R	269	141	80	47	1	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 04	Livestock and hunting	T	108	63	28	16	1	...	...
		R	91	53	24	13	1	...	...
		U	17	10	4	3	...	...	...
Divisions 2 and 3	Manufacturing	T	3,492	1,834	1,030	565	56	7	...
		R	2,581	1,387	759	393	37	5	...
		U	911	447	271	172	19	2	...
Major Group 23	Textile-Cotton	T	1,456	636	482	309	28	1	...
		R	921	410	308	188	15	...	...
		U	535	226	174	121	13	1	...
„ 28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	751	419	206	108	15	3	...
		R	672	378	177	99	15	3	...
		U	79	41	29	9	...	...	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XIV PART A

The following abbreviations have been used:

1 Person	A
2 Persons	B
3—5 Persons	C
6—10 Persons	D
More than 10 Persons	E
Unspecified	F

TOTAL: 00 (A-6, B-7, C-5); 20 (A-126, B-65, C-26, D-1, E-2); 21 (A 2, B-3); 22 (A-2); 24 (A-1, C-1); 26 (A-2, B-1, C-1); 27 (A 81, B-22, C-6, D-2); 29 (A-1); 30 (A-2); 31 (A-97, B-28, C-11); 33 (A-5, B-1, C-1); 34 & 35 (A-145, B-116, C-66, D 8); 33 (A-123, B-39, C-14, D-1); 38 (A-10); 39 (A-182, B-67, C-22, D-1, E-1)

RURAL: 00 (A-6, B-7, C-5); 20 (A 92, B-52, C-16, D-1, E-2); 21 (A-2, B-3); 22 (A-1); 24 (A-1, C-1); 26 (A-2, B-1, C-1); 27 (A-45, B-13); 31 (A-85, B-23, C-9); 33 (A-2, B-1, C-1); 34 & 35 (A-131, B-104, C-58, D-5); 36 (A-103, B-33, C 9, D-1); 38 (A 8); 39 (A-127, B-44, C-11)

URBAN: 20 (A-34, B-13, C-10); 22 (A-1); 27 (A-33, B-9, C-6, D-2); 29 (A-1); 30 (A-2); 31 (A-12, B-5, C-2); 33 (A-3); 34 & 35 (A-14, B-12, C-8, D-3); 36 (A 20, B-6, C-5); 38 (A-2); 39 (A 55, B-23, C-11, D-1, E-1)

TABLE B—XIV

Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

PART—B: - Households classified by minor groups of principal household industry

Code no. of I. S. I. C.	Household industry minor group (Description)	No. of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Total	3,887	2,959	928
0051	Production of vegetables ...	1	1	...
0081	Production of juice (Neera) by tapping coconut trees ...	7	7	...
0082	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra n.e.c....	10	10	...
0300	Production of fish by fishing in sea ...	181	181	...
0310	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fishfarms and fish hatcheries ...	88	88	...
0401	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power ...	32	27	5
0402	Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power ...	1	1	...
0403	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power ...	14	12	2
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c. ...	17	16	1
0421	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter) ...	33	24	9
0431	Poultry keeping and production of eggs ...	5	5	...
0432	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds e.g. pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina etc. ...	6	6	...
2002	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal ...	22	9	13
2003	Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill ...	2	2	...
2006	Parching of grains ...	1	1	...
2007	Production and processing of other crops and food grains n.e.c. ...	2	...	2
2021	Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm ...	3	3	...
2022	Production of bhoora and candy ...	1	1	...
2023	Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera) ...	24	21	3
2024	Production of other indigenous products from sugar and jaggery n.e.c. ...	1	1	...
2042	Fish currying or curing and salting (currying applies more to skin and hide) ...	25	25	...
2050	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products ...	10	1	9
2070	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines ...	107	87	20
2091	Confectionery ...	1	1	...
2092	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc. ...	4	3	1

TABLE B—XIV

Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

PART—B: - Households classified by minor groups of principal household industry—(*contd.*)

Code no. of I. S. I. C.	Household industry minor group (Description)	No. of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2093	Sattu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam etc. ...	5	2	3
2094	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi ...	4	4	...
2097	Making of other food products for residuary snacks ...	6	2	4
2098	Production of other food products like cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge ...	2	...	2
2141	Production of mineral water ...	1	1	...
2142	Production of aerated water such as sodawater, lemonade etc. ...	4	4	...
2200	Manufacture of bidi ...	2	1	1
2310	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali) ...	77	39	38
2331	Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn ...	5	3	2
2332	Bleaching of cloth (cotton) and yarn ...	2	1	1
2333	Tie and Dye (bandhani) of cloth and yarn ...	2	...	2
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms ...	1,366	875	491
2360	Manufacture of khadi textile in handlooms ...	1	1	...
2381	Making of fishing net ...	2	1	1
2383	Making of other nets ...	1	1	...
2442	Making of rope and cordage, out of jute ...	1	1	...
2446	Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta ...	1	1	...
2641	Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by handloom ...	2	2	...
2642	Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom n.e.c. ...	2	2	...
2723	Traditional embroidery ...	2	1	1
2732	Traditional garments ...	59	37	22
2771	Manufacture of coir matting, cactus fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre ...	12	6	6
2773	Coir spinning ...	33	10	23
2775	Other allied products of coir industry n.e.c. ...	1	1	...
2780	Manufacture and repair of umbrellas ...	4	3	1
2800	Sawing, planing and milling of wood ...	6	6	...
2810	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ...	6	5	1
2820	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows ...	12	12	...

TABLE B—XIV

Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

PART—B: - Households classified by minor groups of principal household industry—(*contd.*)

Code no. of I. S. I. C.	Household industry minor group (Description)	No. of Household Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2831	Carpentary works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood) ...	15	15	...
2832	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipments and fixtures ...	2	2	...
2842	Manufacture of wooden utensils, artware and decorative wooden boxes (patras) ...	1	1	...
2843	Manufacture of wooden toys ...	2	2	...
2848	Manufacture of photo frames and framing of photo paintings etc. ...	1	...	1
2849	Manufacture of wooden products n.e.c. ...	2	2	...
2870	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood ...	1	1	...
2881	Making of box from moonj grass ...	1	...	1
2882	Making of rope mats etc. from moonj and sawai grass and making of cadjan for thatching purposes ...	20	19	1
2883	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves ...	130	110	20
2884	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj ...	8	7	1
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks ...	174	162	12
2886	Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves ...	3	2	1
2888	Making of chicks, cuscus-tatti and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo ...	2	...	2
2889	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c. ...	19	17	2
2893	Making of artwheels ...	3	3	...
2894	Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c. ...	343	306	37
2927	Making of paper flowers etc. ...	1	...	1
3030	Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry ...	2	...	2
3101	Flaying, processing of hides and skins including taxidermy ...	3	3	...
3102	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather ...	4	4	...
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals) ...	74	55	19
3130	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suitcases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (Kos), charsa and other articles ...	49	49	...

TABLE B—XIV

Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

PART—B: - Households classified by minor groups of principal household industry—(*contd.*)

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Household industry minor group (Description)	No. of Household Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3140	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather foot-wear ...	6	6	...
3330	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as *pataka* etc....	2	2	...
3356	Manufacture of mascara and kajal ...	1	...	1
3357	Manufacture of medicines (ayurvedic, unani etc.) and pharmaceutical preparations ...	3	2	1
3362	Manufacture of other washing and cleaning compounds n.e.c. ...	1	...	1
3401	Making of bricks ...	8	8	...
3414	Making of cement products n.e.c. ...	1	...	1
3422	Manufacture of lime ...	23	23	...
3431	Stone carving ...	1	1	...
3434	Manufacture of other structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing n.e.c. ...	11	11	...
3440	Making of chakki, chakla, silaut, lorha, jainta, utensils and other articles from stone ...	5	5	...
3500	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc. ...	283	247	36
3561	Making of earthen toys and artware ...	3	3	...
3602	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling etc. such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods n.e.c. ...	1	1	...
3651	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal ...	26	17	9
3652	Making of brassware ...	1	1	...
3655	Making of other brass and bell metal products n.e.c. ...	2	...	2
3671	Making of tin utensils ...	3	3	...
3673	Copper utensils ...	1	...	1
3682	Nickel plating and electroplating ...	3	3	...
3683	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products ...	8	7	1
3684	Enamelling and galvanizing of metal products ...	1	1	...
3691	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc. ...	8	8	...
3692	Manufacture of light engineering goods including bolts and screws ...	1	1	...
3693	Making of iron utensils (e.g. buckets etc.) and article from iron sheets	1	1	...
3694	Making and repairing of locks and trunks ...	2	1	1
3698	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy) ...	115	98	17

TABLE B-XIV

Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

PART—B: - Households classified by minor groups of principal household industry—*(concld.)*

Code no. of I. S. I. C.	Household industry minor group (Description)	No. of. Household		
		Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3699	Manufacture of other sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net etc., n. e. c. ...	4	4	...
3840	Reiparing and servicing of automobiles ...	1	...	1
3880	Repair of cycle and rickshaw ...	8	7	1
3890	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palaki cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc. ...	1	1	...
3920	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks ...	3	2	1
3932	Goldsmithy ...	86	2	84
3933	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones ...	168	168	...
3935	Silver filigree industry ...	1	1	...
3991	Making of tikka and cowdung cakes ...	1	1	...
3992	Making of beads from conch shells and horn goods ...	1	1	...
3996	Making of gangavan (making of wig from human hair) ...	1	...	1
3997	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads etc. ...	11	6	5
3999	Making and repairing of goods n. e. c. ...	1	1	...

TABLE B-XV

This table presents households engaged both in cultivation and household industry similar to that of Table B-XIII. Table B-XIII gives a cross tabulation between the size of the holdings and the nature of household industry in which the household is engaged as subsidiary to cultivation. In this table the data are further analysed and given by a cross tabulation of the size of the holding with reference to the persons working in these households. This table is presented for rural and urban areas separately. The figures are presented for rural areas of the district and taluks. For urban they are shown only for the district.

The size of holdings is the same as adopted in Table B-XI, B-XII and B-XIII.

In Columns 6 to 28 of this table cultivating households engaged in household industry are tabulated against the number of persons working in the households. The number of persons are grouped as 1, 2, 3-5, 6-10, more than 10 and unspecified, as adopted in tables B-XII and B-XIV Part-A. In cases where more than one person are employed for each group the number of family workers with sex break up and hired workers are shown. Columns 6 to 28 are consolidated and shown in columns 2 to 5.

Similar data in respect of households engaged in cultivation only are presented in Table B-XII.

TABLE

Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry — 1 Person		
	Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL RURAL							
All sizes	2,251	3,779	1,468	3,100	551	538	13
Less than 1	557	791	300	342	201	196	5
1.0— 2.4	936	1,514	577	1,103	239	234	5
2.5— 4.9	492	928	348	941	84	83	1
5.0— 7.4	153	304	134	387	18	16	2
7.5— 9.9	47	91	45	156	5	5	...
10.0—12.4	24	49	24	17	3	3	...
12.5—14.9	6	9	4	9	1	1	...
15.0—29.9	31	80	33	114	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	3	9	3	31	...	...	...
50 +	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GINGEE							
All Sizes	269	455	198	349	73	71	2
Less than 1	67	86	33	...	36	36	...
1.0— 2·4	106	169	66	222	27	27	...
2.5— 4.9	59	120	59	36	5	4	1
5.0— 7.4	21	43	25	26	2	1	1
7.5— 9.9	5	11	4	2	1	1	...
10.0—12.4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
12.5—14.9	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
15.0—29.9	8	22	11	63	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
50 +	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TINDIVANAM							
All Sizes	350	609	268	340	76	75	1
Less than 1	83	109	63	16	24	24	...
1.0— 2.4	136	229	90	64	32	31	1
2.5— 4.9	82	156	61	80	18	18	...
5.0— 7.4	22	51	27	46	1	1	...
7.5— 9.9	12	28	14	56	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	6	11	7	13	1	1	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	7	19	4	40	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	4	2	25	...	...	...
50 +	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B-XV

classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately

20% Sample)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry							
2 Persons				3 — 5 Persons			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
AREAS							
701	994	387	21	738	1,600	771	257
197	269	124	4	131	260	155	35
297	419	163	12	309	645	313	119
145	214	74	2	184	439	175	65
35	53	16	1	67	154	70	21
13	18	7	1	15	28	20	7
5	9	[illegible]	1	11	23	14	3
1	1	1	...	2	3	2	2
6	7	5	...	18	45	21	5
...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
81	118	44	...	94	210	127	10
16	23	9	...	15	27	24	...
40	58	22	...	30	69	35	1
18	26	10	...	30	72	41	3
5	8	2	...	12	29	19	1
...	...	...	...	3	5	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	4	8	5	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
94	124	59	5	132	280	135	63
31	36	26	...	27	47	36	11
36	51	16	5	59	120	55	30
18	23	13	...	29	70	24	15
4	7	1	...	8	23	10	...
2	2	2	...	3	6	4	3
...	...	...	...	3	6	4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	...	3	8	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (in acres)		Cultivating households engaged in household industry			
		6—10 Persons			
		Households	Family workers		Hired workers
			Males	Females	
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
					ALL RURAL
All sizes	...	151	412	227	410
Less than 1	...	18	41	17	75
1.0— 2.4	...	49	144	79	104
2.5— 4.9	...	51	135	77	151
5.0— 7.4	...	16	40	29	41
7.5— 9.9	...	7	22	9	19
10.0—12.4	...	4	13	10	8
12.5—14.9	...	2	4	1	7
15.0—29.9	...	3	11	5	4
30.0—49.9	...	1	2	...	6
50 +	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
					GINGEE
All sizes	...	10	36	19	13
Less than 1	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	...	2	6	6	...
2.5— 4.9	...	5	17	6	13
5.0— 7.4	...	1	3	3	...
7.5— 9.9	...	1	5	1	...
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	1	5	3	...
30.0—49.9	..	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
					TINDIVANAM
All sizes	...	32	82	53	81
Less than 1	...	1	2	1	5
1.0— 2.4	...	6	17	14	9
2.5— 4.9	...	13	34	19	31
5.0— 7.4	...	6	12	10	18
7.5— 9.9	...	4	13	5	14
10.0—12.4	...	1	3	3	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	1	1	1	4
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	..	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	..	..	...	...	...

B-XV

classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry							
More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
AREAS							
110	235	70	2,412	...	...	...	...
10	25	2	228	...	...	...	...
42	72	17	868	...	...	...	...
28	57	21	723	...	...	...	...
17	41	17	324	...	...	...	...
7	18	9	129	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	17	2	105	...	...	...	...
1	4	2	25	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
11	20	6	326	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	9	3	221	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	20	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	25	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	8	2	60	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
TALUK							
16	48	20	191	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	10	4	20	...	.	...	...
4	11	5	34	...	...	...	...
3	8	6	28	...	...	...	...
3	7	3	39	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	10	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	7	...	35	...	...	...	...
1	4	2	25	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry: Households	Family workers: Males	Family workers: Females	Hired workers	Cultivating households engaged in household industry, 1 Person: Households	Family workers: Males	Family workers: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							VILLUPURAM
All sizes	276	468	170	422	62	60	2
Less than 1	54	79	25	...	23	22	1
1.0—2.4	114	185	71	88	23	22	1
2.5—4.9	74	138	46	205	12	12	...
5.0—7.4	22	42	19	97	3	3	...
7.5—9.9	5	9	4	22	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	3	7	3	...	1	1	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	4	8	2	10	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							TIRUKKOILUR
All sizes	454	806	282	328	101	100	1
Less than 1	122	188	62	37	35	35	...
1.0—2.4	187	313	118	55	49	48	1
2.5—4.9	86	171	59	158	12	12	...
5.0—7.4	34	78	20	70	3	3	...
7.5—9.9	9	14	4	1	2	2	...
10.0—12.4	8	17	9	1	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	6	21	8	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	2	...	6	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							KALLAKURICHI
All sizes	342	559	283	430	75	70	5
Less than 1	78	104	54	40	28	25	3
1.0—2.4	141	230	112	146	29	28	1
2.5—4.9	80	147	62	182	14	14	...
5.0—7.4	22	40	26	23	3	2	1
7.5—9.9	11	19	16	30	1	1	...
10.0—12.4	3	7	4	3	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	2	2	1	6	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	4	7	7	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B-XV

classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry							
2 Persons				3 — 5 Persons			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
TALUK							
94	135	49	4	96	211	92	37
18	25	11	...	13	32	13	...
43	61	21	4	43	85	48	19
22	34	10	...	28	69	18	15
7	10	4	...	8	15	11	1
2	3	1	...	2	3	2	2
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	...	1	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
155	231	76	3	159	365	154	22
49	70	27	1	32	68	29	7
63	90	36	...	63	136	63	9
29	47	11	...	34	84	34	4
6	11	1	...	18	47	10	2
5	8	1	1	2	4	3	...
3	5	...	1	4	8	6	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	5	16	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
96	132	60	...	118	235	147	50
23	31	15	...	21	35	32	9
47	68	26	...	46	89	54	28
19	62	12	...	28	65	30	8
4	4	4	...	11	23	13	3
3	3	3	...	4	8	7	...
...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
...	...	...	...	4	7	7	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	••	...	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (in acres)		Cultivating households engaged in household industry			
		6—10 Persons			
		Households	Family workers		Hired workers
			Males	Females	
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
					VILLUPURAM
All sizes	...	13	37	22	29
Less than 1	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	...	2	12	...	...
2.5— 4.9	...	9	20	17	25
5.0— 7.4	...	1	2	2	4
7.5— 9.9	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	...	1	3	3	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	..	...	...	...
					TIRUKKOILUR
All sizes	...	28	89	43	70
Less than 1	...	5	14	6	19
1.0— 2.4	...	10	35	17	16
2.5— 4.9	...	6	17	10	19
5.0— 7.4	...	4	12	6	10
7.5— 9.9	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	...	1	4	3	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	1	5	1	...
30.0—49.9	...	1	2	...	6
50 +	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
					KALLAKURICHI
All sizes	...	38	98	59	109
Less than 1	...	5	11	4	21
1.0— 2.4	...	15	39	28	30
2.5— 4.9	...	12	32	16	44
5.0— 7.4	...	3	9	6	7
7.5— 9.9	...	1	3	3	...
10.0—12.4	...	1	3	1	3
12.5—14.9	...	1	1	1	4
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...

B-XV

classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry							
More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
TALUK							
11	25	5	352	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	1	65	...	...	...	...
3	3	1	165	...	...	...	...
3	12	2	92	...	...	...	...
1	3	1	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
11	21	8	233	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
2	4	1	30	...	...	...	...
5	11	4	135	...	...	...	...
3	5	3	58	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
15	24	12	271	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	10	...	...	...	...
4	6	3	38	...	...	...	...
7	10	4	130	...	...	...	...
1	2	2	13	...	...	...	...
2	4	3	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry — 1 Person		
	Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							VRIDDHACHALAM
All Sizes	172	250	105	37	58	57	1
Less than 1	34	51	21	...	11	11	...
1.0— 2.4	78	102	46	10	31	30	1
2.5— 4.9	39	65	29	10	11	11	...
5.0 — 7.4	16	23	6	17	5	5	...
7.5— 9.9	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							CUDDALORE
All Sizes	222	385	98	645	56	56	...
Less than 1	62	101	19	196	22	22	...
1.0— 2.4	102	177	48	252	27	27	...
2.5— 4.9	47	88	23	150	7	7	...
5.0— 7.5	10	18	7	47	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							CHIDAMBARAM
All sizes	166	247	64	549	50	49	1
Less than 1	57	73	23	53	22	21	1
1.0— 2.4	72	109	26	266	21	21	...
2.5— 4.9	25	43	9	120	5	5	...
5.0— 7.4	6	9	4	61	1	1	...
7.5— 9.9	3	8	2	45	1	1	...
10 0—12.4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B-XV

classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry							
2 Persons				3 — 5 Persons			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
TALUK							
61	81	38	3	46	90	50	20
17	24	10	...	4	9	6	...
26	30	19	3	20	37	24	7
10	13	7	...	15	32	15	6
5	9	1	...	5	8	3	7
1	2	...	...	1	2	1	...
1	2	...	...	1	2	1	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
71	103	37	2	58	141	41	30
21	29	12	1	11	30	5	2
26	38	14	...	30	72	22	15
21	33	8	1	12	30	10	6
2	2	2	...	5	9	4	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
49	70	24	4	35	68	25	25
22	31	11	2	8	12	10	6
16	23	9	...	18	37	12	10
8	12	3	1	8	17	3	8
2	2	1	1	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (in acres)		Cultivating households engaged in household industry			
		6—10 Persons			
		Households	Family workers		Hired workers
			Males	Females	
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
					VRIDDHACHALAM
All sizes	...	6	21	14	4
Less than 1	...	2	7	5	...
1.0— 2.4	...	1	5	2	...
2.5— 4.9	...	3	9	7	4
5.0— 7.4	...	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
					CUDDALORE
All sizes	...	13	28	10	56
Less than 1	...	2	4	...	12
1.0— 2.4	...	10	23	9	40
2.5— 4.9	...	1	1	1	4
5.0— 7.4	...	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	...	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
					CHIDAMBARAM
All sizes	...	11	21	7	48
Less than 1	...	3	3	1	18
1.0— 2.4	...	3	7	3	9
2.5— 4.9	...	2	5	1	11
5.0— 7.4	...	1	2	2	2
7.5— 9.9	...	1	1	...	5
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	1	3	...	3
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...

B-XV

classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry							
More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
TALUK							
1	1	2	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
24	57	10	557	...	...	...	...
6	16	2	181	...	...	...	...
9	17	3	197	...	...	...	...
6	17	4	139	...	...	...	...
3	7	1	40	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
21	39	7	472	...	...	...	...
2	6	...	27	...	...	...	...
14	21	2	247	...	...	...	...
2	4	2	100	...	...	...	...
2	4	1	58	...	...	...	...
1	4	2	40	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry — 1 Person		
	Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							ALL URBAN
All sizes	108	205	61	272	18	17	1
Less than 1	36	76	19	58	6	6	...
1.0— 2.4	46	80	19	148	8	8	...
2.5— 4.9	19	35	18	56	2	2	...
5.0— 7.4	3	7	...	...	1	1	...
7.5— 9.9	2	6	3	...	...	...	...
10.0—12.4	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	1	1	1	10	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (in acres)		Cultivating households engaged in household industry — 6—10 persons			
		Households	Family workers		Hired workers
			Males	Females	
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
					ALL URBAN
All sizes	...	7	25	8	18
Less than 1	...	2	7	3	3
1.0— 2.4	...	2	11	...	7
2.5— 4.9	...	2	4	2	8
5.0— 7.4	...	...	...	...	...
7.5— 9.9	...	1	3	3	...
10.0—12.4	...	...	...	...	...
12.5—14.9	...	...	...	...	...
15.0—29.9	...	...	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	..	..	...	..

B-XV

classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry

2 Persons				3 — 5 Persons			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
AREAS							
35	53	14	3	39	94	32	13
12	20	3	1	15	41	13	4
20	28	10	2	13	28	9	4
2	3	1	...	9	18	10	5
1	2	...	...	1	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B-XV

classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately—(*concld.*)

20% Sample)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry

More than 10 persons				Unspecified			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
AREAS							
9	16	6	238	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	50	...	...	...	...
3	5	...	135	...	...	...	...
4	8	5	43	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B-XVI

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged in household industry only or both in household industry and cultivation. It presents data of the principal household industry of these households classified by the period of working and total number of workers. The data are presented by rural and urban break-up with total for the district.

Data on households engaged in household industry with cultivation and without cultivation are shown separately. These legends are shown by abbreviations (a) and (b) respectively in column (3) and they are explained in full at the foot of the table.

Principal household industries are classified and presented for Divisions and Major group under the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. For the detailed description of these codes Appendix V to the preliminary note in Part III volume may be seen. Major group of household industry that have less than 10 per-cent figures of the respective Divisions are not printed in the main table but are shown separately in the Appendix as in Tables B XIII and B XIV. They are indicated in the main table by the mark of an asterisk against the particular division. In the Appendix the number of Major group (in figures) and in brackets the abbreviation for the period of working with or without cultivation and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in this Appendix itself.

Columns 8 to 27 divide industries with reference to period of working and the number of workers. Period of working is grouped as 1-3 months, 4-6 months, 7-9 months and ten months to one year and months not stated. Under each group number of households, number of family workers with sex break-up and hired workers are shown. It is further consolidated and shown in columns 4 to 7.

The fly leaf to Table B XIV will provide the definition for 'worker' in household industry.

TABLE

Sample principal household industry classified by period of working and total number of

(Based on

Code No.	Household industry (Division & major group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total: Households	Total: Family workers: Males	Total: Family workers: Females	Total: Hired workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	All industry	**Total**	**6,246**	**9,016**	**3,194**	**3,683**
		a	**2,359**	**3,984**	**1,529**	**3,372**
		b	**3,887**	**5,032**	**1,665**	**311**
		Rural	**5,210**	**7,684**	**2,596**	**3,286**
		a	**2,251**	**3,779**	**1,468**	**3,100**
		b	**2,959**	**3,905**	**1,128**	**186**
		Urban	**2,036**	**1,332**	**598**	**397**
		a	**108**	**205**	**61**	**272**
		b	**928**	**1,127**	**537**	**125**
Division * 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Total	697	1,179	336	518
		a	302	607	228	514
		b	395	572	108	4
		Rural	677	1,153	326	516
		a	299	601	227	512
		b	378	552	99	4
		Urban	20	26	10	2
		a	3	6	1	2
		b	17	20	9	...
Major Group 03	Fishing	Total	299	471	43	20
		a	30	48	4	16
		b	269	423	39	4
		Rural	299	471	43	20
		a	30	48	4	16
		b	269	423	39	4
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	Total	367	669	270	496
		a	259	542	214	496
		b	108	127	56	...
		Rural	347	643	260	494
		a	256	536	213	494
		b	91	107	47	...
		Urban	20	26	10	2
		a	3	6	1	2
		b	17	20	9	...

a With cultivation

b Without cultivation

B-XVI

workers engaged in household industry in all areas

20% Sample)

1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
101	142	53	152	641	909	323	830
69	110	40	152	387	605	225	811
32	32	13	...	254	304	97	19
95	134	49	152	581	851	286	705
67	106	39	152	372	581	219	689
28	28	10	...	209	270	67	16
6	8	4	...	60	58	36	125
2	4	1	...	15	24	6	122
4	4	3	...	45	34	30	3
1	2	...	...	68	96	22	7
...	...	...	...	18	28	10	7
1	2	...	...	50	68	12	...
1	2	...	...	68	96	22	7
...	...	...	...	18	28	10	7
1	2	...	...	50	68	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	45	66	5	5
...	...	...	...	7	13	2	5
...	...	...	...	38	53	3	...
...	...	...	...	45	66	5	5
...	...	...	...	7	13	2	5
...	...	...	...	38	53	3	...
...	...	...	...	5	10	1	2
...	...	...	...	3	7	1	2
...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	10	1	2
...	...	...	...	3	7	1	2
..	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Sample principal household industry classified by period of working

(Based on

Code No.	Household industry (Division & major group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months Households	Family workers Males	Family workers Females	Hired workers
			(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
All Industry		**Total**	**523**	**753**	**291**	**398**
		a	**237**	**395**	**143**	**362**
		b	**286**	**358**	**148**	**36**
		Rural	**450**	**665**	**237**	**366**
		a	**228**	**379**	**139**	**346**
		b	**222**	**286**	**98**	**20**
		Urban	**73**	**88**	**54**	**32**
		a	**9**	**16**	**4**	**16**
		b	**64**	**72**	**50**	**16**
Division * 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Total	37	54	11	45
		a	9	14	5	45
		b	28	40	6	...
		Rural	36	53	11	45
		a	9	14	5	45
		b	27	39	6	..
		Urban	1	1	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...
		b	1	1	...	...
Major Group 03	Fishing	Total	32	46	6	...
		a	6	8	2	...
		b	26	38	4	...
		Rural	32	46	6	...
		a	6	8	2	..
		b	26	38	4	...
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	Total	5	8	5	45
		a	3	6	3	45
		b	2	2	2	...
		Rural	4	7	5	45
		a	3	6	3	45
		b	1	1	2	...
		Urban	1	1	...	...
		a	...	...	...	...
		b	1	1	...	..

a : with cultivation

b : without cultivation

B-XVI

and total number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
4,309	**6,254**	**2,198**	**2,051**	**672**	**958**	**330**	**252**
1,380	**2,395**	**941**	**1,811**	**286**	**479**	**180**	**236**
2,929	**3,859**	**1,257**	**240**	**386**	**479**	**150**	**16**
3,516	**5,198**	**1,745**	**1,834**	**568**	**836**	**279**	**229**
1,309	**2,256**	**896**	**1,693**	**275**	**457**	**175**	**220**
2,207	**2,942**	**849**	**141**	**293**	**379**	**104**	**9**
793	**1,056**	**453**	**217**	**104**	**122**	**51**	**23**
71	**139**	**45**	**118**	**11**	**22**	**5**	**16**
722	**917**	**408**	**99**	**93**	**100**	**46**	**7**
508	894	268	443	83	133	35	23
228	480	185	439	47	85	28	23
280	414	83	4	36	48	7	...
491	871	258	441	81	131	35	23
225	474	184	437	47	85	28	23
266	397	74	4	34	46	7	...
17	23	10	2	2	2	...	...
3	6	1	2	...	...	...	...
14	17	9	...	2	2	...	...
194	319	29	15	28	40	3	...
10	20	...	11	7	7	...	...
184	299	29	4	21	33	3	...
194	319	29	15	28	40	3	...
10	20	...	11	7	7	...	...
184	299	29	4	21	33	3	...
308	567	234	426	49	84	30	23
217	458	183	426	36	71	27	23
91	109	51	...	13	13	3	...
291	544	224	424	47	82	30	23
214	452	182	424	36	71	27	23
77	92	42	...	11	11	3	...
17	23	10	2	2	2	...	...
3	6	1	2	...	...	...	...
14	17	9	...	2	2	...	...

TABLE

Sample principal household industry classified by period of working

(Based on

Code No.	Household industry (Division & major group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total: Households	Total: Family workers: Males	Total: Family workers: Females	Total: Hired workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Divisions	Manufacturing	Total	5,549	7,837	2,858	3,165
*2 & 3		a	2,057	3,377	1,301	2,858
		b	3,492	4,460	1,557	307
		Rural	4,533	6,531	2,270	2,770
		a	1,952	3,178	1,241	2,588
		b	2,581	3,353	1,029	182
		Urban	1,016	1,306	588	395
		a	105	199	60	270
		b	911	1,107	528	125
Major	Textile-Cotton	Total	2,139	3,031	1,443	1,109
Group 23		a	683	1,160	571	962
		b	1,456	1,871	872	147
		Rural	1,538	2,229	1,035	903
		a	617	1,034	526	827
		b	921	1,195	509	76
		Urban	601	802	408	206
		a	66	126	45	135
		b	535	676	363	71
Major	Manufacture of	Total	1,311	1,874	645	642
Group 28	wood and	a	560	904	324	592
	wooden products	b	751	970	321	50
		Rural	1,219	1,775	589	628
		a	547	883	316	582
		b	672	892	273	46
		Urban	92	99	56	14
		a	13	21	8	10
		b	79	78	48	4
Major Groups	Non-metallic mineral	Total	599	923	329	459
34 & 35	products other	a	264	456	164	437
	than petroleum	b	335	467	165	22
	and coal					
		Rural	559	859	304	453
		a	261	452	163	436
		b	298	407	141	17
		Urban	40	64	25	6
		a	3	4	1	1
		b	37	60	24	5

a : with cultivation
b : without cultivation

B-XVI

and total number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
100	140	53	152	573	813	300	823
69	110	40	152	369	577	215	804
31	30	13	...	204	236	85	19
94	132	49	152	513	755	264	698
67	106	39	152	354	553	209	682
27	26	10	...	159	202	55	16
6	8	4	...	60	58	36	125
2	4	1	...	15	24	6	122
4	4	3	...	45	34	30	3
15	19	16	27	114	172	79	176
9	15	12	27	91	150	65	174
6	4	4	...	23	22	14	2
11	18	13	27	95	151	66	69
7	11	11	27	83	136	60	69
4	2	2	...	12	15	6	...
4	6	3	...	19	21	13	107
2	4	1	...	8	14	5	105
2	2	2	...	11	7	8	2
43	62	13	72	157	216	76	176
30	49	11	72	99	147	55	166
13	13	2	...	58	69	21	10
42	61	12	72	153	213	74	176
30	49	11	72	97	145	54	166
12	12	1	...	56	68	20	10
1	1	1	...	4	3	2	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...
14	19	14	12	101	162	55	171
8	13	7	12	69	119	40	171
6	6	7	...	32	43	15	...
14	19	14	12	98	158	50	171
8	13	7	12	69	119	40	171
6	6	7	...	29	39	10	...
...	...	...	...	3	4	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	4	5	...

TABLE

Sample principal household industry classified by period of working

(Based on

Code No.	Household industry (Division & major group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months Households	Family workers Males	Family workers Females	Hired workers
			(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Divisions	Manufacturing	Total	486	699	280	353
*2 & 3		a	228	381	138	317
		b	258	318	142	36
		Rural	414	612	226	321
		a	219	365	134	301
		b	195	247	92	20
		Urban	72	87	54	32
		a	9	16	4	16
		b	63	71	50	16
Major	Textile–Cotton	Total	172	242	134	163
Group 23		a	77	130	57	142
		b	95	112	77	21
		Rural	132	192	98	154
		a	75	126	57	142
		b	57	66	41	12
		Urban	40	50	36	9
		a	2	4	...	...
		b	38	46	36	9
Major	Manufacture of	Total	121	183	68	85
Group 28	wood and	a	65	109	38	77
	wooden products	b	56	74	30	8
		Rural	107	171	55	82
		a	61	105	34	77
		b	46	66	21	5
		Urban	14	12	13	3
		a	4	4	4	...
		b	10	8	9	3
Major Groups 34 & 35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	79	119	43	50
		a	33	59	20	47
		b	46	60	23	3
		Rural	72	110	39	50
		a	33	59	20	47
		b	39	51	19	3
		Urban	7	9	4	...
		a	...	...	...	...
		b	7	9	4	...

a : with cultivation
b : without cultivation

B-XVI

and total number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas—(*contd.*)

20% Sample)

10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
3,801	5,360	1,930	1,608	589	825	295	229
1,152	1,915	756	1,372	239	394	152	213
2,649	3,445	1,174	236	350	431	143	16
3,025	4,327	1,487	1,393	487	705	244	206
1,084	1,782	712	1,256	228	372	147	197
1,941	2,545	775	137	259	333	97	9
776	1,033	443	215	102	120	51	23
68	133	44	116	11	22	5	16
708	900	399	99	91	98	46	7
1,720	2,439	1,134	710	118	159	80	33
460	783	397	593	46	82	40	26
1,260	1,656	737	117	72	77	40	7
1,229	1,770	798	640	71	103	60	13
412	691	361	576	40	70	37	13
317	1,079	437	64	31	33	23	...
491	669	336	70	47	56	20	20
48	92	36	17	6	12	3	13
443	577	300	53	41	44	17	7
787	1,137	377	221	203	276	111	88
277	463	161	197	89	136	59	80
510	674	216	24	114	140	52	8
733	1,075	347	210	184	255	101	88
272	451	159	187	87	133	58	80
461	624	188	23	97	122	43	8
54	62	30	11	19	21	10	...
5	12	2	10	2	3	1	...
49	50	28	1	17	18	9	...
327	494	185	216	78	129	32	10
121	208	79	197	33	57	18	10
206	286	106	19	45	72	14	...
300	450	171	210	75	122	30	10
118	204	78	196	33	57	18	10
182	246	93	14	42	65	12	...
27	44	14	6	3	7	2	...
3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
24	40	13	5	3	7	2	...

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XVI

The following abbreviations have been used

With cultivation		Without cultivation	
1 to 3 months	A	1 to 3 months	E
4 to 6 months	B	4 to 6 months	F
7 to 9 months	C	7 to 9 months	G
10 months to 1 year	D	10 months to 1 year	H
Months not stated	X	Months not stated	Y

TOTAL : 00 (B-8, X-4, E-1, F-10, H-5, Y-2); 02 (D-1); 20 (A-15, B-50, C-14, D-64, X-17, E-2, F-38, G-17, H-132, Y-31); 21 (D-2, F-1, H-4,); 22 (H-1, Y-1); 24 (D-4, G-1, H-1); 26 (D-1, F-1, G-2, H-1); 27 (A-1, B-7, C-3, D-24, X-4, E-1, F-10, G-6, H-72, Y-22); 29 (Y-1); 30 (X-1, F-1, H-1); 31 (B-10, C-13, D-38, X-8, F-8, G-8, H-106, Y-14); 33 (G-1, H-5, Y-1); 36 (A-3, B-17, C-14, D-76, X-16, E-2, F-10, G-9, H-136, Y-20); 38 (D-2, H-6, Y-4); 39 (A-3, B-26, C-9, D-83, X-25, E-1, F-22, G-17, H-208, Y-25)

RURAL : 00 (B-8, X-4, E-1, F-10, H-5, Y-2); 02 (D-1); 20 (A-15, B-50, C-13; D-59, X-17, E-2, F-29, G-15, H-91, Y-26); 21 (D-2, F-1, H-4); 22 (Y-1); 24 (D-4, G-1, H-1); 26 (D-1, F-1, G-2, H-1); 27 (A-1, B-6, C-2, D-24, X-3, E-1, G-5, H-45, Y-7); 30 (X-1); 31 (B-10, C-13, D-38, X-8, F-8, G-8, H-87, Y-14); 33 (G-1, H-3,); 36 (A-3, B-17, C-14, D-73, X-16, E-2, F-9, G-8, H-108, Y-19); 38 (D-1, H-4, Y-4); 39 (A-3, B-22, C-8, D-80, X-23, F-14, G-13, H-137, Y-18)

URBAN : 20 (C-1, D-5, F-9, G-2, H-41, Y-5); 22 (H-1); 27 (B-1, C-1, X-1, F-10, G-1, H-27, Y-15) 29 (Y-1); 30 (F-1, H-1); 31 (H-19); 33 (H-2, Y-1); 36 (D-3, F-1, G-1, H-28, Y-1); 38 (D-1, H-2); 39 (B-4, C-1, D-3, X-2, E-1, F-8, G-4, H-71, Y-7)

TABLE B-XVII

FLY LEAF

This Table presents data on sample households classified by size and participation in household cultivation or industry or neither of them. For households engaged in cultivation separate data are given for each size of holding. This table is presented for the district with rural and urban break-up with totals. Separate particulars of holdings of households engaged in cultivation are not shown for urban. The grouping of holdings is the same as in previous tables i. e., B - XI, B - XII, B - XIII and B - XV.

The family size is divided as family with one member i.e. single member household, 2-3 members, 4-6 members, 7-9 members and 10 members and over.

There is a slight distinction between a family and census household. The household includes persons who are not members of the family but are residing with the family at the time of census count.

The total number of household shown in the Appendx includes institutions also. Institutions refer to penal, charitable or mental institutions, hotels, hospitals, boarding houses etc. and were excluded from the selection of sample households.

Total household population shown in columns 3 to 5 of the Appendix excludes institutional and houseless population.

TABLE

Sample households classified by (i) number of male and

(a) neither in cultivation nor in industry (b) in household industry

(Based on

Total Rural Urban	Total No. of sample households	Total sample household population			Size of sample households — Single member household		
		Persons	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL AREAS ...	**130,298**	**605,737**	**304,462**	**301,275**	**7,768**	**3,501**	**4,267**
All rural areas ...	**114,021**	**528,566**	**265,639**	**262,927**	**6,626**	**2,814**	**3,812**
(i) Household engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry ...	37,696	150,013	74,231	75,782	4,137	1,594	2,543
(ii) Household engaged in household industry only ...	2,959	13,609	6,916	6,693	120	91	29
(iii) Household engaged in Cultivation (Size of holding group) ...	73,366	364,944	184,492	180,452	2,369	1,129	1,240
Less than 1 acre ...	14,131	60,173	30,150	30,023	753	342	411
1.0— 2.4 ...	27,194	125,466	63,201	62,265	1,004	473	531
2.5 —4.9 ...	17,396	90,135	45,880	44,255	377	185	192
5.0— 7.4 ...	7,165	41,083	21,014	20,069	122	67	55
7.5— 9.9 ...	2,516	15,165	7,698	7,467	24	17	7
10.0—12.4 ...	2,091	13,303	6,687	6,616	36	18	18
12.5—14.9 ...	583	3,966	2,021	1,945	5	3	2
15.0—29.9 ...	1,715	11,949	5,968	5,981	31	15	16
30.0—49.9 ...	338	2,328	1,179	1,149	7	2	5
50.0+ ...	144	982	488	494	2	1	1
Unspecified ...	93	394	206	188	8	6	2
All urban areas ...	**16,277**	**77,171**	**38,823**	**38,348**	**1,142**	**687**	**455**

B-XVII

female members by size of households and (ii) engagement

only and (c) in cultivation sub-classified by size of land cultivated

20% Sample)

Size of sample households	2 — 3 members			4 — 6 members			7 — 9 members			10 members and over		
	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	37,134	47,024	48,310	61,222	150,337	148,566	19,441	75,450	72,917	4,733	28,150	27,215
	32,462	41,158	42,276	54,217	133,173	131,359	16,748	64,933	62,680	3,968	23,561	22,800
	13,000	15,771	17,131	16,191	33,916	38,852	3,783	14,576	14,041	585	3,374	3,215
	906	1,218	1,128	1,438	3,548	3,473	396	1,501	1,485	99	558	578
	18,556	24,169	24,017	36,588	90,709	89,034	12,569	48,856	47,154	3,284	19,629	19,007
	4,641	5,945	5,965	7,033	16,947	17,034	1,518	5,834	5,593	186	1,082	1,020
	7,766	10,120	9,996	13,907	34,132	33,704	3,889	14,861	14,611	628	3,615	3,423
	3,831	5,065	5,007	8,903	22,407	21,635	3,486	13,672	12,911	799	4,551	4,510
	1,216	1,632	1,579	3,519	8,998	8,606	1,746	6,930	6,588	562	3,387	3,241
	404	532	520	1,180	3,029	2,924	643	2,524	2,450	265	1,596	1,566
	303	383	424	916	2,358	2,277	538	2,076	2,109	298	1,852	1,788
	73	100	95	260	672	647	135	532	525	110	714	676
	223	267	303	657	1,645	1,681	464	1,822	1,797	340	2,219	2,184
	50	63	63	121	300	307	93	382	351	67	432	423
	22	29	28	49	117	125	45	175	181	26	166	159
	27	33	37	43	104	94	12	48	38	3	15	17
	4,672	5,866	6,034	7,005	17,164	17,207	2,693	10,517	10,237	765	4,589	4,415

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XVII

Total number of households		Total household population		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total ...	652,124	3,037,936	1,528,531	1,509,405
Rural ...	570,458	2,648,827	1,331,961	1,316,866
Urban ...	81,666	389,109	196,570	192,539

C. SERIES

CULTURAL TABLES

TABLE C-I

FLY LEAF

This deals with the *family composition* of sample households and has been prepared on a 20% sample. This gives the total population of sample households, number of heads of households, number of spouses of heads households, married relations and other persons. Data on the family composition of the households are given for rural and urban areas separately. Such data were presented for the *first time, in 1951*. The table presented in 1961, however, is based on a larger sample than the table in 1951 when the table was based on a smaller sample of one in every 1000 households.

TABLE

Family composition of

(Based on

Total Rural Urban (1)	Total No. of sample households. (2)	Total sample household population: Persons (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Composition of households — Heads of households: Males (6)	Females (7)
ALL AREAS	130,298	605,737	304,462	301,275	115,453	14,845
ALL RURAL AREAS	114,021	528,566	265,639	262,927	101,066	12,955
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	37,696	150,013	74,231	75,782	30,873	6,823
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	2,959	13,609	6,916	6,693	2,808	151
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	73,366	364,944	184,492	180,452	67,385	5,981
Sizes of holding group in acres						
Less than 1	14,131	60,173	30,150	30,023	12,536	1,595
1.0— 2.4	27,194	125,466	63,201	62,265	24,767	2,427
2.5— 4.9	17,396	90,135	45,880	44,255	16,195	1,201
5.0— 7.4	7,165	41,083	21,014	20,069	6,759	406
7.5— 9.9	2,516	15,165	7,698	7,467	2,410	106
10.0—12.4	2,091	13,303	6,687	6,616	1,999	92
12.5—14.9	583	3,966	2,021	1,945	559	24
15.0—29.9	1,715	11,949	5,968	5,981	1,627	88
30.0—49.9	338	2,328	1,179	1,149	316	22
50.0+	144	982	488	494	137	7
Unspecified	93	394	206	188	80	13
ALL URBAN AREAS	16,277	77,171	38,823	38,348	14,387	1,890

C—I.

sample households

20% Sample)

Composition of households								
Spouses of heads of households		Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated persons	
Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
116	**101,282**	**18,267**	**9,715**	**31,838**	**159,504**	**152,807**	**1,407**	**503**
97	**88,762**	**16,487**	**8,380**	**28,030**	**138,725**	**132,873**	**884**	**307**
36	25,999	3,145	1,915	6,026	37,844	36,831	418	103
2	2,448	336	206	630	3,533	3,446	31	18
59	60,315	13,006	6,259	21,374	97,348	92,596	435	186
16	10,935	1,263	701	2,347	15,604	15,122	30	24
20	21,932	3,639	1,678	5,990	33,009	31,879	88	37
16	14,706	3,482	1,544	5,559	24,556	22,750	87	39
6	6,129	2,020	920	3,158	11,255	10,347	54	29
1	2,236	761	376	1,224	4,114	3,894	36	7
...	1,858	741	377	1,211	3,530	3,445	40	10
...	527	215	138	370	1,099	1,018	10	6
...	1,508	708	405	1,207	3,185	3,160	43	18
...	293	124	86	216	628	604	25	14
...	128	43	29	80	259	277	20	2
...	63	10	5	12	109	100	2	...
19	**12,520**	**1,780**	**1.335**	**3,808**	**20,779**	**19,934**	**523**	**196**

TABLE C - II

FLY LEAF

This deals with the marital status of the various age groups and gives separate figures for rural and urban areas of each district. The population is classified in each age group under four categories - never married, married, widowed and divorced or separated. A fifth category with marital status not specified will be found in the table. Marital status has been given for 15 different age groups :—5 year age groups from 10—69, 0—9 and 70+ or over 70. Age not stated has also been furnished. It will help us in discussing the pattern of marriage age in the population and its variation from 1951. It represents a definite improvement on the corresponding table of 1931. Firstly this has been prepared on a complete count while in 1951 the table was prepared on 10% sample. More detailed age groups have also been adopted for tabulation. In 1941 due to war this table was not prepared. In 1931 and earlier years religion was the basis for tabulation and the age and marital status of various religious groups were shown separately. In 1951 tabulation was made on the basis of livelihood classes and in 1961 the tabulation has been done on the basis of industrial categories, though the figures for each livelihood class or industrial category are not published. In the 1961 Census, the economic table B—II gives the distribution of towns in each industrial category and the non-workers according to the four broad age groups :- 0—14, 15—34, 35—59, 60 and over. This table is published in part II-B. Another improvement effected in 1961 is that the table presents separate figures for divorced and separated people. In 1951 Census, divorced and separated were clubbed with the widowed people in the table but separate figures were given in an appendix.

TABLE

Age and

Age group	Total population			Marital status			
				Never married		Married	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							ALL RURAL
All ages	**2,655,651**	**1,337,130**	**1,318,521**	**717,140**	**536,535**	**567,456**	**590,655**
0— 9	719,099	357,443	361,656	357,443	361,656	...	...
10—14	277,289	142,424	134,865	141,832	128,569	530	6,171
15—19	204,015	105,086	98,929	101,574	36,628	3,434	61,143
20—24	224,907	105,166	119,741	72,041	6,042	32,294	110,732
25—29	231,976	109,374	122,602	28,356	1,944	78,648	114,999
30—34	190,358	92,642	97,716	6,841	633	82,848	87,320
35—39	178,864	91,785	87,079	3,168	338	85,045	72,585
40—44	150,877	78,157	72,720	2,035	263	71,640	51,812
45—49	133,870	71,369	62,501	1,464	173	64,563	38,301
50—54	116,416	60,432	55,984	949	105	52,570	24,762
55—59	77,889	42,728	35,161	588	54	35,981	12,279
60—64	70,759	37,030	33,729	405	39	29,302	6,761
65—69	36,243	19,936	16,307	196	12	14,966	2,446
70+	42,803	23,413	19,390	179	20	15,562	1,285
A.N.S.	286	145	141	69	59	73	59
							GINGEE
All ages	**254,443**	**128,143**	**126,300**	**69,023**	**52,158**	**54,085**	**56,614**
0— 9	68,503	33,980	34,523	33,980	34,523	...	...
10—14	27,503	14,085	13,418	14,000	12,785	83	610
15—19	20,469	10,524	9,945	10,230	4,050	273	5,739
20—24	20,909	9,763	11,146	7,000	440	2,653	10,311
25—29	21,368	10,214	11,154	2,558	140	7,409	10,456
30—34	17,735	8,587	9,148	592	80	7,705	8,158
35—39	16,728	8,335	8,393	229	46	7,753	7,085
40—44	13,870	7,158	6,712	143	34	6,622	4,935
45—49	12,773	6,767	6,006	116	28	6,206	3,946
50—54	11,139	5,761	5,378	62	14	5,049	2,671
55—59	7,820	4,291	3,529	35	9	3,698	1,465
60—64	6,892	3,732	3,160	24	3	3,051	779
65—69	3,796	2,120	1,676	18	4	1,641	304
70+	4,904	2,792	2,112	18	2	1,926	155
A.N.S.	34	34	...	18	...	16	...

C—II

Marital Status

Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
AREAS					
47,142	**183,639**	**5,235**	**7,618**	**157**	**74**
...	...	...	...	...	...
2	42	...	52	60	31
31	467	22	683	25	8
427	1,860	384	1,097	20	10
1,441	4,347	911	1,303	18	9
2,012	8,595	928	1,166	13	2
2,789	13,199	779	956	4	1
3,806	19,759	672	885	4	1
4,813	23,438	524	588	5	1
6,517	30,686	396	430	...	1
5,908	22,629	248	197	3	2
7,152	26,783	171	143	...	3
4,676	13,780	95	69	3	...
7,566	18,034	104	48	2	3
2	20	1	1	...	2
TALUK					
4,343	**16,647**	**629**	**873**	**63**	**8**
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	14	2	4
3	55	4	99	14	2
42	272	51	122	17	1
134	412	106	146	7	...
176	777	103	133	11	...
248	1,163	102	99	3	...
323	1,647	67	96	3	...
387	1,965	58	67	...	...
603	2,645	47	48	...	...
512	2,042	44	13	2	...
642	2,357	15	20	...	1
444	1,359	14	9	3	...
829	1,948	18	7	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Age and

Age group	Total Population			Marital status: Never married		Marital status: Married	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TINDIVANAM							
All ages	**309,191**	**155,390**	**153,801**	**82,739**	**64,827**	**66,772**	**67,885**
0— 9	86,206	42,973	43,233	42,973	43,233	...	...
10—14	31,086	15,777	15,309	15,762	14,560	15	745
15—19	23,933	11,992	11,941	11,639	4,295	348	7,567
20—24	25,176	11,603	13,573	7,807	2,323	3,718	10,973
25—29	26,054	12,234	13,820	2,857	177	9,143	13,130
30—34	21,481	10,387	11,094	731	96	9,377	10,047
35—39	20,100	10,392	9,708	340	57	9,719	8,334
40—44	17,074	8,896	8,178	202	29	8,248	6,080
45—49	15,416	8,231	7,185	159	15	7,517	4,698
50—54	13,490	7,089	6,401	102	18	6,266	3,075
55—59	9,375	5,128	4,247	67	5	4,377	1,604
60—64	8,724	4,548	4,176	44	5	3,690	1,003
65—69	4,848	2,640	2,208	22	...	2,010	409
70+	6,166	3,469	2,697	22	2	2,326	205
A.N.S.	62	31	31	12	12	18	15
VILLUPURAM							
All ages	**302,949**	**153,187**	**149,762**	**81,687**	**61,262**	**65,458**	**67,896**
0— 9	83,642	41,724	41,918	41,724	41,918	...	...
10—14	31,410	16,329	15,081	16,277	14,339	52	729
15—19	23,251	11,856	11,395	11,449	4,092	404	7,154
20—24	25,407	11,689	13,718	7,858	486	3,749	12,937
25—29	26,410	12,464	13,946	2,833	189	9,358	13,143
30—34	21,480	10,464	11,016	675	82	9,476	9,905
35—39	19,953	10,197	9,756	305	52	9,511	8,231
40—44	17,152	8,826	8,326	208	52	8,154	6,023
45—49	15,176	8,109	7,067	130	21	7,418	4,445
50—54	13,187	7,099	6,088	95	13	6,189	2,818
55—59	8,586	4,866	3,720	55	5	4,127	1,337
60—64	8,113	4,318	3,795	34	8	3,352	777
65—69	4,134	2,346	1,788	20	2	1,765	254
70+	5,035	2,894	2,141	22	...	1,899	139
A.N.S.	13	6	7	2	3	4	4

C—II

marital status

Marital Status					
Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TALUK					
5,360	20,377	519	712	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	1	...	...
2	41	3	38	...	...
35	184	43	93	...	...
147	420	87	93	...	...
193	851	86	100	...	...
249	1,213	84	104	...	...
383	1,971	63	98	...	...
500	2,409	55	63	...	...
680	3,266	41	42	...	...
655	2,607	29	31	...	...
804	3,140	10	28	...	...
598	1,788	10	11	...	...
1,114	2,481	7	9	...	...
...	3	1	1	...	...
TALUK					
5,347	19,704	695	900	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	7	...	...
...	60	3	89	...	...
36	177	46	118	...	...
133	472	135	142	...	...
196	874	117	155	...	...
282	1,355	99	118	...	...
380	2,133	84	118	...	...
484	2,547	77	54	...	...
752	3,201	63	56	...	...
656	2,356	28	22	...	...
907	2,997	25	13	...	...
554	1,527	7	5	...	...
962	1,999	11	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Age and

Age group	Total Population			Marital Status: Never Married		Marital Status: Married	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TIRUKKOILUR							
All ages	379,302	191,320	187,982	104,355	76,924	79,056	83,623
0— 9	103,244	51,534	51,710	51,534	51,710	...	...
10—14	40,213	20,765	19,448	20,697	18,442	65	982
15—19	28,496	14,949	13,547	14,586	5,019	357	8,385
20—24	31,391	14,502	16,889	9,903	623	4,472	15,847
25—29	33,301	15,598	17,703	5,246	897	10,011	16,065
30—34	26,980	13,052	13,928	1,071	91	11,493	12,447
35—39	25,839	13,155	12,684	483	40	12,105	10,491
40—44	21,810	11,377	10,433	311	31	10,356	7,378
45—49	19,458	10,409	9,049	200	22	9,322	5,396
50—54	16,604	8,695	7,909	144	13	7,512	3,442
55—59	10,980	5,981	4,999	92	8	4,976	1,757
60—64	10,060	5,251	4,809	46	11	4,104	935
65—69	5,115	2,819	2,296	16	2	2,134	329
70+	5,784	3,232	2,552	26	7	2,148	156
A.N.S.	27	1	26	...	8	1	13
KALLAKURICHI							
All ages	359,681	179,938	179,743	94,751	70,675	77,683	81,789
0— 9	94,496	46,982	47,514	46,982	47,514	...	...
10—14	38,047	19,290	18,757	19,260	17,547	30	1,188
15—19	28,880	15,287	13,593	14,766	4,666	503	8,644
20—24	29,733	13,599	16,134	8,381	596	5,067	15,073
25—29	32,219	15,013	17,206	3,431	128	11,182	16,219
30—34	26,183	12,706	13,477	839	83	11,338	12,011
35—39	24,760	12,675	12,085	405	55	11,697	9,993
40—44	20,757	10,641	10,116	246	33	9,616	7,033
45—49	18,508	9,807	8,701	185	26	8,838	5,251
50—54	15,749	8,012	7,737	102	14	6,989	3,340
55—59	10,444	5,636	4,808	66	6	4,675	1,585
60—64	9,334	4,772	4,562	47	3	3,834	886
65—69	4,888	2,596	2,292	18	2	1,949	356
70+	5,680	2,922	2,758	23	1	1,965	208
A.N.S.	3	...	3	...	1	...	2

C-II

marital status—(*contd.*)

Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TALUK					
6,953	26,326	940	1,051	16	58
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	3	20
...	52	...	85	6	6
66	231	60	179	1	9
185	557	151	176	5	8
300	1,226	188	162	...	2
411	2,000	156	152	...	1
591	2,907	118	116	1	1
788	3,546	101	84	...	1
970	4,401	69	52	...	1
870	3,213	43	19	...	2
1,067	3,844	34	17	...	2
659	1,962	10	3	...	...
1,049	2,382	10	4	...	3
...	3	...	...	...	2
TALUK					
6,520	25,814	984	1,465	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	15	...	...
13	73	5	210	...	...
77	229	74	236	...	...
220	638	180	221	...	...
333	1,181	196	202	...	...
450	1,855	123	182	...	...
639	2,889	140	161	...	...
690	3,320	94	104	...	...
846	4,315	75	68	...	...
857	3,186	38	31	...	...
859	3,651	32	22	...	...
617	1,930	12	4	...	...
919	2,540	15	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Age and

Age group	Total Population			Marital Status: Never Married		Marital Status: Married	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							VRIDDHACHALAM
All ages	**331,800**	**166,459**	**165,341**	**89,054**	**65,780**	**70,590**	**73,135**
0—9	87,152	43,105	44,047	43,105	44,047	...	...
10—14	34,492	17,759	16,733	17,739	15,982	20	742
15—19	25,369	12,716	12,653	11,934	5,024	773	7,507
20—24	29,122	14,030	15,092	10,174	433	3,753	14,262
25—29	29,705	14,147	15,558	3,915	133	9,931	14,543
30—34	23,948	11,719	12,229	905	62	10,472	10,741
35—39	23,343	12,113	11,230	482	28	11,085	9,115
40—44	18,901	9,707	9,198	260	28	8,845	6,256
45—49	17,424	9,327	8,097	225	22	8,309	4,647
50—54	14,764	7,511	7,253	143	10	6,389	2,826
55—59	10,277	5,488	4,789	68	8	4,567	1,480
60—64	8,502	4,273	4,229	60	2	3,322	663
65—69	4,346	2,288	2,058	30	1	1,668	244
70+	4,438	2,268	2,170	12	...	1,451	107
A.N.S.	13	8	5	2	...	5	2
							CUDDALORE
All ages	**370,479**	**188,950**	**181,529**	**103,228**	**76,285**	**78,786**	**80,652**
0—9	105,063	52,366	52,697	52,366	52,366	...	...
10—14	39,134	20,185	18,949	19,968	18,130	160	792
15—19	27,093	14,141	12,952	13,666	4,577	463	8,258
20—24	31,665	14,971	16,694	10,270	517	4,607	15,816
25—29	32,330	15,494	16,836	4,244	156	10,984	15,947
30—34	27,252	13,556	13,696	1,157	89	12,019	12,275
35—39	24,306	12,755	11,551	503	32	11,867	9,643
40—44	21,280	11,263	10,017	361	27	10,294	7,112
45—49	17,388	9,466	7,922	238	14	8,583	4,910
50—54	15,901	8,473	7,428	173	14	7,359	3,153
55—59	9,803	5,626	4,177	102	6	4,708	1,436
60—64	9,528	5,095	4,433	97	4	3,923	876
65—69	4,350	2,498	1,852	35	1	1,846	277
70+	5,297	3,012	2,285	25	3	1,947	142
A.N.S.	89	49	40	23	18	26	15

C-II

marital status—(*contd.*)

Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TALUK					
6,372	25,670	443	756	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	4	...	...
5	63	4	59	...	...
73	292	30	105	...	...
231	754	70	128	...	...
275	1,283	67	143	...	...
469	1,993	77	94	...	...
537	2,830	65	84	...	...
740	3,372	53	56	...	...
946	4,374	33	43	...	...
832	3,270	21	31	...	...
875	3,559	16	5	...	...
586	1,810	4	3	...	...
802	2,062	3	1	...	...
1	3	...	...	...	...
TALUK					
6,314	23,713	546	871	76	8
...	...	...	...	...	...
2	12	...	8	55	7
5	54	2	63	5	...
45	241	47	120	2	...
171	590	90	142	5	1
288	1,202	91	130	1	...
310	1,779	74	97	1	...
536	2,761	72	117	...	...
599	2,937	41	61	5	...
912	4,210	29	51	...	...
786	2,708	29	27	1	...
1,056	3,533	19	20	...	...
592	1,552	25	22	...	...
1,012	2,127	27	13	1	...
...	7	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Age and

Age group	Total Population			Marital Status: Never Married		Marital Status: Married	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CHIDAMBARAM							
Total	**347,806**	**173,743**	**174,063**	**92,303**	**68,624**	**75,026**	**79,061**
0— 9	90,793	44,779	46,014	44,779	46,014	...	...
10—14	35,404	18,234	17,170	18,129	16,784	105	383
15—19	26,524	13,621	12,903	13,304	4,905	313	7,889
20—24	31,504	15,009	16,495	10,648	624	4,275	15,513
25—29	30,589	14,210	16,379	3,272	124	10,630	15,496
30—34	25,299	12,171	13,128	871	50	10,968	11,736
35—39	23,835	12,163	11,672	421	28	11,308	9,693
40—44	20,029	10,289	9,740	304	29	9,505	6,995
45—49	17,727	9,253	8,474	211	25	8,370	5,008
50—54	15,582	7,792	7,790	128	9	6,817	3,437
55—59	10,604	5,712	4,892	103	7	4,853	1,615
60—64	9,606	5,041	4,565	53	3	4,026	842
65—69	4,766	2,629	2,137	37	...	1,953	273
70+	5,499	2,824	2,675	31	5	1,900	173
A.N.S.	45	16	29	12	17	3	8
ALL URBAN							
Total	**392,322**	**198,798**	**193,524**	**112,974**	**84,749**	**79,524**	**83,131**
0— 9	105,551	52,833	52,718	52,833	52,718	...	...
10—14	45,401	23,464	21,937	23,342	21,279	121	650
15—19	31,899	15,944	15,955	15,605	7,913	336	7,944
20—24	35,618	17,384	18,234	13,368	1,692	3,965	16,234
25—29	34,533	16,375	18,158	4,999	767	11,184	16,726
30—34	28,504	14,228	14,276	1,317	131	12,589	12,934
35—39	25,253	13,424	11,829	572	79	12,439	10,146
40—44	21,993	12,094	9,899	343	64	11,214	7,155
45—49	17,171	9,301	7,870	221	36	8,462	4,949
50—54	16,127	8,350	7,777	160	28	7,307	3,342
55—59	9,513	5,015	4,498	83	6	4,222	1,532
60—64	10,210	5,084	5,126	68	19	4,017	985
65—69	4,300	2,263	2,037	25	6	1,714	327
70+	6,220	3,022	3,198	30	6	1,895	203
A.N.S.	29	17	12	8	7	9	4

C-II

marital status—(concld.)

Widowed Males (9)	Widowed Females (10)	Divorced or Separated Males (11)	Divorced or Separated Females (12)	Unspecified Status Males (13)	Unspecified Status Females (14)
TALUK					
5,933	25,388	479	990	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	...	...
3	69	1	40	...	...
53	234	33	124	...	...
215	504	92	255	1	...
251	1,201	80	141	1	...
370	1,841	64	110	...	...
417	2,621	63	95	...	...
627	3,342	45	99	...	...
808	4,274	39	70	...	...
740	3,247	16	23	...	...
942	3,702	20	18	...	...
626	1,852	13	12	...	...
880	2,495	13	2	...	...
1	4	...	...	...	...
AREAS					
6,010	24,841	288	796	2	7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	1	...
...	45	3	53	...	...
33	211	18	96	...	1
153	542	39	122	...	1
259	1,095	63	113	...	3
326	1,490	37	114	...	...
496	2,588	41	91	...	1
595	2,826	23	59	...	...
858	4,336	25	73	...	...
697	2,933	13	26	...	1
987	4,099	12	23	...	...
518	1,696	5	8	1	...
1,088	2,975	9	14	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE C-III

This deals with the educational standards of the population classified by sex and age groups. This has three parts - Part A giving the educational standards and age groups of the total population, Part B dealing with educational standards of urban population and Part C of the rural population. 10 age groups have been adopted for all the three tables - 5 year age groups up to 34, 35—44, 45—50 and 69+. In part B, dealing with the urban population, educational standards adopted for classification are different from C-III Part A dealing with the total population and C-III Part C dealing with the rural population. In C-III Parts A and C people have been classified as literates and illiterates which in turn have been sub-divided into:

1. Literates without educational standards
2. Primary or Junior Basic and
3. Matriculation and above

But in Table C-III-Part B, a more detailed classification of educational standards has been adopted. The literates has been classified by the following 7 educational standards.

1. Literates without educational standards
2. Primary or Junior basic
3. Matriculation or higher secondary
4. Technical diploma not equal to degree
5. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree
6. University degree or post-graduate degree other than the technical degree
7. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

The last category dealing with the technical degree and diploma equal to degree have been further divided into 7 sub-divisions, viz. engineering, medicine, agriculture, veterinary and dairying, technology, teaching and others. The Table thus gives useful information about the educational levels of the urban population which will help us in assessing the progress of higher and technical education. As the percentage of such persons will be small in the rural sector, such a detailed classification has not been attempted.

These Tables represent a definite improvement over the corresponding Tables of earlier censuses. Firstly the literates in the various age groups have been cross tabulated according to various educational standards for the first time in the Census history. Actually particulars of educational standards were collected from 1941 onwards. Again this Table is based on a full count while in 1951 it was prepared on the basis of 10% sample. In 1931 and earlier censuses, people were classified only as literates and illiterates and further classification of literates was not attempted. Literacy in English was an item of information collected upto 1931, but discontinued there-after. In the first three censuses people were actually classified into three categories, literates, illiterates and people under instruction. This classification was replaced by a two-fold classification of literates and illiterates from 1901 onwards. In 1941 data were collected about the partial literates, i.e., people who can only read. This practice was modified in the subsequent censuses and only people who knew both to read and write were considered as literates. The partial literates of 1941 were treated as illiterates in 1951 and 1961.

TABLE

Age, sex and

Age group	Total Population			Illiterate	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All Ages	**3,047,973**	**1,535,928**	**1,512,045**	**913,042**	**1,320,752**
0— 4	436,331	216,316	220,015	216,316	220,015
5— 9	388,319	193,960	194,359	109,834	141,985
10—14	322,690	165,888	156,802	67,164	111,440
15—19	235,914	121,030	114,884	62,423	92,711
20—24	260,525	122,550	137,975	59,669	117,636
25—29	266,509	125,749	140,760	66,178	124,857
30—34	218,862	106,870	111,992	56,423	101,013
35—44	376,987	195,460	181,527	106,760	168,105
45—59	370,986	197,195	173,791	114,225	165,851
60+	170,535	90,748	79,787	53,945	77,000
A.N.S.	315	162	153	105	139

C-III PART—A

education in all areas

Literate without educational level		Educational levels: Primary or Junior basic		Educational levels: Matriculation and above	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
492,785	**154,182**	**97,460**	**33,231**	**32,641**	**3,880**
...	...	...	...	...	...
82,993	51,783	1,133	591	...	...
67,988	32,788	30,638	12,526	100	48
35,233	14,204	18,408	6,733	4,966	1,236
41,038	14,366	11,858	4,659	9,985	1,314
44,416	12,095	9,013	3,213	6,142	595
40,221	8,755	6,881	1,940	3,345	284
74,601	10,918	10,195	2,258	3,904	246
72,710	6,755	7,106	1,060	3,154	125
33,548	2,504	2,214	251	1,041	32
39	14	14	...	4	...

TABLE

Age, sex and education

Age group	Total Population: Persons	Total Population: Males	Total Population: Females	Illiterate: Males	Illiterate: Females	Literate (without educational level): Males	Literate (without educational level): Femaels
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Ages	**392,322**	**198,798**	**193,524**	**80,116**	**131,962**	**68,938**	**40,720**
0— 4	54,894	27,503	27,391	27,503	27,391	...	...
5— 9	50,657	25,330	25,327	13,345	15,368	11,487	9,620
10—14	45,401	23,464	21,937	4,532	8,650	8,642	6,636
15—19	31,899	15,944	15,955	3,442	7,503	4,388	3,886
20—24	35,618	17,384	18,234	3,864	10,469	5,689	4,496
25—29	34,533	16,375	18,158	4,364	11,732	6,105	4,243
30—34	28,504	14,228	14,276	3,872	9,698	5,916	3,303
35—44	47,246	25,518	21,728	7,678	15,834	11,324	4,335
45—59	42,811	22,666	20,145	7,822	16,385	10,273	2,970
60+	20,730	10,369	10,361	3,684	8,921	5,112	1,230
A.N.S.	29	17	12	10	11	2	1

TABLE

Age, sex and education

Educational levels

Age group	Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree: Males	Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree: Females	University degree or Post Graduate degree other than Technical Degree: Males	University degree or Post Graduate degree other than Technical Degree: Females	Technical: Engineering: Males	Technical: Engineering: Females	Technical: Medicine: Males	Technical: Medicine: Females	Technical: Agriculture: Males	Technical: Agriculture: Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
All Ages	**114**	**12**	**1,636**	**116**	**414**	**1**	**84**	**15**	**29**	...
0— 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	1	1	41	11	...	...	2	...	1	...
20—24	50	1	363	56	136	...	9	1	3	...
25—29	19	2	351	26	161	...	15	5	13	...
30—34	13	3	221	8	63	...	15	2	4	...
35—44	14	2	249	5	37	1	21	3	4	...
45—59	14	3	290	9	16	...	13	4	3	...
60+	3	...	121	1	1	...	9	...	1	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C-III PART—B

in urban areas only

Educational levels					
Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
32,254	18,121	14,586	2,517	418	18
...	...	...	...	...	...
498	339	...	...	...	...
10,221	6,610	69	41	...	...
5,661	3,651	2,398	903	10	...
3,431	2,410	3,666	794	164	2
2,700	1,780	2,494	355	102	...
2,405	1,077	1,613	171	48	1
3,994	1,381	2,113	159	49	1
2,511	690	1,654	69	36	13
828	183	579	25	9	1
5	...	...	...	...	...

C-III PART—B

in urban areas only—(*Concld.*)

Educational levels							
Degree or diploma equal to Post Gradute degree							
Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
2	...	...	...	206	42	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	51	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	58	13	...	...
1	...	...	...	34	7	...	...
1	...	...	...	33	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C-III PART—C

Age, sex and education in rural areas only

Age group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels			
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Ages	**2,655,651**	**1,337,130**	**1,318,521**	**832,926**	**1,188,790**	**423,847**	**113,462**	**65,206**	**15,110**	**15,151**	**1,159**
0— 4	381,437	188,813	192,624	188,813	192,624	...	...	...	...	...	...
5— 9	337,662	168,630	169,032	96,489	126,617	71,506	42,163	635	252	...	...
10—14	277,289	142,424	134,865	62,632	102,790	59,344	26,152	20,417	5,916	31	7
15—19	204,015	105,086	98,929	58,981	85,208	30,845	10,318	12,747	3,082	2,513	321
20—24	224,907	105,166	119,741	55,805	107,167	35,349	9,870	8,427	2,249	5,585	455
25—29	231,976	109,374	122,602	61,814	113,125	38,311	7,852	6,313	1,433	2,936	192
30—34	190,358	92,642	97,716	52,551	91,315	34,305	5,452	4,476	863	1,310	86
35—44	329,741	169,942	159,799	99,082	152,271	63,277	6,583	6,201	877	1,382	68
45—59	328,175	174,529	153,646	106,403	149,466	62,437	3,785	4,595	370	1,094	25
60+	149,805	80,379	69,426	50,261	68,079	28,436	1,274	1,386	68	296	5
A.N.S.	286	145	141	95	128	37	13	9	...	4	...

TABLE C-V

This presents the number of speakers of each language with sex break-up. It gives the strength of various linguistic groups in each district separately for rural and urban areas. The languages returned are shown in alphabetical order. In the earlier censuses, the data on language or mother-tongue were presented on territorial basis. Till 1941 the following broad classifications were adopted:

1. Languages of Madras Presidency
2. Other Indian languages
3. Non-Indian Asiatic languages
4. Non-Asiatic languages

In some censuses, European languages were shown separately. In 1951 this scheme was replaced by a three-fold classifications:

1. Languages of Indian Sub-Continent
2. Languages of other Asian Countries
3. Languages of continents other than Asia

When an enumerator could not make out the languages spoken by a Tribe, it was grouped under the classsification 'Tribal languages'. A more scientific attempt has been made to classify the languages in 1961 Census.

TABLE

MOTHER-

S. No.	Language	All rural areas			Gingee Taluk		Tindivanam Taluk		Villupuram Taluk	
		Persons	Males	Female	Males	Females	Males	Feamles	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	All languages	2,655,651	1,337,130	1,318,521	128,143	126,300	155,390	153,801	153,187	149,762
1.	Arabic/Arbi	7	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Assamese	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Bengali	12	10	2	..	...	1	...	...	...
4.	Bihari	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Burmese	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Ceylonese/ Simleu/Singhalese	26	4	22	3	22	...	..	...	...
7.	Devanagiri	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Dogri	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Dutch	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10.	English	70	35	35	2	1	...	...	...	...
11.	French	9	7	2	2	1	1	...	2	...
12.	Gujarati	24	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Hindi	446	259	187	95	65	2	1	17	14
14.	Kannada	4,179	2,206	1,973	121	24	15	30	94	107
15.	Kashmiri	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Konkani	23	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Malai/Malay/ Malaya/Malayan	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Malayalam	1,532	1,196	336	24	7	26	18	25	7
19.	Marathi	435	225	210	65	63	9	9	12	12
20.	Nepali	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Persian	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Portuguese	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Punjabi	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
24.	Saurashtra	41	32	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Tamil	2,491,404	1,253,981	1,237,423	116,155	114,435	144,046	142,674	143,648	140,241
26.	Telugu	121,331	60,991	60,340	8,023	8,244	9,947	9,241	8,451	8,365
27.	Tulu	11	9	2	..	...	4	2	...	...
28.	Urdu	36,068	18,116	17,952	3,650	3,438	1,338	1,826	938	1,016

C—V

TONGUE

Tirukkoilur Taluk		Kallakurichi Taluk		Vriddhachalam Taluk		Cuddalore Taluk		Chidambaram Taluk	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
191,320	187,982	179,938	179,743	166,459	165,341	188,950	181,529	173,743	174,063
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	3	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	20	13	12	...	2
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	10	1	...	6	4	...	...	1	...
18	14	39	23	48	34	22	23	18	13
316	362	92	84	201	127	1,271	1,157	96	82
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
1	2	...	...	12	6	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
18	16	15	8	875	200	105	42	108	38
7	11	9	4	107	95	8	7	8	9
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	15	6	3	...	14	3
179,472	176,225	164,908	165,230	159,256	159,063	177,246	170,012	169,250	169,543
8,164	8,219	9,824	9,796	4,895	4,764	9,131	9,194	2,556	2,517
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
3,319	3,122	5,046	4,598	1,008	1,019	1,149	1,080	1,668	1,858

TABLE—C-V

MOTHER TONGUE

Serial No.	Languages	ALL URBAN AREAS Persons	Males	Females
	All languages	**392,322**	**198,798**	**193,524**
1.	Arabic/Arbi ...	24	12	12
2.	Assamese ...	1	1	...
3.	Bengali ...	28	18	10
4.	Burmese ...	3	2	1
5.	Ceyionese/Simelu/ Singhalese	20	11	9
6.	Danish ...	6	1	5
7.	English ...	977	488	489
8.	French ...	24	14	10
9.	German ...	19	11	8
10.	Goancse ...	1	1	...
11.	Gujarati ...	186	114	72
12.	Hindi ...	1,521	796	725
13.	Hinudustani ...	1	1	...
14.	Javancse/Java ...	1	1	...
15.	Kannada ...	2,038	994	1,044
16.	Konkani ...	17	9	8
17.	Korava ..	9	5	4
18	Malai/Malay/Malaya/ Malayan ...	31	11	20
19.	Malayalam ...	2,504	1,572	932
20.	Marathi ...	742	343	399
21.	Marwari ...	46	24	22
22.	Nagari/Marathi ...	4	1	3
23.	Nepali ...	8	7	1
24.	Oriya ...	7	3	4
25.	Persian ...	1	1	...
26.	Punjabi ...	20	10	10
27.	Rajasthani ...	17	9	8
28.	Russian ...	17	9	8
29.	Sanskrit ...	2	2	...
30.	Saurashtra ...	450	226	224
31.	Sindhi ...	6	4	2
32.	Tamil ...	335,579	170,477	165,102
33.	Telugu ...	28,872	14,171	14,701
34.	Tulu ...	24	14	10
35.	Urdu ...	19,116	9,435	9,681

TABLE C - VII

This presents the principal religions by locality and sex break-up. This corresponds to Table D-II of the 1951 Census in all details. Prior to 1951, the population was classified according to religion down to the village level and other characteristics like marital status and education were also classified on the basis of religion. Thus religion was the unit of tabulation till 1931. In 1951 livelihood classes and in 1961 the industrial categories of workers have been adopted as units of tabulation. Prior to 1931 other ethnographical details, the sect of religion, the race and caste particulars were collected during enumeration and tables on religion presented the sect and caste particulars under each religion. Later the questions on sect of religion, race and caste were dropped. From 1951 onwards only the main religion is presented in the Tables. Unlike in 1951 the present Table provides two residuary columns for indefinite beliefs and religion not stated. There is another improvement over 1951, in that the figures have been presented for rural and urban areas of each district separately.

TABLE

RELI-

Name of

District/ Taluk	Total population			Buddhists		Christians		Hindus	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	**3,047,973**	**1,535,928**	**1,512,045**	**12**	**8**	**45,744**	**45,546**	**1,436,351**	**1,412,660**
All Rural Areas	**2,655,651**	**1,337,130**	**1,398,521**	**4**	**4**	**39,134**	**39,162**	**1,263,398**	**1,245,428**
1. Gingee	254,443	128,143	126,300	...	...	5,589	5,798	117,634	116,003
2. Tindivanam	309,191	155,390	153,801	...	...	1,292	1,306	150,978	149,058
3. Villupuram	302,949	153,187	149,762	...	...	3,994	3,691	147,607	144,381
4. Tirukkoilur	379,302	191,320	187,982	...	...	9,463	9,483	177,206	174,143
5. Kallakurichi	359,681	179,938	179,743	...	2	6,154	6,276	166,906	166,841
6. Vriddhachalam	331,800	166,459	165,341	4	2	3,371	3,353	160,104	159,177
7. Cuddalore	370,479	188,950	181,529	...	...	3,679	3,760	183,322	176,093
8. Chidambaram	347,806	173,743	174,063	...	...	5,592	5,495	159,641	159,732
All Urban Areas	**392,322**	**198,798**	**193,524**	**8**	**4**	**6,610**	**6,384**	**172,953**	**167,232**

C-VII

GION

Religion

Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Religions and Persuasions		Religion not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
2,478	**2,569**	**49,286**	**49,328**	**36**	**86**	**2,021**	**1,848**	...	...
1,940	**2,120**	**31,023**	**30,285**	**4**	**1**	**1,627**	**1,521**	...	...
1,087	1,122	3,812	3,370	...	1	21	6	...	...
743	889	2,295	2,464	...	...	82	84	...	...
42	38	1,486	1,593	...	...	58	59	...	...
65	71	4,529	4,228	...	...	57	57	...	...
...	...	6,825	6,562	2	...	51	62	...	...
2	...	2,947	2,780	2	...	29	29	...	...
...	...	1,938	1,670	...	...	11	6	...	...
1	...	7,191	7,618	...	...	1,318	1,218	...	...
538	**449**	**18,263**	**19,043**	**32**	**85**	**394**	**327**	...	...

TABLE C-VIII

This Table has two parts - Part A dealing with scheduled castes and Part B dealing with the scheduled tribes. These tables give the distribution according to the industrial categories of workers and non-workers classified on the basis of their educational standards. These tables, however, present only the total population of all scheduled castes in Part A and that of the scheduled tribes in Part B. Special tables on each scheduled caste and tribe will be presented in Part V of our publications and will give detailed particulars on each caste or tribe. Thus this table only presents an abstract of the data presented in Part V. Though in earlier censuses, tables were presented for important communities and other special groups, in this Census only scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been classified and all other groups excluded. In this table various categories of workers and non-workers have been classified either as literates or illiterates without adopting the detailed educational standards used in Table C - III.

TABLE C-VIII

Classification by literacy and industrial category of

District/Taluk	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	**801,681**	**401,380**	**400,301**	**315,112**	**380,525**	**86,268**	**19,776**
All Rural Areas	**756,163**	**378,532**	**377,631**	**299,074**	**359,874**	**79,458**	**17,757**
1. Gingee	44,995	22,790	22,205	18,354	21,185	4,436	1,020
2. Tindivanam	95,741	47,962	47,779	38,747	46,508	9,215	1,271
3. Villupuram	80,206	40,561	39,645	33,677	38,179	6,884	1,466
4. Tirukkoilur	104,918	52,974	51,944	43,753	50,122	9,221	1,822
5. Kallakurichi	101,173	50,437	50,736	41,451	48,288	8,986	2,448
6. Vriddhachalam	106,019	52,393	53,626	38,839	50,138	13,554	3,488
7. Cuddalore	96,725	49,085	47,640	40,500	45,786	8,585	1,854
8. Chidambaram	126,386	62,330	64,056	43,753	59,668	18,577	4,388
All Urban Areas	**45,518**	**22,848**	**22,670**	**16,038**	**20,651**	**6,810**	**2,019**

TABLE C-VIII

Classification by literacy and industrial category of

District/Taluk	III In mining, quarrying etc.		IV At household industry		V In manufacturing other than household industry		VI In construction	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Total	**7,477**	**1,557**	**3,359**	**1,327**	**2,077**	**266**	**1,252**	**387**
All Rural Areas	**6,943**	**1,359**	**3,071**	**1,279**	**977**	**136**	**1,026**	**331**
1. Gingee	220	48	335	123	13	...	127	31
2. Tindivanam	1,063	132	484	286	89	62	148	20
3. Villupuram	719	124	309	65	35	5	139	1
4. Tirukkoilur	1,142	261	445	198	8	1	81	3
5. Kallakurichi	1,014	221	386	168	30	5	81	14
6. Vriddhachalam	1,324	331	278	148	103	13	188	235
7. Cuddalore	691	97	421	87	629	31	194	20
8. Chidambaram	770	145	413	204	70	19	68	7
All Urban Areas	**534**	**198**	**288**	**48**	**1,100**	**130**	**226**	**56**

PART—A

workers and non-workers among scheduled castes

Total workers		I As cultivator		II As agricultural labourer	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
255,416	**181,598**	**98,910**	**46,626**	**112,281**	**112,699**
242,699	**174,415**	**97,909**	**46,265**	**108,263**	**109,107**
14,035	9,945	7,945	4,286	4,285	4,755
30,223	22,685	13,545	7,783	11,254	11,843
25,343	15,667	7,332	2,312	13,188	11,502
34,394	24,154	17,104	6,893	11,814	13,862
33,264	24,704	17,008	8,623	11,565	12,335
33,423	26,742	14,847	9,084	14,702	16,130
30,864	20,400	6,560	2,237	18,813	15,897
41,153	30,118	13,568	5,047	22,643	22,783
12,717	7,183	1,001	361	4,018	3,592

PART - A

workers and non-workers among scheduled castes

VII In trade & commerce		VIII In transport, storage & communications		IX In other services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
781	**516**	**1,240**	**20**	**28,039**	**18,290**	**145,964**	**218,703**
505	**402**	**470**	**13**	**23,535**	**15,523**	**135,833**	**203,216**
30	13	15	...	1,065	689	8,755	12,260
57	61	59	13	3,524	2,485	17,739	25,094
75	63	53	...	3,493	1,595	15,218	23,978
62	31	28	...	3,710	2,905	18,580	27,790
34	51	25	...	3,122	3,287	17,173	26,032
43	46	83	...	1,855	755	18,970	26,884
108	103	143	...	3,305	1,928	18,221	27,240
96	34	64	...	3,461	1,879	21,177	33,938
276	114	770	7	4,504	2,677	10,131	15,487

TABLE C-VIII

Classification by literacy and industrial category of

District/Taluk	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	**13,536**	**6,843**	**6,693**	**6,372**	**6,544**	**471**	**149**
All Rural Areas	**12,662**	**6,412**	**6,250**	**6,039**	**6,171**	**373**	**79**
1. Gingee	3,681	1,861	1,820	1,782	1,793	79	27
2. Tindivanam	4,395	2,137	2,258	2,095	2,237	42	21
3. Villupuram	1,045	546	499	535	498	11	1
4. Tirukkoilur	930	489	441	411	432	78	9
5. Kallakurichi	520	326	194	307	191	19	3
6. Vriddhachalam	1,171	589	582	509	575	80	7
7. Cuddalore	203	100	103	82	95	18	8
8. Chidambaram	717	364	353	318	350	46	3
All Urban Areas	**874**	**431**	**443**	**333**	**373**	**98**	**70**

TABLE C-VIII

Classification by literacy and industrial category of

District/Taluk	IV At household industry		V In manufacturing other than household industry		VI In construction	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Total	**194**	**100**	**55**	**29**	**8**	**1**
All Rural Areas	**194**	**100**	**35**	**25**	**8**	**1**
1. Gingee	64	30	2	...	3	...
2. Tindivanam	84	39	7	13	1	...
3. Villupuram	5	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tirukkoilur	3	1	...	...	...	...
5. Kallakurichi	9	10	...	...	...	...
6. Vriddhachalam	12	11	23	12	1	...
7. Cuddalore	4	3	...	...	3	...
8. Chidambaram	13	6	3	...	...	1
All Urban Areas	...	...	20	4	...	...

PART B

workers and non-workers among scheduled tribes

Total workers I–IX		I As cultivator		II As agricultural labourer		III In mining, quarrying etc.	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
4,379	2,936	907	470	1,969	1,602	349	144
4,146	2,832	906	470	1,899	1,546	326	128
1,215	868	239	161	480	366	148	84
1,357	955	149	81	729	594	84	23
362	208	72	21	197	160	27	4
330	196	134	39	146	125	13	5
212	144	173	123	3	3	7	1
382	306	113	43	172	203	11	1
56	40	1	...	32	28	13	4
232	115	25	2	140	67	23	6
233	104	1	...	70	56	23	16

PART B

workers and non-workers among scheduled tribes

VII In trade & commerce		VIII In transport, storage & communications		IX In other services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
28	20	25	1	844	569	2,464	3,757
26	20	2	...	750	542	2,266	3,418
14	15	1	...	264	212	646	952
12	1	...	...	291	204	780	1,303
...	...	...	...	61	23	184	291
...	...	...	...	34	26	159	245
...	...	...	...	20	7	114	50
...	3	...	...	50	33	207	276
...	1	1	...	2	4	44	63
...	...	...	...	28	33	132	238
2	..	23	1	94	27	198	339

SCT, SC & ST SERIES

(Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)

SCT I — PARTS A & B

This Table presents the total number of workers classified into nine industrial categories and non-workers (for each sex) for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes *in South Arcot district*. Part A of this table relates to scheduled castes and Part B to scheduled tribes. Each of these parts is in two sections, one for rural and another for urban areas. The workers have been classified into the following nine industrial categories as in the tables for the general population: I. As cultivator; II. As agricultural labourer; III. In mining, quarrying; livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities; IV. At household industry; V. In manufacturing other than household industry; VI. In construction; VII. In trade and commerce; VIII. In transport, storage and communications and IX. In other services.

SCT I — Part A:

The total number of scheduled castes in the State according to the President's list is 79. In South Arcot district, however, 25 scheduled castes have been returned in this Census. The persons who have been returned under the generic names of scheduled castes and Harijans have been grouped and shown as "Unclassified". The number of workers in the two special occupations "Tanning and currying of hides and skins" and "Scavenging" for each scheduled caste has also been given in columns 27 to 30.

SCT I — Part B:

According to the President's List, the number of scheduled tribes in the State is 42. In South Arcot district, 4 tribes have been returned in this Census. The persons who have been returned under the generic names of scheduled tribes, Adivasis etc., have been grouped and shown as "Unclassified".

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

TOTAL

Name of scheduled caste		Persons	Males	Females
Total	...	756,163	378,532	377,631
1. Adi-Andhra	...	1	1	...
2. Adi-Dravida	...	333,137	167,507	165,630
3. Arunthathiyar	...	4,128	2,192	1,936
4. Baira	...	43	43	...
5. Chakkiliyan	...	13,876	6,886	6,990
6. Devendrakulathan	...	2	1	1
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	4	...	4
8. Gosangi	...	4	...	4
9. Kudumban	...	108	56	52
10. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	5,583	2,869	2,714
11. Madari	...	18	18	...
12. Madiga	...	28	13	15
13. Pagadai	...	52	24	28
14. Pallan	...	323	182	141
15. Pambada	...	7	4	3
16. Panchama	...	266	103	163
17. Panniandi	...	9	2	7
18. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	344,004	171,749	172,255
19. Puthirai Vannan	...	352	196	156
20. Samban	...	738	156	582
21. Semman	...	15	9	6
22. Thoti	...	6,212	3,117	3,095
23. Tiruvalluvar	...	3,035	1,200	1,835
24. Valluvan	...	12,185	6,234	5,951
25. Unclassified	...	32,033	15,970	16,063

GINGEE TALUK

Total	...	44,995	22,790	22 205
1. Adi-Dravida	...	18,290	9,333	8,957
2. Arunthathiyar	...	179	92	87
3. Chakkiliyan	...	1,384	706	678
4. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	388	192	196
5. Pallan	...	5	5	...
6. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	20,660	10,283	10,377
7. Puthirai Vannan	...	27	25	2
8. Samban	...	19	13	6
9. Semman	...	15	9	6

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Name of scheduled caste		Persons	Males	Females
		GINGEE TALUK		
10. Thoti	...	1,264	645	619
11. Triuvalluvar	...	123	53	79
12. Valluvan	...	287	160	127
13. Unclassified	...	2,345	1,274	1,071
		TINDIVANAM TLAUK		
Total	...	95,741	47,962	47,779
1. Adi-Dravida	...	61,421	30,818	30,603
2. Arunthathiyar	...	591	375	216
3. Chakkiliyan	...	1,047	417	630
4. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	2	...	2
5. Gosangi	...	1	...	1
6. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	835	433	402
7. Madari	...	18	18	...
8. Pallan	...	18	7	11
9. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	28,916	14,500	14,416
10. Thoti	...	795	405	390
11. Tiruvalluvar	...	277	69	208
12. Valluvan	...	1,311	688	623
13. Unclassified	...	509	232	277
		VILLUPURAM TALUK		
Total	...	80,206	40,561	39,645
1. Adi-Dravida	...	12,936	6,538	6,398
2. Arunthathiyar	...	122	69	53
3. Baira	...	43	43	...
4. Chakkiliyan	...	926	458	468
5. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	411	211	200
6. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	63,230	32,071	31,159
7. Puthirai Vannan	...	17	10	7
8. Samban	...	70	...	70
9. Thoti	...	352	182	170
10. Tiruvaliuvar	...	385	201	184
11. Valluvan	...	1,030	497	533
12. Unclassified	...	684	281	403

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Name of scheduled caste		Persons	Males	Females
TIRUKKOILUR TALUK				
Total	...	104,918	25,974	51,944
1. Adi-Andhra	...	1	1	...
2. Adi-Dravida	...	85,632	43,300	42,332
3. Arunthathiyar	...	677	309	368
4. Chakkiliyan	...	1,471	749	722
5. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	1,012	521	491
6. Madiga	...	28	13	15
7. Panniandi	...	9	2	7
8. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	7,195	3,849	3,346
9. Puthirai Vannan	...	155	86	69
10. Samban	...	649	143	506
11. Thoti	...	633	299	334
12. Tiruvalluvar	...	267	114	153
13. Valluvan	...	1,137	574	563
14. Unclassified	...	6,052	3,014	3,038
KALLAKURICHI TALUK				
Total	...	101,173	50,437	50,736
1. Adi-Dravida	...	74,049	36,870	37,179
2. Arunthathiyar	...	1,337	668	669
3. Chakkiliyan	...	2,793	1,429	1,364
4. Devendrakulathan	...	1	...	1
5. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	2	...	2
6. Kudumban	...	14	8	6
7. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	622	332	290
8. Pagadai	...	52	24	28
9. Pallan	...	1	1	...
10. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	7,988	4,040	3,948
11. Puthirai Vannan	...	15	15	...
12. Thoti	...	800	399	401
13. Tiruvalluvar	...	370	74	296
14. Valluvan	...	744	472	272
15. Unclassified	...	12,385	6,105	6,208

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Name of scheduled caste		Persons	Males	Females
VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK				
Total	...	106,019	52,393	53,626
1. Adi-Dravida	...	1,467	755	712
2. Arunthathiyar	...	168	106	62
3. Chakkiliyan	...	4,721	2,362	2,359
4. Kudumban	...	49	24	25
5. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	627	308	319
6. Pallan	...	82	56	26
7. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	91,915	45,313	46,602
8. Puthirai Vannan	...	75	24	51
9. Thoti	...	2,073	1,037	1,036
10. Thiruvalluvar	...	17	17	...
11. Valluvan	...	3,772	1,818	1,954
12. Unclassified	...	1,053	573	480
CUDDALORE TALUK				
Total	...	96,725	49,085	47,640
1. Adi-Dravida	...	67,736	34,230	33,506
2. Arunthathiyar	...	437	232	205
3. Chakkiliyan	...	779	401	378
4. Gosangi	...	3	...	3
5. Kudumban	...	22	11	11
6. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	408	235	173
7. Pallan	...	4	1	3
8. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	17,811	9,104	8,707
9. Puthirai Vannan	...	34	21	13
10. Thoti	...	131	60	71
11. Tiruvalluvar	...	1,147	619	528
12. Valluvan	...	602	280	322
13. Unclassified	...	7,611	3,891	3,720
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK				
Total	...	126,386	62,330	64,056
1. Adi-Dravida	...	11,606	5,663	5,943
2. Arunthathiyar	...	617	341	276
3. Chakkiliyan	...	755	364	391
4. Devendrakulathan	...	1	1	...
5. Kudumban	...	23	13	10

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Name of scheduled caste		Persons	Males	Females
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK				
6. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	1,280	637	643
7. Pallan	...	213	112	101
8. Pambada	...	7	4	3
9. Panchama	...	266	103	163
10. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	106,289	52,589	53,700
11. Puthirai Vannan	...	29	15	14
12. Thoti	...	164	90	74
13. Tiruvalluvar	...	440	53	387
14. Valluvan	...	3,302	1,745	1,557
15. Unclassified	...	1,394	600	794

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS

Name of scheduled caste		Persons	Males	Females
Total	...	45,518	22,848	22,670
1. Adi-Dravida	...	21,903	11,032	10,871
2. Arunthathiyar	...	1,277	663	614
3. Chakkiliyan	...	1,712	845	867
4. Holeya	...	32	21	11
5. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	813	412	401
6. Pallan	...	16	4	12
7. Panniandi	...	1	...	1
8. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	16,712	8,529	8,183
9. Puthirai Vannan	...	46	28	18
10. Thoti	...	265	87	178
11. Tiruvalluvar	...	20	13	7
12. Valluvan	...	1,308	677	631
13. Unclassified	...	1,413	537	876

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Name of scheduled tribe		Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL				
Total	...	12,662	6,412	6,250
1. Irular	...	11,303	5,720	5,582
2. Kattunayakan	...	393	147	246
3. Kurichchan	...	1	1	...
4. Palliyan	...	43	17	26
5. Unclassified	...	922	527	395
GINGEE TALUK				
Total	...	3,681	1,861	1,820
1. Irular	...	3,344	1,700	1,644
2. Kattunayakan	...	105	35	70
3. Palliyan	...	23	10	13
4. Unclassified	...	209	116	93
TINDIVANAM TALUK				
Total	...	4,395	2,137	2,258
1. Irular	...	4,104	2,034	2,070
2. Kattunayakan	...	253	97	156
3. Unclassified	...	38	6	32
VILLUPURAM TALUK				
Total	...	1,045	546	499
1. Irular	...	1,045	546	499
TIRUKKOILUR TALUK				
Total	...	930	489	441
1. Irular	...	895	465	430
2. Kattunayakan	...	12	5	7
3. Kurichchan	...	1	1	...
4. Unclassified	...	22	18	4
KALLAKURICHI TALUK				
Total	...	520	326	194
1. Irular	...	44	23	21
2. Unclassified	...	476	303	137

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

Name of scheduled tribe		Persons	Males	Females
VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK				
Total	...	1,171	589	582
1. Irular	...	1,042	528	514
2. Palliyan	...	20	7	13
3. Unclassified	...	109	54	55
CUDDALORE TALUK				
Total	...	203	100	103
1. Irular	...	136	70	66
2. Unclassified	...	67	30	37
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK				
Total	...	717	364	353
1. Irular	...	693	354	339
2. Kattunayakan	...	23	10	13
3. Unclassified	...	1	...	1

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS

Name of scheduled tribe		Persons	Males	Females
Total	...	874	431	443
1. Irular	...	874	431	443

TABLE SCT-I

Industrial classification of persons at work

S. No. and name of scheduled caste	Total			Total workers		WORKERS I As cultivator	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							ALL RURAL
Total	**756,163**	**378,532**	**377,631**	**242,699**	**174,415**	**97,909**	**46,265**
1. Adi-Andhra	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
2. Adi-Dravida	333,137	167,507	165,630	107,523	76,318	45,937	22,001
3. Arunthathiyar	4,128	2,192	1,936	1,421	857	480	256
4. Baira	43	43	...	43	...	...	...
5. Chakkiliyan	13,876	6,886	6,990	4,303	3,006	1,545	772
6. Devendrakulathan	2	1	1	1	1	...	...
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	4	...	4	...	4	...	...
8. Gosangi	4	...	4	...	2	...	...
9. Kudumban	108	56	52	34	17	9	2
10. Kuravan, Sidhanar	5,583	2,869	2,714	1,861	1,278	485	194
11. Madari	18	18	...	18	...	18	...
12. Madiga	28	13	15	13	...	...	...
13. Pagadai	52	24	26	18	17	18	16
14. Pallan	323	182	141	126	72	17	...
15. Pambada	7	4	3	3	2	...	...
16. Panchama	266	103	163	43	94	41	...
17. Panniandi	9	2	7	1	4	...	...
18. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	344,004	171,749	172,255	110,170	80,693	42,531	19,836
19. Puthirai Vannan	352	196	156	93	58	29	4
20. Samban	738	156	582	143	390	...	179
21. Semman	15	9	6	5	6	4	4
22. Thoti	6,212	3,117	3,095	2,046	1,209	633	223
23. Tiruvalluvar	3,035	1,200	1,835	812	686	251	209
24. Valluvan	12,185	6,234	5,951	3,661	2,413	1,537	648
25. Unclassified	32,033	15,970	16,063	10,360	7,288	4,374	1,921

PART-A

and non-workers by sex for scheduled castes

WORKERS							
II As agricultural labourer		III In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV At household industry		V In manufacturing other than household industry	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
AREAS							
108,263	**109,107**	**6,943**	**1,359**	**3,071**	**1,279**	**977**	**136**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44,525	44,619	3,063	497	667	235	375	83
690	542	92	3	145	11	19	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,487	1,797	95	9	708	121	86	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	19	12	...	...
298	218	225	116	744	644	13	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	2	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	53	4	...	8	7	...	...
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
54,633	54,879	2,589	438	417	105	372	16
5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	277	712	236	105	74	18	4
139	309	2	3	47	3	56	1
1,424	1,618	37	5	63	3	30	5
4,690	4,531	182	51	140	60	8	4

TABLE SCT-I

Industrial classification of persons at work

S. No. and name of scheduled caste	WORKERS					
	VI In construction		VII In trade and commerce		VIII In transport, storage and communications	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
						ALL RURAL
Total ...	**1,026**	**331**	**505**	**402**	**470**	**13**
1. Adi-Andhra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Adi-Dravida ...	313	6	193	194	153	13
3. Arunthathiyar ...	3	...	3	3	4	...
4. Baira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chakkiliyan ...	3	1	25	15	30	...
6. Devendrakulathan	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Gosangi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Kudumban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Kuravan, Sidhanar	4	1	32	49	3	...
11. Madari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Madiga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Pagadai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Pallan ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15. Pambada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Panchama ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
17. Panniandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	377	17	207	91	211	...
19. Puthirai Vannan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Samban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Semman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Thoti ...	267	306	10	5	2	...
23. Tiruvalluvar ...	16	...	...	10	15	...
24. Valluvan ...	14	...	15	22	24	...
25. Unclassified ...	28	...	19	13	27	...

PART-A

and non-workers by sex for scheduled castes

WORKERS				WORKERS IN SPECIAL OCCUPATIONS			
IX In other services		X Non-workers		Tanning and currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
AREAS							
28,535	**15,523**	**135,833**	**203,216**	**102**	**23**	**375**	**33**
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,297	8,670	59,984	89,312	7	1	115	...
45	37	771	1,079	27	...	2	...
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324	289	2,583	3,984	62	21	16	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
5	1	22	35	...	...	...	...
57	40	1,008	1,436	...	...	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	1	6	11	...	...	...	...
36	12	56	69	...	...	3	4
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	60	69	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
8,833	5,311	61,579	91,562	5	1	182	10
59	35	103	98	...	...	...	...
...	70	13	192	...	...	...	7
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
139	84	1,071	1,886	...	...	18	8
286	151	388	1,149	...	...	...	...
517	112	2,573	3,538	...	...	2	...
892	708	5,610	8,775	1	...	34	...

TABLE SCT-I

Industrial classification of persons at work

S. No. and name of scheduled caste	Total			Total workers		WORKERS I As Cultivator	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALL URBAN							
Total	**45,518**	**22,848**	**22,670**	**12,717**	**7,183**	**1,001**	**361**
1. Adi-Dravida	21,903	11,032	10,871	6,231	3,726	437	287
2. Arunthathiyar	1,277	663	614	373	181	22	5
3. Chakkiliyan	1,712	845	867	508	240	18	2
4. Holeya	32	21	11	11	...	5	...
5. Kuravan, Sidhanar	813	412	401	252	118	1	...
6. Pallan	16	4	12	1	3	...	...
7. Panniandi	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
8. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	16,712	8,529	8,183	4,716	2,671	482	63
9. Puthirai Vannan	46	28	18	17	1	...	...
10. Thoti	265	87	178	53	13	4	...
11. Tiruvalluvar	20	13	7	1	1	1	...
12. Valluvan	1,308	677	631	365	106	30	4
13. Unclassified	1,413	537	876	189	123	1	...

TABLE SCT-I

Industrial classification of persons at work

S. No. and name of scheduled caste	WORKERS VI In construction		VII In trade and commerce		VIII In transport, storage and communications	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Total ...	**226**	**56**	**276**	**114**	**770**	**7**
1. Adi-Dravida ...	112	15	142	60	491	5
2. Arunthathiyar ...	...	1	8	5	10	...
3. Chakkiliyan ...	...	1	4	5	47	2
4. Holeya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Kuravan, Sidhanar	3	1	8	6	19	...
6. Pallan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Panniandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	71	34	38	30	151	...
9. Puthirai Vannan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Thoti ...	6	3	...	...	2	...
11. Tiruvalluvar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Valluvan ...	27	1	6	3	10	...
13. Unclassified ...	7	...	70	5	40	...

PART-A

and non-workers by sex for scheduled castes

WORKERS

II As agricultural labourer		III In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV At household industry		V In manufacturing other than household industry	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
AREAS							
4,018	**3,592**	**534**	**198**	**288**	**48**	**1,100**	**130**
1,700	1,651	226	86	83	11	391	43
32	110	1	...	116	1	159	37
91	73	15	...	30	7	121	21
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	10	56	40	26	26	13	9
...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,079	1,668	176	67	27	2	354	18
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
7	1	17	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	79	18	1	1	..	48	2
27	...	25	1	5	1	13	...

PART-A

and non-workers by sex for scheduled castes

IX In other services		X Non-workers		WORKERS IN SPECIAL OCCUPATIONS: Tanning and currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
4,504	**2,677**	**10,131**	**15,487**	**187**	**4**	**590**	**137**
2,649	1,568	4,801	7,145	10	...	337	29
25	22	290	433	112	...	2	1
182	129	337	627	62	4	132	76
1	...	10	11	...	...	...	...
115	26	160	283	...	...	20	6
...	3	3	9	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4,338	789	3,813	5,512	...	...	93	8
17	1	11	17	...	...	...	...
17	6	34	165	...	...	5	...
...	1	12	6	...	...	...	...
159	16	312	525	...	...	1	1
1	116	348	753	3	...	...	13

TABLE SCT-I

Industrial classification of persons at work and

S. No. and name of scheduled tribe		Total: Persons (2)	Total: Males (3)	Total: Females (4)	Total workers: Males (5)	Total workers: Females (6)
						ALL RURAL
Total	...	**12,662**	**6,412**	**6,250**	**4,146**	**2,832**
1 Irular	...	11,303	5,720	5,583	3,722	2,488
2 Kattunayakan	...	393	147	246	82	90
3 Kurichchan	...	1	1	...	...	...
4 Palliyan	...	43	17	26	10	22
5 Unclassified	...	922	527	395	332	232
						ALL URBAN
Total	...	**874**	**431**	**443**	**233**	**104**
1 Irular	...	874	431	443	233	104

TABLE SCT-I

Industrial classification of persons at work and

WORKERS

S. No. and name of scheduled tribe		V In manufacturing other than household industry: Males (15)	V: Females (16)	VI In construction: Males (17)	VI: Females (18)	VII In trade and commerce: Males (19)	VII: Females (20)
							ALL RURAL
Total	...	**35**	**25**	**8**	**1**	**26**	**20**
1 Irular	...	35	25	6	1	23	15
2 Kattunayakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kurichchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Palliyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Unclassified	...	...	...	2	...	3	5
							ALL URBAN
Total	...	**20**	**4**	...	...	**2**	...
1 Irular	...	20	4	...	...	2	...

PART—B

non-workers by sex for scheduled tribes

	WORKERS							
	I As cultivator		II As agricultural labourer		III In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, huntung and plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV As household industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
AREAS								
	906	**470**	**1,899**	**1,546**	**326**	**128**	**194**	**100**
	684	274	1,849	1,485	272	98	151	72
	25	64	13	10	11	2	20	7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	6	5	16	...	...	...	...
	192	126	32	35	43	28	23	21
AREAS								
	1	**...**	**70**	**56**	**23**	**16**	**...**	**...**
	1	...	70	56	23	16	...	...

PART—B

non-workers by sex for scheduled tribes

	WORKERS					
	VIII In transport, storage and communications		IX In other services		X Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
AREAS						
	2	**...**	**700**	**542**	**2,266**	**3,418**
	2	...	700	518	1,998	3,095
	...	...	13	7	65	156
	...	...	...	...	1	...
	...	...	...	...	7	4
	...	...	37	17	195	163
AREAS						
	23	**1**	**94**	**27**	**198**	**339**
	23	1	94	27	198	339

TABLE SCT II

This table furnishes the marital status for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by broad age groups. Part A relates to scheduled castes and Part B to scheduled tribes. For the age group 0 to 14, 15 to 44, 45 and above, age not stated and for the total population, the number of persons of each sex coming under the categories "Never Married", "Married", "Widowed", "Divorced/Separated " and "Unspecified status" has been given. This table also furnishes the number of males and females in each of these three age-groups. The table has not been prepard separately for rural and urban areas.

As per Census definition, age refers to the number of completed years of age, i.e. the age on the last birth day before 1st March 1961. "Never Married" refers to a person who has not at any time entered into the state of matrimony. A person is regarded as "Married" if he is recognised by custom or society to be a married person or has been married in accordance with any religious rites or by registration or according to any custom or form of marriage recognised by his community or is in stable *de facto* union and has not been widowed or divorced. A person is regarded as widowed if he or she has lost his or her spouse by death but has not re-married. A person is said to be divorced who after marital ties have been severed by law or custom, either social or religious or by mutual consent, has not been married again. A person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no intention of living together again is regarded as separated.

TABLE

Age and marital status

S. No. and name of scheduled caste		Total				
		Total			Never married	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Total ...	**801,681**	**401,380**	**400,301**	**212,013**	**161,966**
1.	Adi-Andhra ...	1	1	...	...	...
2.	Adi-Dravida ...	355,040	178,539	176,501	95,413	72,016
3.	Arunthathiyar ...	5,405	2,855	2,550	1,534	1,115
4.	Baira ...	43	43	...	8	...
5.	Chakkiliyan ...	15,588	7,731	7,857	4,086	3,339
6.	Devendrakulathan ...	2	1	1	1	...
7.	Dom, Dombora, Paidi or Pano ...	4	...	4	...	...
8.	Gosangi ...	4	...	4	...	...
9.	Holeya ...	32	21	11	12	3
10.	Kudumban ...	108	56	52	28	21
11.	Kuravan, Sidhanar ...	6,396	3,281	3,115	1,654	1,317
12.	Madari ...	18	18	...	6	...
13.	Madiga ...	28	13	15	5	6
14.	Pagadai ...	52	24	28	11	13
15.	Pallan ...	339	186	153	87	58
16.	Pambada ...	7	4	3	2	1
17.	Panchama ...	266	103	163	60	69
18.	Panniandi ...	10	2	8	1	4
19.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	360,716	180,278	180,438	94,289	72,375
20.	Puthirai Vannan ...	398	224	174	137	83
21.	Samban ...	738	156	582	66	171
22.	Semman ...	15	9	6	5	...
23.	Thoti ...	6,477	3,204	3,273	1,603	1,370
24.	Tiruvalluvar ...	3,055	1,213	1,842	548	650
25.	Valluvan ...	13,493	6,911	6,582	3,657	2,637
26.	Unclassified ...	33,446	16,507	16,939	8,300	6,718

SCT-II PART-A

for scheduled castes

population — Age 0—14

Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
174,643	**187,588**	**13,155**	**48,034**	**1,567**	**2,702**	**2**	**11**	**155,410**	**154,070**
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77,204	82,357	5,189	20,872	732	1,249	1	7	69,433	69,721
1,208	1,147	92	266	21	22	...	...	1,171	1,050
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,380	3,642	226	801	39	75	...	...	3,084	3,114
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..
8	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	3
26	23	1	6	1	2	...	...	28	19
1,505	1,497	101	284	21	17	...	...	1,250	1,264
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6
13	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	13
91	81	6	14	2	...	...	...	62	51
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
38	76	5	18	...	...	...	...	57	65
1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4
78,662	84,967	6,698	21,961	628	1,135	1	...	69,649	67,941
80	61	7	30	...	...	...	...	105	78
83	322	3	81	4	8	...	...	32	157
4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
1,464	1,542	113	328	24	33	...	...	1,170	1,285
627	893	33	284	5	15	...	...	363	597
2,987	2,919	241	975	26	51	...	...	2,596	2,401
7,204	8,019	439	2,105	64	93	...	4	6,382	6,301

TABLE

Age and marital status

S. No. and name of scheduled caste	Age 0—14					
	Never married		Married		Widowed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Total ...	155,106	149,957	302	4,061	2	17
1. Adi-Andhra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Adi-Dravida ...	69,298	66,742	135	2,957	...	6
3. Arunthathiyar ...	1,170	1,034	1	16	...	...
4. Baira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chakkiliyan ...	3,082	3,065	2	48	...	1
6. Devendrakulathan	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Gosangi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Holeya ...	9	3	...	...	...	...
10. Kudumban ...	21	19	6	...	1	...
11. Kuravan, Sidhanar...	1,248	1,226	2	38	...	..
12. Madari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Madiga ...	2	6	...	...	...	...
14. Pagadai ...	11	13	...	...	...	...
15. Pallan ...	62	51	...	...	...	...
16. Pambada ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17. Panchama ...	57	64	...	1	...	...
18. Panniandi ...	1	3	...	1	...	...
19. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ...	69,522	67,090	126	834	1	6
20. Puthirai Vannan ...	104	77	1	1	...	...
21. Samban ...	32	154	...	3	...	...
22. Semman ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
23. Thoti ...	1,164	1,261	6	23	...	...
24. Tiruvalluvar ...	362	584	1	12	...	...
25. Valluvan ...	2,593	2,375	3	23	...	2
26. Unclassified ...	6,363	6,190	19	104	...	2

SCT-II PART-A

for scheduled castes

Age 0—14				Age 15—44					
Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status		Total		Never married		Married	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
...	30	...	5	175,871	185,981	56,282	11,716	115,111	158,604
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	1	78,172	80,387	25,814	5,216	50,468	68,508
...	...	...	...	1,216	1,153	363	80	803	986
...	...	...	...	31	...	8	...	23	...
...	...	...	...	3,297	3,643	992	242	2,208	3,104
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	8	8	3	...	5	8
...	...	...	...	22	25	7	2	15	21
...	...	...	...	1,448	1,406	393	87	1,000	1,240
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	9	9	3	...	6	8
...	...	...	...	6	10	...	...	6	9
...	...	...	...	88	85	25	7	61	74
...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	20	61	2	5	16	56
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	1
...	11	...	...	78,989	85,222	24,537	5,103	52,412	72,859
...	...	...	...	88	64	33	6	53	49
...	...	...	...	101	330	33	16	61	283
...	...	...	...	4	5	1	...	3	5
...	1	...	...	1,507	1,564	426	106	1,021	1,349
...	1	...	...	621	911	173	66	435	759
...	1	...	...	2,884	2,965	1,053	260	1,758	2,397
...	1	...	4	7,347	8,121	2,414	518	4,746	6,883

TABLE

Age and marital status

S. No. and name of scheduled caste	Age 15 - 44					
	Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Total ...	3,235	13,522	1,242	2,126	1	3
1. Adi-Andhra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Adi-Dravida ...	1,306	5,704	584	956	...	3
3. Arunthathiyar ...	34	68	16	19	...	...
4. Baira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chakkiliyan ...	68	233	29	64	...	...
6. Devendrakulathan...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
8. Gosangi ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9. Holeya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Kudumban ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
11. Kuravan, Sidhanar	37	63	18	16	...	...
12. Madari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Madiga ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
14. Pagadai ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15. Pallan ...	2	4	...	...	...	...
16. Pambada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Panchama ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
18. Panniandi ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
19. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	1,538	6,353	501	907	1	...
20. Puthirai Vannan ...	2	9	...	...	...	...
21. Samban ...	3	23	4	8	...	...
22. Semman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Thoti ...	41	85	19	24	...	...
24. Tiruvalluvar ...	8	74	5	12	...	...
25. Valluvan ...	55	266	18	42	...	...
26. Unclassified ...	139	636	48	84	...	...

SCT-II PART A

for scheduled castes

Age 45 +									
Total		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
70,063	60,212	613	273	59,206	24,908	9,918	34,493	325	536
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
30,910	26,388	295	56	26,583	10,891	3,883	15,161	148	278
468	347	1	1	404	145	58	198	5	3
12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
1,347	1,100	11	32	1,168	490	158	567	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
6	8	...	...	5	2	...	6	1	...
582	443	13	2	502	219	64	221	3	1
9	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7	5	...	...	7	4	...	1	...	...
36	17	...	...	30	7	4	10	2	...
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
26	37	1	...	22	19	3	18	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
31,634	27,266	225	176	26,123	11,272	5,159	15,601	127	217
31	32	...	...	26	11	5	21	...	...
23	95	1	1	22	36	...	58	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
526	424	13	3	436	170	72	243	5	8
229	334	13	...	191	122	25	210	...	2
1,430	1,216	11	2	1,225	499	186	707	8	8
2,778	2,495	23	...	2,439	1,020	300	1,467	16	8

TABLE

Age and marital status

S. No. and name of scheduled caste	Age 45 + Unspecified status Males	Age 45 + Unspecified status Females	Age not stated Total Males	Age not stated Total Females	Age not stated Never married Males	Age not stated Never married Females
	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)
Total ...	1	2	36	38	12	20
1. Adi-Andhra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Adi-Dravida ...	1	2	24	5	6	2
3. Arunthathiyar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Baira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chakkiliyan ...	...	...	3	...	1	...
6. Devendrakulathan	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Gosangi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Holeya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Kudumban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	...	1	2	...	2
12. Madari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Madiga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Pagadai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Pallan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Pambada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Panchama ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Panniandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Paraiyan, Parayan... (Sambavar) ...	...	...	6	9	5	6
20. Puthirai Vannan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Samban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Semman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Thoti ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
24. Tiruvalluvar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Valluvan ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
26. Unclassified ...	...	...	...	22	...	10

SCT-II PART A

for scheduled castes

Age not stated							
Married		Widowed		Divorced/ separated		Unspecified status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)
24	15	...	2	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Age and marital status

Total

S. No.	Name of scheduled tribe	Total: Persons	Total: Males	Total: Females	Never married: Males	Never married: Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
						ALL
	Total ...	13,536	6,843	6,693	3,578	2,703
1.	Irular ...	12,177	6,151	6,026	3,226	2,500
2.	Kattunayakan	393	147	246	67	87
3.	Kurichchan ...	1	1	...	1	...
4.	Palliyan ...	43	17	26	8	3
5.	Unclassified ...	922	527	395	276	113

Age

S. No.	Name of scheduled tribe	Total: Males	Total: Females	Never married: Males	Never married: Females	Married: Males	Married: Females
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Total ...	2,647	2,498	2,641	2,466	6	31
1.	Irular ...	2,373	2,307	2,368	2,280	5	26
2.	Kattunayakan	63	85	62	81	1	4
3.	Kurichchan ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4.	Palliyan ...	6	3	6	3	...	...
5.	Unclassified ...	204	103	204	102	...	1

Age

S. No.	Name of scheduled tribe	Total: Males	Total: Females	Never married: Males	Never married: Females	Married: Males	Married: Females
		(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
	Total ...	2,983	3,231	910	223	1,975	2,775
1.	Irular ...	2,670	2,883	831	206	1,758	2,465
2.	Kattunayakan	61	108	5	6	55	95
3.	Kurichchan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Palliyan ...	8	18	2	...	6	17
5.	Unclassified ...	244	222	72	11	156	198

SCT II PART-B

for scheduled tribes

population

	Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
AREAS								
	3,030	3,311	181	618	53	61	1	...
	2,721	2,924	158	547	45	55	1	...
	75	135	5	23	...	1	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	19	1	3	...	1	...	...
	226	233	17	45	8	4	...	...

0 — 14

Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	

15 — 44

Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
57	188	40	45	1	...
47	171	33	41	1	...
1	6	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...
9	10	7	3	...	...

TABLE

Age and marital status

Age

S. No.	Name of scheduled tribe		Total Males	Total Females	Never married Males	Never married Females	Married Males	Married Females
			(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)
	Total	...	1,213	964	27	14	1,049	505
1.	Irular	...	1,108	836	27	14	958	433
2.	Kattunayakan	...	23	53	...	...	19	36
3.	Kurichchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Palliyan	...	3	5	...	...	2	2
5.	Unclassified	...	79	70	...	...	70	34

Age not

S. No.	Name of scheduled tribe		Total Males	Total Females	Never married Males	Never married Females	Married Males	Married Females
			(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.	Irular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Kattunayakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Kurichchan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Palliyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCT II PART-B

for scheduled tribes

45 +

Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)
124	430	13	15	...	...
111	376	12	13	...	...
4	17	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	1	...	...
8	35	1	1	...	...

stated

Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT—III

This table gives the literacy and educational levels of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in rural and urban sectors of South Arcot district in two parts. Part A has two sections, Part A (i) for scheduled castes and Part A (ii) for scheduled tribes. Similarly, Part B (i) concerns scheduled castes and Part B (ii) scheduled tribes.

A person is considered to be literate if he is able to read and write. In the urban table, i. e., Part A, the following educational levels have been given:

1. Primary or Junior Basic
2. Matriculation or Higher Secondary
3. Technical diploma not equal to degree
4. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree
5. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree
6. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

In the rural table (Part-B), however the educational levels given are "Primary or Junior Basic" and "Matriculation and above".

TABLE

Education in urban areas

EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Name of scheduled caste	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or junior basic	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Total	22,848	22,670	16,038	20,651	4,645	1,210	1,926	791
1.	Adi-Dravida	11,032	10,871	7,700	9,865	2,217	513	996	480
2.	Arunthathiyar	663	614	486	578	147	28	29	7
3.	Chakkiliyan	845	867	667	809	132	46	45	12
4.	Holeya	21	11	8	10	11	1	2	...
5.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	412	401	339	385	56	15	13	1
6.	Pallan	4	12	4	6	...	5	...	1
7.	Panniandi	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
8.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	8,529	8,183	6,013	7,487	1,693	462	724	232
9.	Puthiraivannan	28	18	21	16	5	2	2	...
10.	Thoti	87	178	73	176	12	2	2	...
11.	Tiruvalluvar	13	7	5	2	...	2	5	3
12.	Valluvan	677	631	305	491	289	95	73	45
13.	Unclassified	537	876	417	825	83	39	35	10

TABLE

Education in urban areas

EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Name of scheduled tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or junior basic	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Total	431	443	333	373	70	48	24	19
1.	Irular	431	443	333	373	70	48	24	19

SCT III PART-A (i)

only for scheduled castes

LEVELS

Matriculation or higher secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
233	18	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
113	13	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCT III PART-A (ii)

only for scheduled tribes

LEVELS

Matriculation or higher secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT III

Education in rural areas

S. No.	Name of scheduled caste		Total Males	Total Females	Illiterate Males	Illiterate Females
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Total	...	378,532	377,631	299,074	359,874
1.	Adi-Andhra	...	1	...	...	...
2.	Adi-Dravida	...	167,507	165,630	136,371	159,038
3.	Arunthathiyar	...	2,192	1,936	1,889	1,870
4.	Baira	...	43	...	34	...
5.	Chakkiliyan	...	6,886	6,990	5,806	6,734
6.	Devendrakulathan	...	1	1	1	1
7.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	...	...	4	...	4
8.	Gosangi	...	...	4	...	4
9.	Kudumban	...	56	52	53	51
10.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	...	2,869	2,714	2,624	2,651
11.	Madari	...	18	...	18	...
12.	Madiga	...	13	15	13	15
13.	Pagadai	...	24	28	23	28
14.	Pallan	...	182	141	148	138
15.	Pambada	...	4	3	4	3
16.	Panchama	...	103	163	54	135
17.	Panniandi	...	2	7	1	5
18.	Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	...	171,749	172,255	132,747	163,225
19.	Puthiraivannan	...	196	156	145	140
20.	Samban	...	156	582	147	560
21.	Semman	...	9	6	8	6
22.	Thoti	...	3,117	3,095	2,797	3,030
23.	Tiruvalluvar	...	1,200	1,835	438	1,723
24.	Valluvan	...	6,234	5,951	2,680	5,163
25.	Unclassified	...	15,970	16,063	13,073	15,350

PART—B (i)

only for scheduled castes

Literate (without educational level)		EDUCATIONAL LEVEL			
		Primary or junior basic		Matriculation and above	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
70,287	16,650	8,429	1,046	742	61
...	...	1	...	...	...
27,473	6,197	3,377	376	286	19
258	57	43	9	2	...
9	...	...	...	...	...
990	250	85	6	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...
226	62	18	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...
29	3	4	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
24	17	25	11	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...
34,775	8,436	3,877	561	350	33
46	16	4	...	1	...
8	21	1	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...
301	65	18	...	1	...
674	102	75	10	13	...
2,896	732	592	48	66	8
2,572	689	309	23	16	1

TABLE SCT III PART—B (ii)

Education in rural areas only for scheduled tribes

S. No.	Name of scheduled tribe	Total		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Total ...	6,412	6,250	6,039	6,171
1.	Irular ...	5,720	5,583	5,403	5,522
2.	Kattunayakan ...	147	246	136	238
3.	Kurichchan ...	1	...	1	...
4.	Palliyan ...	17	26	12	26
5.	Unclassified ...	527	395	487	385

S. No.	Name of Scheduled tribe	Literate (without educational level)		EDUCATIONAL LEVELS			
				Primary or junior basic		Matriculation and above	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Total	346	73	23	6	4	...
1.	Irular	296	55	19	6	2	...
2.	Kattunayakan	11	8	...	...	...	...
3.	Kurichchan	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Palliyan	4	...	...	...	1	...
5.	Unclassified	35	10	4	...	1	...

TABLE SCT—IV

This table gives the number of persons belonging to different religions among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Part A of this table relates to scheduled castes and Part B to scheduled tribes.

SCT IV-Part A:

Members of scheduled caste can belong either to the Hindu or Sikh religion. In South Arcot district, no person belonging to the scheduled castes has returned himself as Sikh. This table which is intended to show the number of persons belonging to Hindu and Sikh religions among scheduled castes has, therefore, not been prepared for this district. The caste-wise population is given in Table SCT I Part A.

SCT IV-Part B:

Scheduled tribes in the district have returned their religions as Christianity and Hinduism. This table gives the number of persons in the district under the heads Christian and Hindu in each tribe sex-wise with rural/urban break-up.

TABLE

Religion for

NAME

S. No.	Name of scheduled tribe	Rural Urban	Total			Christian	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Total ...	R	12,662	6,412	6,250	5	...
		U	874	431	443	...	...
1.	Irular ...	R	11,303	5,720	5,583	...	...
		U	874	431	443	...	...
2.	Kattunayakan ...	R	393	147	246	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Kurichchan ...	R	1	1	...	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Palliyan ...	R	43	17	26	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Unclassified ...	R	922	527	395	5	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...

SCT IV PART-B

scheduled tribes

OF RELIGION

Hindu		Muslim		Religion not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6,497	6,250	...	...	...	...
431	443	...	...	...	...
5,720	5,583	...	...	...	...
431	443	...	...	...	...
147	246	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
17	26	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
522	395	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE SCT-V

This table furnishes data of sample households among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. The table relates to rural areas of the district only. Part A of the table relates to scheduled castes and Part B to scheduled tribes. The interest in land is classified as follows:

1. Owned or held from Government

2. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share

3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

The first category refers to the total number of land holdings owned or held by virtue of possession as owner, namely land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession or with rights of permanent, heritable possession but without the right of transfer or temporary or conditional leases of any kind entered into with the Government. Encroachment of Government land is treated as land held from Government and is classified under the first category.

The second category includes land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share with right of permanent heritable and transferable possession but without the right of transfer and those held under various tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows:—

(i) Tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on ground of personal cultivation (such tenants may have the rights of transfer also in certain cases).

(ii) Tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner. (In some cases, the tenant has the right to acquire ownership. In other cases, he does not possess this right.)

(iii) Tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for the stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period.

(iv) Tenants holding land under temporary leases who are liable to ejectment.

(v) Areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village, community or the Government as in the case of service inams. (This also includes cases where labourers working in plantations are given bits of land for personal cultivation with permanent rights).

(vi) All lands taken for a fixed amount of money or a fixed amount of produce or for a share of the produce or for which money is paid, partly in kind and partly in the shape of cash and land held free of consideration.

If a household had land cultivated under both the first and second categories, it is classified under the third category.

The holdings are grouped into ten sizes in acres as follows:

Less than one acre
1.0 acre to 2.4 acres
2.5 ,, ,, 4.9 ,,
5.0 ,, ,, 7.4 ,,
7.5 ,, ,, 9.9 ,,
10.0 ,, ,, 12.4 ,,
12.5 ,, ,, 14.9 ,,
15.0 ,, ,, 29.9 ,,
30.0 ,, ,, 49.9 ,,
50 and above acres
Unspecified.

If the head of the household and/or other members are engaged in cultivation, supervision or direction of agricultural operations, it is treated as household cultivation.

TABLE SCT V

Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and
(Households of members of scheduled castes

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in: Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total ...	15,358	5,010	6,550	2,736	669
1. Owned or held from Government ...	10,941	3,807	4,642	1,768	444
2. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	2,199	886	1,008	256	34
3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	2,218	317	900	712	191

TABLE SCT V

Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and
(Households of members of scheduled tribes

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in: Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total ...	509	46	196	168	61
1. Owned or held from Government ...	351	20	119	122	58
2. Held from private perons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	144	25	71	41	3
3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	14	1	6	5	...

PART—A

size of land cultivated in rural areas only for members of scheduled castes

in a 20 % sample of all households)

cultivation by size of land in acres

7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
201	91	26	36	4	5	30
136	68	17	25	2	4	28
10	1	...	2	1	1	...
55	22	9	9	1	...	

PART—B

size of land cultivated in rural areas only for members of scheduled tribes

in a 20 % sample of all households)

cultivation by size of land in acres

7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecifie
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
10	15	1	11	1	...	...
9	14	...	8	1	...	...
1	1	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...

TABLE SC I

This table gives the classification of non-working population among scheduled castes in the district by sex, type of activity and educational levels. The district figures have been given for total, rural and urban areas. Taluk figures have been given for rural areas only.

The different educational levels into which the non-working scheduled castes have been classified are as follows:

1. Illiterate
2. Literate (without educational level)
3. Primary or junior basic
4. Matriculation or higher secondary
5. Above matriculation or higher secondary

The total non-working population and persons belonging to the above-mentioned educational levels have been classified into the following categories.

1. Full time students
2. Persons seeking employment for the first time
3. Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work
4. Others

This table is prepared for all scheduled castes and not for individual castes.

TABLE

Persons not at work classified by sex, type of

Educational levels		Total non-working population			Full-time students	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
						ALL
Total	...	364,667	145,964	218,703	34,585	16,294
Illiterate	...	310,062	109,141	200,921	1,263	1,599
Literate (without educational level)	...	47,373	31,171	16,202	28,367	13,613
Primary or junior basic	...	6,795	5,264	1,531	4,690	1,049
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	324	282	42	200	26
Above matriculation or higher secondary	...	113	106	7	65	7
						ALL RURAL
Total	...	339,049	135,833	203,216	31,622	14,854
Illiterate	...	289,549	102,252	187,297	1,075	1,445
Literate (without educational level)	...	44,245	29,164	15,081	26,672	12,902
Primary or junior basic	...	4,947	4,146	801	3,695	484
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	195	165	30	115	16
Above matriculation or higher secondary	...	113	106	7	65	7
						GINGEE
Total	...	21,015	8,755	12,260	2,125	836
Illiterate	...	17,942	6,602	11,340	94	31
Literate (without educational level)	...	2,745	1,865	880	1,767	780
Primary or junior basic	.	314	276	38	257	23
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	14	12	2	7	2
Above matriculation or higher secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...

SC I

activity and educational levels for scheduled castes

	persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
AREAS						
	280	2	84	4	111,015	202,403
	51	1	27	1	107,800	199,320
	67	...	33	1	2,704	2,588
	92	...	13	1	469	481
	55	1	8	1	19	14
	15	...	3	...	23	...
AREAS						
	155	1	46	1	104,010	188,360
	26	1	16	1	101,135	185,850
	36	...	17	...	2,439	2,179
	47	...	5	...	399	317
	31	...	5	...	14	14
	15	...	3	...	23	
TALUK						
	26	1	19	1	6,585	11,422
	12	1	8	1	6,488	11,307
	1	...	8	...	89	100
	10	...	1	...	8	15
	3	...	2	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Persons not at work classified by sex, type of

Educational levels		Total non-working population		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
				TINDIVANAM
Total	...	42,833	17,739	25,094
Illiterate	...	38,794	14,751	24,043
Literate (without educational level)	...	3,328	2,359	969
Primary or junior basic	...	691	610	81
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	20	19	1
Above matriculation or higher secondary	...	...	...	...
				VILLUPURAM
Total	...	39,196	15,218	23,978
Illiterate	...	34,862	12,233	22,629
Literate (without educational level)	...	3,891	2,617	1,274
Primary or junior basic	...	418	347	71
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	25	21	4
Above matriculation or higher secondary	...	...	...	...
				TIRUKKOILUR
Total	...	46,370	18,580	27,790
Illiterate	...	40,786	14,645	26,141
Literate (without educational level)	...	4,978	3,412	1,566
Primary or junior basic	...	582	499	83
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	24	24	...
Above matriculation or higher secondary	...	...	...	...
				KALLAKURICHI
Total	...	43,205	17,173	26,032
Illiterate	...	35,937	12,245	23,692
Literate (without educational level)	...	6,709	4,430	2,279
Primary or junior basic	...	534	475	59
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	23	21	2
Above matriculation or higher secondary	...	2	2	...
				VRIDDHACHALAM
Total	...	45,854	18,970	26,884
Illiterate	...	36,681	12,944	23,737
Literate (without educational level)	...	8,658	5,577	3,081
Primary or junior basic	...	457	396	61
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	52	47	5
Above matriculation or higher secondary	...	6	6	...

SC I

activity and educational levels for scheduled castes

Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK							
2,739	1,172	21	...	2	...	14,977	23,922
...	530	...	...	...	..	14,751	23,513
2,142	580	6	...	2	...	209	389
582	61	11	...	...	...	17	20
15	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
3,153	1,459	18	...	5	...	12,042	22,519
432	371	...	...	1	...	11,800	22,258
2,389	1,036	6	...	2	...	220	238
322	48	3	...	...	...	22	23
10	4	9	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
3,797	1,535	7	...	1	...	14,775	26,255
201	77	2	...	...	...	14,442	26,064
3,112	1,418	...	...	...	...	300	148
466	40	2	...	...	...	31	43
18	...	3	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
4,865	2,352	16	...	...	...	12,292	23,680
81	111	4	...	...	...	12,160	23,581
4,318	2,188	3	...	...	...	109	91
448	51	4	...	...	...	23	8
18	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
5,777	2,898	26	...	7	...	13,160	23,986
...	129	5	...	1	...	12,938	23,608
5,364	2,744	5	...	3	...	205	337
375	25	6	...	3	...	12	36
38	...	4	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Persons not at work classified by sex, type of

Educational levels		Total non-working population		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
				CUDDALORE
Total	...	45,461	18,221	27,240
Illiterate	...	40,085	14,570	25,515
Literate (without educational level)	...	4,949	3,297	1,652
Primary or junior basic	...	402	332	70
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	21	19	2
Above matriculation or higher secondary	...	4	3	1
				CHIDAMBARAM
Total	...	55,115	21,177	33,938
Illiterate	...	44,462	14,262	30,200
Literate (without educational level)	...	8,987	5,607	3,380
Primary or junior basic	...	1,549	1,211	338
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	16	2	14
Above matriculation or higher secondary	...	101	95	6
				ALL URBAN
Total	...	25,618	10,131	15,487
Illiterate	...	20,513	6,889	13,624
Literate (without educational level)	...	3,128	2,007	1,121
Primary or junior basic	...	1,848	1,118	730
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	129	117	12
Above matriculation or higher secondary	...	...	...	...

SC I

activity and educational levels for scheduled castes

Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK							
3,305	1,570	30	...	9	...	14,877	25,670
20	34	3	...	6	...	14,541	25,481
2,985	1,492	15	...	2	...	295	160
290	43	7	...	1	...	34	27
7	...	5	...	...	...	7	2
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TALUK							
5,861	3,032	11	...	3	...	15,302	30,906
247	162	...	...	...	...	14,015	30,038
4,595	2,664	...	...	...	...	1,012	716
955	193	4	...	...	...	252	145
2	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
62	6	7	...	3	...	23	...
AREAS							
2,963	1,440	125	1	38	3	7,005	14,043
188	154	25	...	11	...	6,665	13,470
1,695	711	31	...	16	1	265	409
995	565	45	...	8	1	70	164
85	10	24	1	3	1	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE ST-I

This is a special table for scheduled tribes giving their mother-tongue and bilingualism. The district figures have been given by total, rural and urban areas. Taluk figures have been given for rural areas only. Mother tongue is the language spoken by the person from early childhood. In addition to the mother tongue, a person may know some other language and this is given as subsidiary language. The mother tongue is shown horizontally. Columns (4) and (5) contain number of males and females who have been returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally. Column (6) contains run on lines of names of subsidiary languages, followed in each case in brackets by number of male and female speakers.

ST—I Mother-tongue and bilingualism for scheduled tribes

Name of scheduled tribe	Total speakers		Mother tongue: total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ALL AREAS			
Irular		Kannada			
	...	2	...	1	Tamil (F–1)
		Malayalam			
	4	...	4	...	Tamil (M–4)
		Tamil			
	6,032	5,924	24	17	English (M–5 ; F–3) ; Telugu (M–17 ; F–13) ; Urdu (M–2 ; F–1).
		Telugu			
	112	99	70	58	Tamil (M–70 ; F–58)
		Tulu			
	1	...	1	...	Tamil (M–1)
		Urdu			
	2	1	...	1	English (F–1)
Kattunayakan		Hindi			
	2	...	2	...	Tamil (M–2)
		Tamil			
	137	232	1	...	Telugu (M–1)
		Telugu			
	5	8	5	7	Tamil (M–5 ; F–7)
		Tulu			
	3	2	3	2	Tamil (M–3 ; F–2)
		Urdu			
	...	4	...	4	Tamil (F–4)
Kurichchan		Tamil			
	1	...	...	...	
Palliyan		Tamil			
	17	26	...	...	
Unclassified		Malayalam			
	1	...	...	...	
		Tamil			
	494	364	11	7	English (M–1) ; Telugu (M–10 ; F–7);
		Telugu			
	32	31	15	17	Tamil (M–15 ; F–17)
		ALL RURAL AREAS			
Irular		Malayalam			
	1	...	1	...	Tamil (M–1)
		Tamil			
	5,642	5,515	16	11	English (M–5) Telugu (M–10; F–11) Urdu (M–1)
		Telugu			
	76	68	45	45	Tamil (M–45 ; F–45)

ST—I Mother-tongue and bilingualism for scheduled tribes

Name of scheduled tribe	Total speakers		Mother tongue: total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Tulu			
	1	...	1	...	Tamil (M–1)
Kattunayakan		Hindi			
	2	...	2	...	Tamil (M–2)
		Tamil			
	137	232	1	...	Telugu (M–1)
		Telugu			
	5	8	5	7	Tamil (M–5; F–7)
		Tulu			
	3	2	3	2	Tamil (M–3; F–2)
		Urdu			
	...	4	...	4	Tamil (F–4)
Kurichchan		Tamil			
	1	...	...	...	
Palliyan		Tamil			
	17	26	...	...	
Unclassified		Malayalam			
	1	...	..	...	
		Tamil			
	494	364	11	7	English (M–1) Telugu (M–10; F–7)
		Telugu			
	32	31	15	17	Tamil (M–15; F–17)
		GINGEE TALUK			
Irular		Tamil			
	1,700	1,637	8	11	Telugu (M–8 ; F–11)
		Telugu			
	...	7	...	7	Tamil (F–7)
Kattunayakan		Hindi			
	2	...	2	...	Tamil (M–2)
		Tamil			
	33	70	...	...	
Palliyan		Tamil			
	10	13	...	...	
Unclassified		Tamil			
	113	87	...	...	
		Telugu			
	3	6	...	...	
		TINDIVANAM TALUK			
		Tamil			
Irular	2,025	2,068	2	...	English (M–1); Urdu (M–1)
		Telugu			
	8	2	8	2	Tamil (M–8; F–2)

ST—I Mother-tongue and bilingualism for scheduled tribes

Name of scheduled tribe	Total speakers		Mother tongue: total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Tulu			
	1	..	1	...	Tamil (M–1)
Kattunayakan		Tamil			
	94	150	...	...	
		Tulu			
	3	2	3	2	Tamil (M–3; F–2)
		Urudu			
	...	4	...	4	Tamil (F–4)
Unclassified		Tamil			
	6	32	...	...	
		VILLUPURAM TALUK			
Irular		Tamil			
	546	499	...	...	
		TIRUKKOILUR TALUK			
		Tamil			
Irular	465	430	5	...	English (M–4) Telugu (M–1)
Kattunayakan		Tamil			
	5	7	...	...	
Kurichchan		Tamil			
	1	..	...	..	
Unclassified		Tamil			
	18	1	3	1	Telugu (M–3; F–1)
		Telugu			
	...	3	...	3	Tamil (F–3)
		KALLAKURICHI TALUK			
Irular		Tamil			
	23	20	...	...	
		Telugu			
	...	1	...	...	
Unclassified		Tamil			
	297	169	...	...	
		Telugu			
	6	4	...	...	
		VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK			
Irular		Tamil			
	527	510	...	...	
		Telugu			
	1	4	1	1	Tamil (M–1; F–1)
Palliyan		Tamil			
	7	13	...	...	

ST I Mother-tongue and bilingualism for scheduled tribes

Name of scheduled tribe	Total speakers		Mother tongue: total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Unclassified		Malayalam			
	1	...	...	...	
		Tamil			
	43	44	6	4	Telugu (M–6; F–4)
		Telugu			
	10	11	9	9	Tamil (M–9; F–9)
		CUDDALORE TALUK			
Irular		Tamil			
	67	65	...	...	
		Telugu			
	3	1	3	1	Tamil (M–3; F–1)
Unclassified		Tamil			
	17	30	2	2	English (M–1) Telugu (M–1; F–2)
		Telugu			
	13	7	6	5	Tamil (M–6; F–5)
		CHIDAMBARAM TALUK			
Irular		Malayalam			
	1	...	1	...	Tamil (M–1)
		Tamil			
	289	286	1	...	Telugu (M–1)
		Telugu			
	64	53	33	34	Tamil (M–33; F–34)
Kattunayakan		Tamil			
	5	5	1	...	Telugu (M–1)
		Telugu			
	5	8	5	7	Tamil (M–5; F–7)
Unclassified		Tamil			
	...	1	...	...	
		ALL URBAN AREAS			
Irular		Kannada			
	...	2	...	1	Tamil (F–1)
		Malayalam			
	3	...	3	...	Tamil (M–3)
		Tamil			
	390	409	[illegible]	6	English (F–3) ; Telugu (M–7; F–2) ; Urdu (M–1 F–1)
		Telugu			
	36	31	25	13	Tamil (M–25, F–13)
		Urdu			
	2	1	...	1	English (F–1)

TABLE ST-II

In this table, the non-working scheduled tribe population has been classified by sex and type of work. The different types of work into which they have been classified are as follows:

1. Full time students
2. Persons seeking employment for the first time
3. Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work
4. Others

The district figures have been given for total, rural and urban areas. Taluk figures have been given for rural areas only.

ST II Persons not at work classified by

Sl. No.	Name of scheduled tribes		Total non-working population			Full time students	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
							ALL
	Total	...	**6,221**	**2,464**	**3,757**	**215**	**91**
1.	Irular	...	5,630	2,196	3,434	177	76
2.	Kattunayakan	...	221	65	156	5	6
3.	Kurichchan	...	1	1	...	...	...
4.	Palliyan	...	11	7	4	5	...
5.	Unclassified	...	358	195	163	28	9
							ALL RURAL
	Total	...	**5,684**	**2,266**	**3,418**	**168**	**76**
1.	Irular	...	5,093	1,998	3,095	130	61
2.	Kattunayakan	...	221	65	156	5	6
3.	Kurichchan	...	1	1	...	...	...
4.	Palliyan	...	11	7	4	5	...
5.	Unclassified	...	358	195	163	28	9
							GINGEE
	Total	...	**1,598**	**646**	**952**	**57**	**25**
1.	Irular	...	1,463	594	869	49	20
2.	Kattunayakan	...	35	10	25	2	5
3.	Palliyan	...	2	...	2	...	...
4.	Unclassified	...	98	42	56	6	...
							TINDIVANAM
	Total	...	**2,083**	**780**	**1,303**	**16**	**26**
1.	Irular	...	1,890	730	1,160	13	25
2.	Kattunayakan	...	165	50	115	3	1
3.	Unclassified	...	28	...	28	...	...
							VILLUPURAM
	Total	...	**475**	**184**	**291**	**6**	**1**
1.	Irular	...	475	184	291	6	1

-sex and type of activity for scheduled tribes

	Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
-AREAS						
	1	...	**11**	...	**2,237**	**3,666**
	1	...	11	...	2,007	3,358
	...	...	...	..	60	150
	...	...	...	...	1	...
	...	...	...	...	2	4
	...	...	...	...	167	154
-AREAS						
	1	...	**6**	..	**2,091**	**3,342**
	1	...	6	...	1,861	3,034
	...	...	...	...	60	150
	...	...	...	...	1	...
	...	..	...	...	2	4
	..	..	...	..	167	154
-TALUK						
	1	...	**6**	..	**582**	**927**
	1	...	6	..	538	849
	...	...	..	...	8	20
	...	...	...	...	...	2
	...	...	...	...	36	56
-TALUK						
	...	...	...	...	**764**	**1,277**
	...	...	...	...	717	1,135
	...	...	...	...	47	114
	...	..	...	...	...	28
-TALUK						
	..	...	...	...	**178**	**290**
	...	...	...	...	178	290

ST II Persons not at work classified by

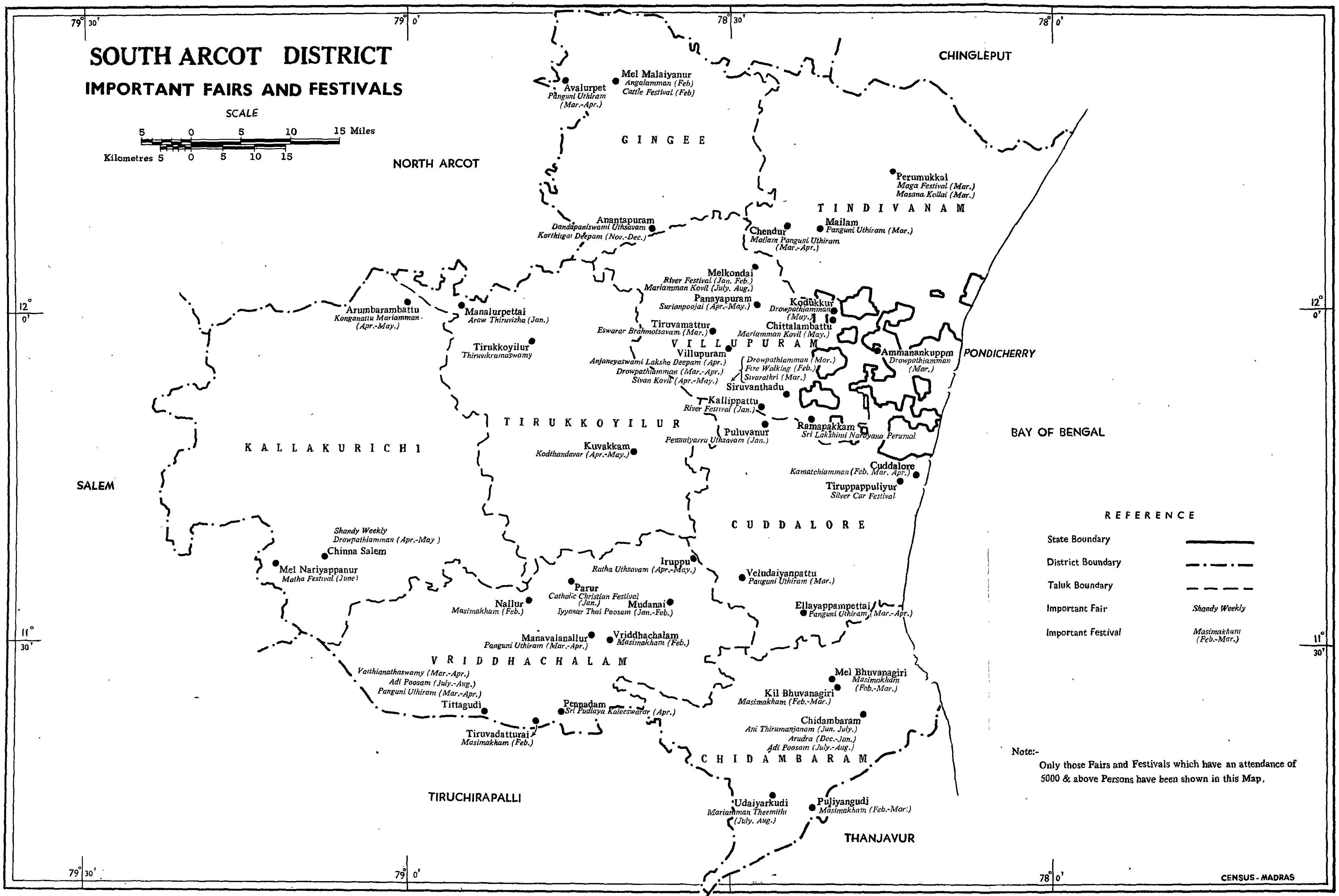
Sl. No.	Name of scheduled tribes	Total non-working population: Persons	Total non-working population: Males	Total non-working population: Females	Full time students: Males	Full time students: Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					TIRUKKOILUR	
	Total ...	**404**	**159**	**245**	**29**	**7**
1.	Irular ...	391	153	238	29	7
2.	Kattunayakan ...	12	5	7	...	...
3.	Kurichchan ...	1	1	...	...	...
					KALLAKURICHI	
	Total ...	**164**	**114**	**50**	**10**	**2**
1.	Irular ...	21	6	15	1	1
2.	Unclassified ...	143	108	35	9	1
					VRIDDHACHALAM	
	Total ...	**483**	**207**	**276**	**29**	**5**
1.	Irular ...	423	171	252	14	3
2.	Palliyan ...	9	7	2	5	...
3.	Unclassified ...	51	29	22	10	2
					CUDDALORE	
	Total ...	**107**	**44**	**63**	**5**	**6**
1.	Irular ...	70	28	42	2	...
2.	Unclassified ...	37	16	21	3	6
					CHIDAMBARAM	
	Total ...	**370**	**132**	**238**	**16**	**4**
1.	Irular ...	360	132	228	16	4
2.	Kattunayakan ...	9	...	9	...	...
3.	Unclassified ...	1	...	1	...	...
					ALL URBAN	
	Total ...	**537**	**198**	**339**	**47**	**15**
1.	Irular ...	537	198	339	47	15

sex and type of activity for scheduled tribes

	Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TALUK						
	...	...	...	...	**130**	**238**
	...	...	...	...	124	231
	...	...	...	...	5	7
	...	...	..	...	1	...
TALUK						
	...	...	...	..	104	48
	...	...	...	...	5	14
	...	...	...	...	99	34
TALUK						
	...	...	...	..	**178**	**271**
	...	...	..	...	157	249
	...	...	..	..	2	2
	...	...	...	...	19	20
TALUK						
	...	...	..	..	**39**	**57**
	...	...	..	...	26	42
	...	...	...	..	13	15
TALUK						
	...	...	...	...	**116**	**234**
	...	...	...	...	116	224
	...	...	...	...	...	9
	...	...	...	...	...	1
AREAS						
	...	..	5	...	**146**	**324**
	..	...	5	...	146	324

PART III

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS



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Helio, P. Z. P., C. S. O., Madras

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					GINGEE TALUK					
1	Edapattu (P)	4.15	Kalasapakkam	12	Drowpathi-amman festival	3	January/ February	200	Sweetmeats	91 miles.
2	Melvailamur (P)	5.93	do	15	Thanthoni-amman festival	1	January/ February	200	Sweetmeats, betel leaves & nuts	91 miles
5	Paruthipuram (P) Chinnanolambai	2.04	Tindivanam	36	Mariamman festival		April/ May	300	Eatables	87 miles
7	Marakonam (P)	1.65	do	32	Mariamman festival	...	July/ August	500	Sweetmeats	83 miles
8	Devandavadi (P) Modipattu Kaivayanthangal	0.75	do	32	Mariamman festival	...	April/May	400	Sweetmeats	83 miles
9	Peravalur (P) Chokkapalam	3.06	do	32	Mariamman festival	...	October	500	Bangles & eatables	83 miles
15	Kuduvanpoondi (P) Arkampoondi Sinthagampoondi	1.23	do	30	Mariamman festival	...	July/August	600	Sweetmeats, Betel leaves, coconuts & groundnuts	81 miles
17	Eyyil (P)	4.29	Tiruvannamalai	24	(1) Ponniammal koil festival (2) Eswaran koil festival	...	January	700	Sweetmeats	55 miles
18	Naranamangalam (P) Unnamanandan	1.45	Tindivanam do	20	Mariamman festival	...	April/May	500	Eatables ...	93 miles
19	Thalangunam (P)	2.58	Tiruvannamalai	18	Drowpathiamman koil festival	...	January/ February	800	Eatables	89 miles
20	Kappalambadi (P)	2.23	do	18	Drowpathiamman festival	...	January/ February	800	Eatables	89 miles
21	Kottaipoondi (P) Sindipattu	4.40	do	20	(1) Perumal koil garuda servai festival (2) Navarathri festival (3) Drowpathiamman festival	...	...	200	Eatables	91 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					GINGEE TALUK—(contd.)					
22	Sangilikuppam (P) Palanpoondi Parayan-thangal	1.73	Tiruvanna-malai	22	Grama Devatai festival	...	April/May	450	Eatables	84 miles
24	Devanur (P)	2.94	Tindivanam	29	Muthalamman festival	...	July/August	500	Sweetmeats, coconuts, Betel leaves & camphor	80 miles
25	Gangapuram (P) Samathakup-pam	1.02	do	31	Perumal koil festival	...	May/June	450	Eatables	82 miles
26	Sitheri (P)	1.00	do	31	Perumal koil festival	...	May/June	450	Eatables	82 miles
33	Melolakkur (V)	2.75	do	18	(1) Perumal koil festival	1	March	500	Vegetables & buffaloes	40 miles Weekly fair on Tuesdays
					(2) Laksha Deepam for Vinayakar	1	April			
					(3) Fair	1	...			
51	Valathi (P)	3.95	do	37	Weekly fair	1	...	800 to 1,000	Food stuffs, brass vessels & house-hold articles	60 miles
53	Melmalaya-nur (P)	2.49	do	41	(1) Angalam-man festival (2) Cattle festival	10	February	5,000	Foodstuffs, brass vessels, household articles & cattle	64 miles
58	Vaduga-poondi (P) Kadambadi	1.80	Tiruvanna-malai	20	Mariamman festival	...	April/May	100	Foodstuffs	58 miles
59	Avalur (P)	3.69	do	15	(1) Cattle fair	1	...	800 to 1,000	Food stuffs, fish, Vegeta-bles & cattle	71 miles
					(2) Panguni Uthiram festival	10	March/April	2,000 to 5,000		On Uthiram star day flooding fes-tival and religious discourses
77	Melsitha-mur (P)	2.55	Tindivanam	11	Aruganatha Brahmoth-savam	10	March/April	1,500	Foodstuffs & bangles	50 miles
78	Nattaraman-galam (V)	0.83	do.	11	(1) Mariam-man festival	1	April/May	300	Foodstuffs	45 miles
					(2) Mariam-man festival	10	June	200	Foodstuffs	55 miles
79	Kalaiyur (V)	1.32	do.	12	(1) Drowpathi-amman festival	1	April/May	300	Foodstuffs	45 miles
					(2) Drow-pathiamman festival	15	June	200	Foodstuffs	55 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					GINGEE TALUK—*contd.*					
83	Kadambur (V)	0.87	Tindivanam	13	(1) Drowpathiamman festival	15	July/August	300	Sweetmeats & bangles	63 miles
					(2) Gramadevathai kanji pouring	1	...	...	Sweetmeats	...
84	Servilagam (V)	0.55	do.	13	Pouring of Kanji for Grama Devathai	1	July/August	250	Coconuts, fruits & sweets	63 miles
85	Vadavanur (V)	0.37	do.	13	Pouring of Kanji for Grama Devathai	1	July/August	250	Coconuts, fruits, & sweetmeats	63 miles
86	Perunbugai (V)	2.25	do.	16	Mariamman festival	7	December/ January	300	Eatables	53 miles
87	Anathur (V)	1.77	do.	16	Mariamman festival	7	December/ January	300	Eatables	54 miles
89	Gingee (P)	0.63	do.	17	Kamala Kanniamman festival	9	April	1,000	Coconuts, camphor, clay vessels, bangles, plantain & fruits	48 miles
					Vinayagar Laksha Deepam	9	April	1,000		
103	Alampoondi (P)	3.07	Tiruvannamalai	18	(1) Weekly fair	1	January/ February	100	Shop articles, toys, & groceries	68 miles. Weekly fair on Wednesday on Poosam Satr day
					(2) Thai Poosam festival (Lord Subramanya)	3	do	4,000		
108	Kavarai (P)	1.42	Tindivanam	14	(1) Pachiamman pongal festival (2) Radha Uthsavam	3	August/ September	500	Fancy articles, tea, puffed, rice, fruits, coconuts & conch etc.	35 miles
110	Jayankondam (P)	1.42	Perani	12	(1) Verya Nacha festival	7	May	400	Foodstuffs, bangles, coconuts & camphor etc.	61 miles
					(2) Moharam	10	July			
111	Meledayalam (P)	1.25	do.	12	Mariamman festival	7	May	500	Foodstuffs, bangles, tea, coconuts, aerated water, betel leaves & nuts	61 miles
112	Ponpathi (P)	1.07	Tindivanam	18	Drowpathiamman festival	20	June	300	Bangles, coconuts, camphor, clay vessels & food stuffs	48 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				GINGEE TALUK—*contd.*						
113	Nangili-kondam (V)	0.67	Tindivanam	13	Grama Devathai festival [pouring of kanji (Ragi)]	1	July/August	250	Coconuts, fruits & sweetmeats	63 miles
114	Rajampuliyur (V)	1.09	do.	13	Mariamman festival	1	May/June	50	Nil	59 miles
116	Vallam (P)	1.55	do.	10	Gangaiamman festival	1	July/August	200	Coconuts, camphor, Jaggery betel leaves & nuts	52 miles
117	Maruderi (V)	0.39	do.	10	Gnangaiamma festival	1	July/August	120		
120	Maniam-pattu (P)	0.46	do.	14	Makham festival	1	February/ March	250	Sweetmeats & coconuts	58 miles
122	Thaiyur (V)	1.35	do.	16	Thai Poosam festival	8	January/ February	300	Coconuts, camphor, plantains & fruits	52 miles
123	Thudupak-kam (V)	0.89	do.	12	Drowpathi-amman festival	18	July/August	200	Bangles, sweetmeats & coconuts	56 miles
124	Kurunjipad (V)	1.71	do.	14	Thai Poosam festival	1	January/ February	250	do.	55 miles
125	Jambodi (P)	1.69	Perani	10	Mariamman festival	3	May	100	Toys & food stuffs	79 miles
128	Sirunam-poondi (P)	1.13	Villupuram	23	Mariamman festival	3	July	200	Puffed rice, bengal gram, taps & food-stuffs.	44 miles
129	Sittam-poondi (P)	1.50	do.	20	Kanniamman festival	4	May/June	500	Puffed rice, bengalgram, toys, & provisions	44 miles
130	Athiyur (P)	1.00	do.	20	Kanniamman festival	2	August	300	Food stuffs, tea & flowers	57 miles
138	Nayanambadi (P)	1.62	Tiruvanna-malai	19	Thaipoosam	2	January	100	Nil	58 miles
156	Ananthapuram (P)	0.38	Villupuram	...	(1) Danda paniswami Uthsavam (2) Karthigai Deepam	7	January/ February November/ December	10,000	Sugarcane, plantains, fruits & food-stuffs	18 miles
157	Konalur (P) Pulivandi	1.13	Tindivanam	...	(1) Kuthandar festival (2) Drowpathi-amman festival	10	July/ August/ September	500	Coconuts, tea, bangles & camphor	...
					(3) Uthamamman festival	2	July/August	...	...	...

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				GINGEE TALUK—(contd.)						
160	Karai (P)	2.38	Villupuram	16	Ponniamman festival	9	May	500	Bangles, clay vessels, camphor & coconuts	40 miles
162	Ottampattu (P)	4.25	do.	16	Mariamman festival	9	April	300	Foodstuffs	40 miles
163	Thiruvathikunnam (P)	1.10	do.	17	(1) Mariamman festival	3	May	200	Bangles, coconuts & camphor	45 miles
					(2) Pidari garaha festival	3	May			
164	Pudupattu (P)	1.54	Perani	9	Drowpathiamman festival	10	May/June	500	Foodstuffs	42 miles
				9	Pidariamman festival	10	July/August	300	Foodstuffs	44 miles
165	Palapattu (P)	1.55	do.	9	Drowpathiamman festival	10	May/June	400	Foodstuffs	43 miles
168	Thiruvampattu (V)	1.28	do.	10	Mariamman koil festival	9	May	2,000	Textiles, bangles & foodstuffs	73 miles
170	Melsevur (P)	1.49	Kooteripattu (Mylan)	7	(1) Tiruvadhirai festival	1	December/ January	250	Bangles & coconuts	45 miles
					(2) Drowpathi amman festival	18	May/June	200	Bangles, coconuts & sweetmeats	45 miles
173	Kalladi Kuppam (V)	1.80	Perani	6	(1) Kallayamman festival	10	April	100	Foodstuffs & bangles	55 miles
					(2) Palani Andavan festival (3) Angalamman festival	7	January/ February	1,000	Retail articles	80 miles
174	Erambatti (V)	0.70	do.	8	(1) Grama Devathai (Gangai amman) festival (2) Iyanarappan festival	3	January	200	Foodstuffs & sweetmeats	
175	Vilvamadevi (V)	0.27	Tindivanam	10	Grama Devathai (Gangaiamman) festival	1	July/August	100	Foodstuffs, coconuts & plantains	45 miles
176	Dalavanur (V)	1.55	do.	10	Grama Devathai festival	1	do.	200	do.	45 miles
177	Kallalipattu (V)	1.11	do.	10	Grama Devathai festival	1	do.	300	do.	
178	Vavulkunnam (V)	0.19	do.	10	...	1	do.	100	do.	

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					GINGEE TALUK—*(concld.)*					
179	Gudalur (V)	1.11	Perani	6	(1) Grama Devathai (Gangai-amman) festival	10	January	500	Foodstuffs	68 miles
					(2) Iyanar-appan festival		April			
					(3) Mariamman festival		August			
				8	Drowpathi amman festival	10	January	500	Foodstuffs & edibles	43 miles
180	Anilladi (V)	0.56	do.	8	(1) Bagavathi amman festival	15	January	300	Foodstuffs	
					(2) Iyanarappan festival		April			
					(3) Mariamman festival		September			
					(4) Madakoil festival					
					(5) Grama Devathai (Drowpathi-amman) festival	8	January	1,500	Foodstuffs & edibles	43 miles
181	Kilvaila-nur (V)	1.53	do.	6	(1) Grama Devathai festival	7	January	400	Foodstuffs	66 miles
					(2) Gangai-amman festival		April			
					(3) Do	8	January	1,000	Foodstuffs & edibles	
183	Nagadu (P)	1.89	do	5	(1) Sri Patta-biramaswamy festival	10	April	250	Foodstuffs, bangles & dolls	
					(2) Perumal-koil festival	8	March/April	400	Coconuts, camphor, fruits & sweetmeats	
184	Thalavala-pattu (V)	0.64	do.	...	(1) Mariam-man festival	2	April	250	Bangles & dolls	50 miles
			Mailam	...	(2) Grama-devathai festival	8	May/June	200	Coconuts, fruits, camphor & sweetmeats	54 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TINDIVANAM TALUK					
18	Ongur (P)	3.56	Nallakkur	3	Weekly Fair	1		300	Vegetables, pots, provisions, betel leaves & textiles	65 miles. The Fair meets on Tuesday
38	Purangarai (V)	0.89	Mailam	9	Angalamman festival	7	March	300	Foodstuffs, bangles & dolls	29 miles
88	Siruvadi (P)	2.58	Tindivanam	15	(1) Mariamman festival	1	April/May	200	Foodstuffs & toys	37 miles
					(2) Drowpathi amman festival	10	April/May	200		
				14	Mariamman festival	1	April/May	50	do.	37 miles
89	Vaidapakkam (P)	1.47	do.	14	Do	1	May/June	300	Foodstuffs & bangles	35 miles
95	Perumukkal (P)	2.55	do.	8	(1) Maga Festival	1	March	15,000	Foodstuffs & shop articles	58 miles
					(2) Masana kollai festival	7	do.	5,000		
					(3) Drowpathi amman festival	10	April	2,000		
96	Kattalai (P)	2.44	do.	8	Drowpathiamman festival	7	May/June	1,300	Foodstuffs	58 miles
99	Athur (P)	1.78	do.	...	Mariamman Kuzvarkkam festival (endowment of kanji or liquid food to the poor)	2	April/May	250		46 miles
100	Manur (P)	1.08								
120	Bramhadesam (P)	2.78	do.	10	Shandy (Fair)	1	...	200	Provisions, vegetables, cattle & textiles	60 miles. The shandy meets on Wednesday
123	Kolathur (P)	2.60	do.	15	(1) Chokkivazhiamman koil Uthsavam	1	April	250	Foodstuffs	37 miles
					(2) Drowpathiamman festival	10	June	250	do.	do.
				14	Ponniamman festival	1	April	100	Foodstuffs	36 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				2. TINDIVANAM TALUK—(contd.)						
125	Adavalli-kothan (P)	1.29	Tindivanam	15	Mariamman festival	5	April	350	Foodstuffs	42 miles
	Sorapattu		do.		do.		do.	250	do.	24 miles
127	Nadukuppam (P)	11.44	do.	18	Fair	1		500	Coconut, date fruits, puffed rice & bengal-gram	47 miles. The shandy meets on Friday
150	Avayakuppam (P)	3.40	Mailam	2	Mariamman festival	1	May/June	1,000	...	35 miles
						1	June/July			
						5	July/August			
151	Pettanai (P)	5.77	Mailam ...	5	(1) Vanniamman koil Alagu Uthsavam	1	April	500	Coconut, date fruits, puffed rice, & bengal-gram	47 miles. Takes place after new moon
					(2) Drowpathi amman koil Neruppu Uthsavam	10	June			
152	Nallalam (V)	1.17	Perani ...	4	(1) Pidarimari amman uthsavam	1	July/August	50	Puffed rice & ground nuts	44 miles
					(2) Vinayagar Chathurti	1	August/September	50		
153	Panchalam (V)	1.38		3½	Mariamman Uthsavam	4	July/August	850	Foodstuffs, toys, sugar cane & clay vessels	44 miles. Adi month Fridays are important festival days
154	Kothamangalam S. E. (V)	1.35	Tindivanam	14	Amman koil Uthsavam	1	April	160	Foodstuffs	36 miles
163	Vilangabadi (P)	2.18	Mailam	2	Fair	1		500	Clay vessels, vegetables, fruits, coconuts & dry fish	42 miles. The Fair meets on Sunday
164	Mailam (P)	2.15	do.	4½	Panguni Uthiram	12	March	30,000	All kind of things	32 miles
182	Anumandai (P)	2.80	Pondicherry	15	Angalammankoil festival	9	March/April	4,000	Foodstuffs	30 miles. Car festival (fire walking) on 9th day
183	Cheyyankuppam (P)	0.64	Tindivanam	14	Chelliamman fire festival	9	May/June	700	Foodstuffs	30 miles. Car festival and masanakolla takes place on 9th day

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				TINDIVANAM TALUK—(contd.)						
185	Koonmedu (P)	7.28	Pondicherry	12	Drowpathi amman koil uthsavam	8	July/August	600	Foodstuffs	28 miles. Fire festival on 8th day
187	Pudupakkam (V)	1.19	Tindivanam	20	Pongal festival	3	January	500	Clay vessels, & coconuts	35 miles
200	Chendur (P)	2.47	Mailam	2½	(1) Fair	1	...	50,000	Cattle, brass vessels & aluminium things	40 miles The Fair meets on Sunday
					(2) Mailam Panguni Uthiram festival	10	March/ April			
201	Perani (P)	2.48	Perani	½	(1) Pidari festival	10	May/June	150	Coconut & puffed rice	40 miles
					(2) Mariamman festival	1	August/ September			
					(3) Sri Gopala-krishnaswamy festival	10	December/ January			
					(4) Sri Chenna-keswara-swamy festival	1	September/ October			
					(5) Pillaiyar festival	1	February/ March			
					(6) Pasuvathe-thangar festival	1	January/ February			
202	Periatha-chur (P)	4.66	do.	2	(1) Vinayagar festival	2	April/May	4,000	Puffed rice, bengal gram, bangles, clay vessels & food stuffs	40 miles
					(2) Pidari festival	9	May/June			
					(3) Drow-pathi amman festival	12	May/June			
203	Sithani (V)	1.78	do.	3	Kutheripaitu Fair	1		300	Sweetmeats & vegetables	48 miles, The shandy meets on Sunday
205	Padirapuli-yur (P)	3.62	do.	3	(1) Drow-pathiamman koil festival	18	May/June	500		40 miles
					(2) Solaivizhi-amman Brahmoth-savam	8	June/July	1,000		

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquorters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				TINDIVANAM TALUK—(*contd.*)						
209	Veedur (P)	5.32	Perani	...	(1) Jain festival (2) Drowpathiamman, Mariamman festival	1 10	January July/ August	300	Puffed rice, bengal gram, coconuts, fruits & clay vessels	...
214	Karasanur (V)	0.23	Mailam ...	8	Drowpathi amman festival	18	April ...	500	Foodstuffs, clay vessels, & toys	30 miles
219	Thailapuram (P)	3.79	Tindivanam	14	Drowpathi amman festival	13	April	2,000	Clay vessels & foodstuffs	30 miles. After the new moon day
221	Kodur (V)	1.88	do	13	(1) Mariamman festival (2) Drowpathi amman festival	3 10	April/May April/May	250 250	Bangles, clay vessels, & foodstuffs	35 miles
227	Kilputhupattu (P)	4.94	do.	9	Kathan festival	8	July/August	500	Foodstuffs	24 miles
229	Rayapudupakkam (V)	0.43	Puduvai	8	(1) Mariamman koil festival (2) Pongal festival	1 3	June January	500	Clay vessels	25 miles
230	Thuruvai (V)	0.18	do	6	(1) Mariammankoil festival (2) Pongal festival	1 3	June January	500	Clay vessels, fruits, coconuts, foodstuffs sugar cane	23 miles
232	Olindiyampattu (V)	3.20	Tindivanam	17	Car festival	7	May/June	1,000	Clay vessels & bangles	27 miles, takes place on Visaka
247	Theruvakkarai (V)	0.37	Mailam	11	Kanum Pongal	1	January	300	Clay vessels, foodstuffs & toys	35 miles
253	Vanur (P)	1.14	Kandamangalam	8	(1) Gangaiamman festival (2) Pongal	1 3	March January	500	Coconuts, fruits, clay vessels & vegetables	...
254	Pulichapallam (P)	0.98	Puduvai	10	(1) Mariamman festival (2) Pongal	1 3	March January	650	Coconuts, fruits & clay vessels	24 miles
255	Agasampattu (V)	0.06	do.	6	Mariamman festival	9	April/May	200	Bangles, toys & foodstuffs	21 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TINDIVANAM TALUK—(concld.)					
263	Kadapperi-kuppam (V)	0.43	Villiyanur	5	(1) Drowpathiamman festival (2) Meenakshiamman festival (3) Mariamman festival	7	...	1,000	Toys, food-stuffs & clay vessels	19 miles
264	Peramabai (V)	0.25	Puduvai	1	Mariamman festival	2	January	500	Foodstuffs, fruits, coconuts & clay vessels	20 miles
					VILLUPURAM TALUK					
1	Kunnathur S. E. (V)	1.90	Perani	7	Angalamman festival	2	February/ March	500	Tea, coffee, bangles, coconuts, fruits, eatables, & bengal gram peas	42 miles
2	Tirunandipuram (V)	1.06	do.	5	(1) Sivarathri festival (2) Masi Makham (3) Mariamman sagai vartha uthsavam	3	February/ March February March July/ August	400	Foodstuffs	55 miles
4	Ennayiram (V)	1.08	do.	5	(1) Mariamman festival (2) Drowpathiamman festival	2 7	July August	400	Foodstuffs	50 miles
9	Nagar (V)	0.60	do.	9	Mariamman festival	8	March/April	1,500	Bell-metal, vessels, clay vessels & household articles	44 miles
10	Nangathur (P)	1.87	do.	10	Mattu Pongal festival	1	January	2,300	Sweetmeats	46 miles
11	Sangeethamangalam (P)	1.21	Villupuram	17	(1) Fair (2) Grama Devadai (3) Pidari ammn Uthsavam	1 4		500	All household articles	46 miles. The fair meets on Sunday

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					VILLUPURAM TALUK—(*contd.*)					
12	Muttathur (P)	3.28	Perani	8	(1) Fair	1	...	2,500	Cattle, vegetables provisions	The Fair meets on Tuesday
					(2) Mattu Pongal festival	1	January			
15	Mandagapet (V)	1.12	do.	7	(1) Mariamman festival	9	April/May	300	Eatables	50 miles
					(2) Drowpathiamman festival (3) Mariamman festival	4	August	500	Coconuts, fruits, betelnuts, camphor incense	11 miles
16	Nandivadi (V)	1.35	Vikravandi	7	Ponniamman festival	7	April ...	300	Tea, Coffee, fruits, coconut & eatables	40 miles
17	Echankuppam (V)	0.77	Perani	6	Mariamman "Sagai vartha Uthsavam	1	April/May	200	Aluminium & brass vessesl	50 miles
18	Thenpair (P)	3.87	Vikravandi	5	(1) Dharmarajakoil festival	3	July/August	2,500	Toys, eatables, fruits, coconuts & camphor	64 miles
					(2) Gangaiamman sagaivartha Uthsavam	1	April/May	4,000	Eatables	37 miles. Festival takes place after Amavasai day
19	Chinnathachur S. (P)	0.43	do.	4½	Ponniamman festival	15	July/August	3,000	Eatables	55 miles. Festival takes place on the 5th day after Amavasai
20	Kongarampoondi (V)	1.33	do.	3	Drowpathiamman festival	10	July/August	4,000	Sugarcane, ect.	35 miles. Fire walking on 10th day
21	Salai V. (V)	2.26	do.	2	Mariamman festival (endowment of kanji, or liquid food to the poor)	1	June/July	1,000	Toys, eatables, fruits & coconuts	38 miles
23	Vikravandi (P)	4.72	do.	1	(1) Laksha Deepam (2) River festival (3) Tamil New Year's day	1	April	2,000	Toys, & eatables	45 miles
					(4) Pongal festival		January			

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					VILLUPURAM TALUK—(*contd.*)					
24	Melakondai (V)	1.76	Vikravandi	2	1) Iyyanar koil festival	1	July/August	1,000	Sugarcane & toys	
					(2) River festival	1	January/ February	1,000	Sugarcane & toys	34 miles
					(3) Mariamman festival	1	July/ August			
25	Asur (P)	5.07	do.	6	Angalamman car festival	10	March/April	1,000	Sugarcane	48 miles
26	Vembi (V)	1.38	do.	5½	(1) Drowpathiamman festival	7	May			
					(2) Iyyanar festival	2	August			
					(3) Pongal festival	5	January	800	Eatables, bangles, coconut & toys	38 miles
					(4) Deepavali	2	October/ November			
					(5) Adi-pandigai festival	1	July/ August			
27	Narasinganur (V)	1.40	do.	7	Drowpathiamman festival	7	April	500	Coffee, tea, foodstuffs, coconuts & fruits	39 miles
31	Kaliyanampoondi (V)	1.19	do.	8	(1) Ekadasi festival	2	December/ January	2,000	Brass and aluminium vessels, betel leaves & nuts	42 miles. takes place during Ekadasi thithi
					(2) Surasamharam	2	October/ November			
35	Panamalai (P)	3.86	Villupuram	17	Drowpathiamman festival	18	April/May/ June	2,000	Foodstuffs	42 miles. The festival is celebrated once in 5 years
38	Karuvakshi (P)	2.92	Ayanthur	8	Pidari festival	8	June/July/ August/ September	1,000	Eatables, vegetables, fruits & sweetmeats	41 miles This festival is celebrated once in 3 years
41	Odayanatham (V)	1.20	Mambatapatti	8	(1) Drowpathiamman festival	7	July/August	700	Eatables, betel leaves nut, aluminium vessels & bell-metal vessels.	66 miles
			Ayanthur	6	(2) Pidariamman festival	7 to 10	July/August	1,000	Do.	40 miles
42	Kulirsunai (V)	1.28	do.	6	Mariamman festival	7 to 10	February/ March	1,000	Bell-metal & aluminium vessels	40 miles

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					VILLUPURAM TALUK—(contd.)					
43	Athiyur thirukkai (V)	3.12	Mambala-pattu	8	(1) Gangai-amman festival	1	April/May	2,000	Bell-metal & aluminum vessels	40 miles
					(2) Subramani-var Festival	1	May/June			
					(3) Subramanya Swami Krithi-gai festival	1	January/ February			
44	Vengamur (V)	1.19	Atanthür	...	Subramanya-swamy kri-thigai festival	1	February/ March	1,000	do.	40 miles
45	Hanumantha-puram (P)	1.93	Mambala-pattu	7	Gangaiamman festival	2	April/May	500	do.	40 miles
53	Kanjanur (V)	2.35	Mundiam-pakkam	7	Eswarankoil festival	1	January/ February	200	Provisions, & food-stuffs	37 miles
56	Olangalam-poondi S. (V)	0.23	Vikravandi	5	Drowpathi-amman Neruppu festival	1	April/May	1,000	Toys, food-stuffs, coconuts, & fruits	40 miles
57	Kottyam-poondi S. (V)	1 13	do.	3	Sivarathri	1	February/ March	500	Toys, food-stuffs, coco-nuts, & fruits	35 miles
62	Kunnathur thangal (V)	0.04	Mundiam-pakkam	11	Gangaiam-man festival	2	May/June	300	Bangles, metal & alumi-nium vessels	35 miles
63	Siruvalai (V)	2.86	Venkatesa-puram	8	Drowpathi-amman festival	18	May/June	1,500	Bell-metal & aluminium vessels	40 miles
65	Kakkanur (P)	2.55	Mambala-pattu	5	(1) Vinayagar Festival	2	January/ February	1,000	do.	35 miles
					(2) Mariam-man festival		July/ August			
					(3) Perumal festival		September/ October			
					(4) Madha-koil festival		April/May			
66	Ariyalur-thirukkai (P)	2.15	do.	4	(1) Kaliaperu-mal festival	1	May/June	500	Bangles, eata-bles, bell-metal and aluminium vessels, puffed rice, &bengal grams	36 miles
					(2) Mariam-man festival		July/ August			
					(3) Iyyanar festival		July/ August			
					(4) Subra-maniyar festival		January/ February			

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				VILLUPURAM TALUK—(*contd.*)						
70	Arumbuli (V)	0.74	Venkatesapuram	...	Mariamman festival	18	July/Augnst	1,500	Bell-metal & aluminium vessels	
72	Adanur (P)	3.14	Villupuram	6	(1) Chelliamman Koil festival (2) Mariamman festival (3) Iyyanar koil festival	18 1 18	May/June July/August May/June	500	Bangles, eatables, bell-metal, aluminium vessels, puffed rice & bengal gram	32 miles
77	Panayapuram (V)	1.92	Mundiampakkam	1	Suriapoojai (Eswarankoil festival)	7	April/May	5,000	Eatables & bangles	40 miles
79	Thoravi (V)	2.37	do.	3	Drowpathiamman festival (fire walking)	7	July/August	2,500	Foodstuffs	41 miles
81	Avadayarpattu (V)	2.66	Vikravandi	2	Mariamman festival	2	July/August	500	Sugar cane	42 miles
85	Radapuram (V)	1.57	Mundiampakkam	5	Cattle fair	1	...	2,000	Textiles, vegetables & provisions	50 miles. The fair meets on Monday
91	Vakkur (P)	3.42	do.	5	Perumalkoil (garuda servai)	1	May/June	4,000	Toys, eatables, coconut, fruits, bell-metal & aluminium vessels	37 miles
92	Siruvalikuppam (V)	0.85	do.	4	Sivarathiri festival	1	February/ March	3,000	Bell-metal, aluminium vessels, toys, eatables, coconut & fruits	...
99	Vengandur (V)	2.58	Venkatesapuram	4	(1) Drowpathiamman festival (2) Muthambizai	3 1	May/June February/ March	850	Bell-metal	33 miles
100	Agaramsithamor (V)	1.23	do.	3	Drowpathiamman festival	1	April	200	Bell-metal, & aluminium vessels	...
101	Kangianor (P)	2.55	Mambalapatti	2	do.	18	...	200	do.	40 miles

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					VILLUPURAM TALUK—(*contd.*)					
102	Palliandur (P)	0.87	Mambalapatti	6	(1) Mariamman festival	7	July/ August	1,000	Eatables, bell-metal & aluminium vessels	67 miles
					(2) Iyyanarkoil festival	2	April/May	200	Bell-metal & aluminium vessels	...
					(3) Mariamman festival		January/ February			
103	Kozhipattu (P)	1.13	do.	3	Mariamman festival	...	...	...		...
104	Malligaipattu (V)	0.02	do.	2	(1) Mariamman festival	1	April/May	300	Catables, bangles	34 miles
					(2) Iyyanarkoil festival	2	July/August	300	Bell-metal & aluminium vessels	...
105	Mambazhpattu (P)	3.05	do.	3/16	Drowpathiamman festival	7	July/August	2,500	Eatables, bell-metal & aluminium vessels	64 miles
106	Kalpattu (P)	2.56	do.	1½	(1) Mariamankoil festival	10	April	1,000	Bell-metal & aluminium vessels	65 miles
				1	(2) Madakoil festival	7	July	1,500	Bell-metal & aluminium vessels	...
107	Siruvakkur (V)	2.19	do.	2	(1) Vinayagar Uthsavam	2	September			
					(2) Kaman festival			1,000	Sweetmeat & eatables	40 miles
					(3) Madakoil festival	11	July			
109	Kanai (P)	1.89	Venkatesapuram	4	Mariamman festival	7	July/August	2,000	Eatables, bell-metal & aluminium vessels	62 miles
110	Kuppam(V)	1.72	do.	4	(1) Perumalkoil festival	1	June	200	do.	64 miles
					(2) Mariamman festival	7	July/August	600	...	

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				VILLUPURAM TALUK—(*contd.*)						
111	Ariyur (V)	2.19	Venkatesapuram	2	(1) Mariamman festival	1	July/August	500	Foodstuffs, bangles, fruits, bell-metal & aluminium vessels	32 miles
					(2) Vigneswararkoil festival	4	November/ December	500		
					(3) Subramaniarkoil festival	1	January/ February	500		
					(4) Durgaimman festival	10	April/May	500		
					(5) Thai poosam festival	11	January/ February	2,000		
113	Tiruvamathur (P)	2.32	Villupuram	3	Muthambizai Aprama eswarar brahma festival	10	March	5,000	Fruits, coconuts, eatables, & bangles	34 miles
119	Sengadu (P) Vaduganathakuppam.	2.07	Valavanur	3	Drowpathiamman festival	10	March	1,500	Sugarcane, coconuts, cattles, bangles & eatables	30 miles
121	Kumulam (P) Mudaliyarkuppam	0.66	Pallineliyanur	6	Perumalkoil Panguniuthiram festival	10	March	2,000	Fruits, vessels, eatbles & bangles	35 miles
122	Vadanur (P)	2.38	do.	4	Drowpathiammankoil festival	10	May/June	2,000	Provisions, foodstuffs, bangles, clay vessels, betel leaves nuts & coconuts	32 miles. Walking over fire is an important festival in the village
123	Seshanganur (V)	0.99	do.	4	Kaliamman festival	1	January/ February	200	Eatables ...	20 miles
124	Kurampalayam (V)	0.63	do.	...	Mariamman festival	1	April/May	200	do.	20 miles
125	Tirumangalam (V)	2.02	do.	6	Mariamman festival	2	April/May	400	Textiles, brass, aluminium vessels, bangles & eatables	20 miles
126	Sithalampattu (V)	0.58	Mundiampakkam	9	(1) Mariammankoil festival	1	May	20,000	Fruits, brass, vessels, bangles & retail articles	20 miles
				2	Angalammankoil festival	7	May			
127	Kodukkur (V)	1.21	do.	...	Drowpathiamman festival	18	May	20,000	do.	27 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				VILLUPURAM TALUK—*(contd.)*						
128	Muttrampattu (V)	1.37	Chinnababu-samudram	7	Mariamman festival	9	May/June	200	Camphor, betel leaves, nut, fruits & eatables	30 miles
129	Nerkunam V. (V)	1.16	do.	1	(1) Sundara Vinayagar festival	10	November/December	1,000	Eatables, pooja articles & clay vessels	20 miles
					(2) Sri Mariamman festival	10	April/May			
130	Kalinga-malai (V)	0.66	do.	4	Drowpathi-amman festival	8	April	2,000	Fruit, clay vessels & eatables	25 miles
131	Vazhoda-vur (V)	2.11	do.	4½	(1) Mariamman festival	1	March	200	Bangles, toys, books & eatables	...
					(2) Durga festival	2	May	200	...	...
132	Pakkiripala-yam (V)	0.74	do.	...	Drowpathi-amman festival	8	April	2,000	Fruits & clay vessels	65 miles
133	Kalithiram-pattu (V)	0.59	do.	3	Mariamman festival	8	April/May	200	Fruits & brass vessels	...
134	Periababu-samudram (P)	3.24	do.	½	Drowpathi-amman festival	1	April	300	Coconuts, fruits, betel leaves, nut, bangles & eatables	20 miles
135	Ammanan-kuppam (V)	0.86	do.	½	Do.	11	March	20,000	Fruits, brass clay vessels, bangles & food stuffs	20 mile
137	Pallithen-nal (V)	1.73	do.	3	Mariamman-koil festival	3	August	1,000	Textiles, brass, Aluminium vessels, plastic toys & bangles	23 miles
138	Navammal-kappair (V)	1.43	do.	2	Sri Muthalamman koil festival	4	June/July	500	Coconut, fruits, bangles & eatables	40 miles
139	Kandaman-galam (V)	1.12	do.	1/32	Muthalamman-koil festival	3	July	1,000	Foodstuffs	15 miles
140	Navamal-marudur (P)	1.64	do.	1	Drowpathi-amman koil festival	1	April/May	1,000	Coconuts, fruits camphor & eatables	14 miles
141	Azhiyur (V)	1.54	do.	1	Mariamman-koil festival	1	July	500	Toys & textiles	15 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Artic sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					VILLUPURAM TALUK—(*contd.*)					
142	Pallipudu-pattu (V)	2.27	Pallineli-yanur	4	(1) Drowpathi ammankoil festival (2) Lakshmi-narayana Perumal festival	11	April	500	Fruits, brass, vessels, clay vessels, bangles & eatables	14 miles. Lakshmi Narayana Perumal festival is celebrated on "Ama-vasai" days
143	Pallineli-yanur (V)	0.77	do.	¾	Drowpahti-amman festival	10	March/April	500	Coconut, fruits, cam-phor, betel leaves, nut & eatables	13 miles
144	Kotham-bakkam (V)	0.11	do.	¾	do.	10	April	1,000	Fruits, brass vessels, bangles, eatables & pottery	25 miles
145	Pallicherry (V)	0.32	do.	...	do.	...	April	1,000	do.	25 miles
153	Kolianur (P)	1.68	do.	3/8	Fair	1	...	...	...	...
				2	Mariamman festival	10	April/May	300	Cattle & vegetables	24 miles. The fair meets on Friday
157	Villupu-ram (M)	3.49	Villupuram	1	(1) Anjaneya swami Laksha Deepam festival	11	April	10,000	Fancy arti-cles, bangles, bell-metal vessels eatables & toys	24 miles
					(2) Drowpathi amman festival	10	March/April	15,000		
					(3) Sivankoil festival	10	April/May	25,000		
161	Perumbakkam (P) Venkatasa-puram	2.39	Venkatesa-puram	...	(1) Kaliyathal festival (2) Angalam-man festival	7 9	June/July April/May	2,000	Bell-metal & alumi-nium vessels	36 miles
162	Kothaman-galam (P)	0.42	do.	2	Mariamman festival	2	May	250	Eatables & bangles	33 miles
163	Konur (V)	1.08	do.	3	do.	7	...	1,000	Eatables, bell-metal & aluminium vessels	63 miles
164	Theli (P)	1.42	do.	3	do.	7	July/August	1,000	Eatables, bell-metal & aluminium vessels	63 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				VILLUPURAM TALUK—(*concld.*)						
165	Venmaniyathur (P)	0.91	Venkatesapuram	2	Mariamman festival	2	June	200	Eatables, bangles, bell-metal & aluminium vessels	33 miles
178	Siruvanthadu (P)	1.51	Valavanur	3½	(1) Drowpathi amman festival	6	March	10,000	Eatables, provisions, betel leaves & nuts	18 miles
					(2) Fire walking festival	10	February	5,000	Bangles & eatables	...
					(3) Sivarathri festival	1	March	5,000	do.	18 miles
195	Serndanur (P)	1.36	Sendanur	¾	Mariamman festival	7	July/August	500	do.	24 miles
197	Kallipattu (P)	1.03	do.	2½	River festival	1	January	50,000	Provisions, betel-nuts and eatables	22 miles
203	Kongambattu (P)	1.52	Valavanur	6¾	(1) Sri Lalkshmi Narayana Perumal festival	11	April	1,500	Brass and aluminium vessels, bangles, textiles & plastic toys	24 miles
					(2) Mariamman featival		...	...	...	...
					(3) Pidari amman festival					
205	Rambakkam (P)	1.59	Pallineliyanur	5	(1) Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal festival (2) Drowpathi amman festival (3) Pandurangan festival	6	...	5,000	Fruits & eatables	15 miles
206	Sorappur (V)	1.42	do.	5	Drowpathi amman neruppu festival	9	May/June	1,000	Fruits, betel nuts clay vessels & eatables	14 miles
210	Pakkam (P)	2.61	do.	5	Mariamman festival	1	May	150	Fruit, coconut, betel leaves nuts & eatables	10 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TIRUKKOILUR TALUK					
11	Manalur Pettai (V)	2.86	Tirukkoilur alias Arangandanallore station	9	(1) Weekly shandy (fair)	1	...	1,500	Cattle, provisions, vegetables brass & retail articles	54 miles. Shandy meets on Sunday
					(2) Araw festival	3	January	15,000		
25	Veerapandi (P)	1.53	Tirukkoilur	6	Veerapandi shandy (fair)	1	...	2,000	Textiles, provisions, vegetables, cattle & retail articles	54 miles. shandy meets on Thursday
31	Kandachipuram (P)	2.35	Mugaiyur	6	(1) Shandy (Fair)	1	...	1,500	Textiles, cattle, provisions, vegetables & eatables	45 miles. Shandy meets on Friday
					(2) Easwarankoil festival	10	January	1,000	Bangles, sweetmeats, vessels & fruits	...
36	Alambadi (P)	1.86	do.	2	(1) Mattu Pongal	2	January/ February	300	Nil	74 miles
					(2) Mariamman festival	9	February/ March			
					(3) Sri Rama Navami	1	March/ April			
40	Devanur (P)	1.50	Aranganda-nallur	1¾	Mariamman festival	1	August	1,000	Sweetmeats	46 miles. Birth place of Maiporul Nayanar
59	Tirukkoilur (M)	4.63	Tirukkoilur	2	Tiruvikaramaswamy Uthsavam	10	...	...	...	...
61	Andal (P)	0.83	Aranganda-nallur	1	Panguni Uthiram (Subramaniyar festival)	1	March/April	1,500	Sweetmeats	47 miles
69	Ayandur (V)	1.54	do.	2/8	(1) Pandu Rangar festival (2) Murugar festival	1	February	400	Bangles & sweetmeats	35 miles
70	Sennakunam (V)	2.82	Ayanthur	½	(1) Iyyanarkoil festival	3	April/May	2,000	Sweetmeats, bangles, coconuts, fruits, foodstuffs & mud pots	40 miles. On Thaipoosam day of Subramaniyar swamy, Kavadi, Uthsavam will take place
					(2) Subramaniyaswamy festival (Brahmothsavam)	10	March/ April			
71	Gudalur (V)	1.39	do.	6/8	Mariamman festival	1	April	300	Bangles & sweetmeats	35 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TIRUKKOILUR TALUK—(*contd.*)					
77	Kilakondur (V)	0.84	Mugaiyur	2	Drowpathi-amman koil (Neruppu Thiruvila)	10	February/ March	500	Bangles, eatables & vessels	...
91	Malathayanur (V)	1.19	Arangandanallur	5	Pachiamman-*koil festival*	1	July/August	1,500	Shop articles, vegetables & sweetmeats	51 miles
108	Shro-Vengur (V) Settithangai (M)	0.64	Tirukoilur	8	Shandy	...	...	1,000	Cattle, oils, textile, fruits, mud pots, dried fish & vegetables	Shandy meet on every Tuesday
111	Eravalam (V)	0.24	Arangandanallur	5	Mariamman festival	9	April/May	400	...	50 miles
121	Andrayanur (V)	1.90	Alanguppan	8	Shandy	1	...	1,500	Provisions, textiles, vegetables, cattle & other articles	35 miles. Shandy meets on every Thursday
139	Pannavalam (P)	2.64	Arangandanallur	10	Koothandar festival	15	May/June	500	Fruits, vegetables & shop articles	36 miles. on Pournathi day
152	Konakkalavadi (V)	1.31	Tirukkoilur	17	Drowpathi-amman koil festival	1	April/May	200	Sarees, handloom textiles & shop articles	62 miles
153	Kattuvedayar (P)	2.83	do.	12	Vijayadasami	1	October	1,000	...	55 miles. on Vijayadasami day "Mahisha Sena Samharam" will take place
					(2) Mariamman festival	2	April			
154	Seedevi (P)	4.13	do.	18	Panguni Uthiram	5	March/ April	500	...	61½ miles
				18½	Mariamman festival	4	April	1,500	Plantains, coconuts & sweetmeats	61 miles
202	Koovagam (P)	3.07	Parikkal	3	*Koothandavar* festival	4	April/May	25,000	Coconuts, bamboo, ploughing implements, camphor, fruits, sweets, bangles, vessels & books	45 miles.
206	Killiyur (P)	3.40	Ulundurpettai	14	Mariamman festival	3	April	3,000	Sweetmeats, coconuts & betel leaves	41 miles
210	Eraiyur (P)	2.90	Tirukkoilur	13	*Matha festival*	2	May	1,300	Eatables & fruits	43 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					TIRUKKOILUR TALUK—(*contd.*)					
211	Kunjaram (P)	3.72	Ulundurpettai	9½	Weekly Fair.	1	...	200	Cattle, vegetables, cloths & retail goods	40 miles. Shandy meets on every day
216	Veeramangalam (P) Vanngapadai	2.48	do.	10	Peristhurai.	...	August/ September	1,000	Sweetmeat	40 miles
219	Sembattamalayanur (P)	1.09	do.	16	Lakshmi Narayanaperumal festival	1	August/ September	1,300	...	49 miles
221	Neivanai (P)	2.58	do.	6	(1) Pongal pandigai	3	Januray/ February	1,000	...	43 miles
					(2) Masi Magam	1	February/ March	200	...	45 miles
222	Adanur (P)	5.75	do.	6	Mariamman (Annapadayal)	3	April	1,200	Tea, bangles & fruits	45 miles
229	Parikkal (P)	2.35	do.	¼	Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswami festival	10	May	3,000	Vessels & shop articles	30 miles
234	Madapattu (P)	0.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
238	Somasipalayam (P) Sirupuliyur	1.33	Panrutti	6½	Adi festival	3	July	50	Nil	22½ miles
					do.	2	August	20	Nil	do.
239	Kilakkumarudur (P)	1.90	do.	8	Koil festival	18	April	200	Coconut, fruits & sweetmeat	24 miles
242	Tirunavalur (P)	3.90	Parikkal	2½	(1) Nakta Janeswarar festival	10	May	1,000	Sundry articles	26 miles
					(2) Subramaniar Panguni Uthira festival	4	March			
247	Padur (P) ...	8.16	Padur	¼	Festival ...	10	August/ September	300	...	30 miles
252	Konadavadi Pu- (P)	2.81	Ulundurpettai	3-3/8	(1) Mannadaswamy festival	8	April/May	1,000	Pooja articles	30 miles
					(2) Karumbiamman festival	18	July/August	500	Wooden articles, toys, eatables & fruits	...

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				TIRUKKOILUR TALUK—*(concld.)*						
260	Pidagam (P)	5.16	do.	8	Cattle shandy	1	...	50	Cattle, goats, vegetables, food grains, betal leaves, nuts, dry fish & cloth	43 miles. Shandy meets on every Thursday
266	Tiruppaiyur (P)	3.05	Kuthaladi	5	Mariamman festival	9	April/May	2,000	Retail articles sweet-meats, coconuts, fruits & flowers	43 miles
275	Ulundurpet (M) Keeranur	4.08	Ulundurpet	3	(1) Panguni Uthira festival	2	March/April	1,500	Eatables & toys	...
					(2) Shandy	1	...	1,000	Cattle, goat, horse, fowls, provisions, clothes, vegetables & toys	Shandy meets on every Wednesday
283	Sengurchi (P)	4.24	Padur	1¼	Weekly Fair	1	...	Village people	...	32 miles Shandy meets on every Saturday
289	Sendanadu (P)	4.59	Parikkal	6	Drowpathi-amman festival	8	April/May	1,000	Sweetmeats & fruits	28 miles
				KALLAKURICHI TALUK						
8	Powunjipattu (P)	2.67	Tirukkoilur	25	(1) Panguni Uthiram	1	March/ April	300	Bangles	69 miles
					(2) Pongal pandigai	3	January			
					(3) Deepavali.	1	October/ November			
15	Arumbaram-pattu (P)	2.53	Aranganda-nallur	15	Konganattu Mariamman festival	1	April/May	5,000	Plantains & coconuts	75 miles on "Chithirai Pournami" day
24	Rowuthanallur (P)	2.81	do.	25	Angalamman festial	2	March	1,500	Pots, sweet-meat & fruits	60 miles. on "Amavasai" day
25	Pudupattu (P)		Tirukkoilur	25	(1) Adi 18th festival	1	July/ August	1,600	Vessels. & pots	80 miles
					(2) Panguni Uthiram	1	March/ April			
					(3) Pongal festival	3	January			

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				KALLAKURICHI TALUK—(*contd.*)						
26	Lakkinaickanpatti (P)	2.39	Aranganda-nallur	22	Sri Mariamman festival	2	June/July	1,000	Mud pots & bangles	71 miles
36	Sorapattu	...	Chinnasalem	19	(1) Uthiram	1	March/ April	800	Mud pots, textile & handloom cloth	71 miles
					(2) Pongal	4	January			
					(3) Poosam	1	January/ February			
					(4) Karthigai	1	November/ December			
					(5) Deepavali	1	October/ November			
					(6) Adi festival	1	July/ August			
					(7) Moharum	1	July			
41	Rangappanur (P) Mallapuram	7.97	Tirukkoilur	26	Panguni Uthiram festival	1	March	1,500	Articles made of bamboo, sweetmeats & pots	81 miles
		7.97	Aranganda-nallur	26	(1) Panguni Uthiram festival	1	March	1,000	Pots & articles made of bamboos	83 miles
					(2) Pongal festival	4	January			
42	Puthirampattu (P) Chittanthangal	1.64	do.	23	(1) Shandy (Fair)	1	...	1,500	do.	83 miles. The Shandy meets on Thursday
			do.		(2) Panguni Uthiram.	1	March			
			do.	27	Panguni Uthiram.	1	March	200	...	83 miles
44	Kaduvanur (P)	2.96	Tirukkoilur	18	Mariamman festival	1	April/May	1,500	Textile and many varieties	62 miles
45	Athiyur (P)	2.84	do.	18	Shandy	1	...	2,000	Foodgrains, goats, cows & textiles	40 miles. The Shandy meets on Tuesday
52	Ariyalur (P)	1.93	do.	19	Mariaman festival	13	May/June	3,500	Bangles, flowers & fruits	40 miles
54	Varagur (N.P.)	0.71	do.	19	(1) Panguni Uthiram	1	March	300	Bangles, coconuts, camphor & fruits	63 miles
					(2) Pongal pandigai	3	January			
					(3) Deepavali	1	October/ November			
57	Soundaravallipalayam Oorangani	2.84	do.	26	Panguni Uthiram (Murugar)	1	March	500	...	67 miles
			do.	25	Panguni uthiram (Murugar)	1	March	300	...	68 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					KALLAKURICHI TALUK—*(contd.)*					
58	Thiagaraja-puram (P)	1.17	Aranganda-nallur	22	Perumalkoil festival	1	January/ February	2,000	Fruits & light refreshments	60 miles
59	Poottai (P)	5.94	Tirukkoilur	27	(1) Uthiram	1	March			
					(2) Pongal	4	January/ February			
					(3) Poosam	1	January/ February	10,000	Bangles, pots, textile, sweetmeat, bell-metal, vessels & meats	
					(4) Karthigai	1	November December			
					(5) Deepavali	1	October/ November			
					(6) Adi-festival	1	July/ August			
					(8) Moharum festival	1	July			
94	Kosapa (P)	3.73	Aranganda-nallur	25	Uthiram festival	1	March	300	Coconut, fruits, betel leaves, nuts, camphor & incense	71 miles
95	Poikunam (P)	2.45	Tirukkoilur ...	26	(1) Uthiram	1	March			
					(2) Pongal	4	January			66 miles
					(3) Poosam	1	Janurray/ February	1,000	Pots, bangles & household articles	
					(4) Karthigai	1	November/ December			
					(5) Deepavali	1	October/ November			
96	Sembruam patu (P)	1.57	do.	24	(1) Uthiram	1	March			
					(2) Pongal	4	January			
					(3) Poosam	1	January/ February	1,000	Pots, bangles & household articles	69 miles
					(4) Karthigai	1	November/ December			
					(5) Deepavali	1	October/ November			
97	Sankarapu-ram (P) Kattuvan nanjur	3.67	Aranganda-nallur	22	(1) Drow-pathiamman festival	1	May/June			
					(2) Moharum festival	1	July	1,000	Pots & bangles	64 miles
					(3) Deepavai festival	1	October/ November			
					(4) Pongal festival	4	January			
98	Vadasiru-valur (P)	2.26	Tirukkoilur	21	(1) Drow-pathiamman festival	2	February/ March	1,200	Sweetmeats	62 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				KALLAKURICHI TALUK—(*contd.*)						
99	Arur (P)	0.76	Tirukkoilur	20	(1) Panguni (2) Pongal (3) Deepavali	1 3 1	March January October/ November	400	Bangles, coconuts, camphor & fruits	64 miles
100	Thimmanandal (N.P.)	0.40	do.	20	(1) Pongal (2) Deepavali	3 1	January October/ November	300	Coconuts, fruits & camphor	
102	Viriyur (P)	1.57	Chinnasalem	20	Mathakoil festival	3	May	2,000	Pots & bangles	70 miles
107	Maiyanur (P)	1.56	Tirukkoilur	19	Masimakham	1	February/ March	400	Pops, nuts, coconuts, fruits, camphor, bathies, flowers & sweets	58 miles
108	Palayanur (N.P.)	1.15	Chinnasalem	20	Chamundeeswari festival	2	January	1,000	Sweetmeats	70 miles
109	Ramarajapuram (N.P.)	0.85	do.	20	Masimakham	1	February/ March	1,000	Pots	70 miles
114	Karadisithur (P)	7.25	do.	15	Dhowpathiamman festival	1	July/August	300	Sweetmeats	75 miles
141	Parigam (P)	3.36	do.	14	(1) Deepavali (2) Karthigai Deepam (3) Pongal	1 2 4	October/ November November/ December January	1,500	Sweetmeats	70 miles
143	Mathur (N.P.)	3.14	do.	12	Subramaniar festival	1	March ...	150	Pots, nuts & sweetmeats	72 miles
144	Palrambattu (P)	1.03	do.	12½	Drowpathiamman festival	1	July/August	1,000	Pots, nuts sweets, shop articles, books & vessels	72 miles
149	Murarbad (P)	1.27	do.	15	(1) Pongal festival (2) Deepavali (3) Mohamadans' Sandana Koodu (4) 'Adi 18th' festival	4 1 1 1	January October/ November October/ November July/ August	500	Bangles, pots, mats & sweetmeats	68 miles
150	Melapattu (P) Kilapattu	2.44	do.	19	(1) Karthigai Deepam (2) Moharum	1 1	November July	1,200	Pots, bangles & sweetmeats	71 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				KALLAKURICHI TALUK—(*contd.*)						
154	Sithal (P)	1.60	Aranganda-nallur	20	Siruthondar festival	2	April/May	1,200	...	61 miles. on Amavasai day
155	Peral (P)	2.05	do.	19	Manmathan festival	2	April/May	500	...	42 miles on Powernami day
157	Kilpadi (P)	2.25	do.	19	Drowpathi-amman festival	8	May	2,000	Pots & bell-metal vessels	60 miles
177	Vadakkanan-dal (P) Kadhira-palayam	9.37	Chinnasalem	12	(1) Perumal-koil festival (2) Shandy	1 1	June	500 10	Sweetmeat, pots, nuts & aluminium vessesl	68 miles. The shandy meets on Monday
220	Neelaman-gala (P)	2.04	do.	12	Mariamman festival	1	Once in 7 years	500	Coconut, plantain, fruits, pots, nuts, camphor, betel leaves & nuts	60 miles
223	Veerashola-puram (P)	4.81	Kallakurichi	6	(1) Masima-kham (2) Panguni Uthiram	1 10	February/ March March	2,000	Coconuts & sweetmeat	56 miles
229	Thiagadurgam (P) Periamam-battu	6.34	Ulundurpet	16	Weekly Shandy	1		1,430	Cattle, iron articles, textiles, vegetables, bamboos & ropes	50 miles. The Shandy meets on Saturday
232	Sithalur (P)	5.01	Asakalathur	7	Angalamman festival	10	February March	3,000	Bell-metal vessels, sweetmeat, fruits & coconuts	56 miles
241	Bangaram (P)	2.09	Chinnasalem	4½	Mariamman festival	3	July/August	1,700	Many kinds of articles, bangles, sweetmeats & fruits	65 miles
243	Namasivaya-puram	1.84	do.	4a	Mariam-man festival	3	July/August	1,500	Many kinds of articles, bangles, tea, fruits & provisions	65½ miles
248	Thimmapu-ram (P)	1.00	co.	4	Panguni Uthiram (Subra mania-swamy)	3	March/April	1,000	Sweetmeats, bangles, betel leaves & nuts	74 miles
250	Vettiperu-malagaram	4.22	do.	3	Panguni Car festival (Subramania-swamy)	7	March/April	150	Sweetmeats, bangles, betel leaves, nuts, camphor & Coconut	60 miles
	Maravana-tham		do.	3	Panguni Car festival (Subra-maniaswamy)	7	March/April	750	do.	68 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Nameo f the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					KALLAKURICHI TALUK—(concld.)					
272	Koothakudi (P)	3.86	Chinnasalem	1¼	Shandy	1	...	4,000	Textiles, vegetables & bamboo	60 miles. The Shandy meets Friday
275	Varanjaram (P)	1.14	Asakalayhur	3	Pasupathee-swarar festival	1	March/April	300	Fruits, coconuts, sweetmeats, bangles, beads etc.	62 miles
286	Chinnasalem (P)	7.78	do.	3/8	(1) Weekly Shandy	1	...	5,000	Cattle, Textile & leather	60 miles. The shandy meets on Thursday
					(2) Drow-pathiamman festival	1	April/May	10,000		
288	Elavadi (P) Poosapadi (H)	2.38	Mel Nariyap-panur	2	Mariamman festival	3	July/August	300	Betel leaves, nuts, coconuts, plaintain, fruits, camphor, sweetmeats, peas, pots & nuts	65 miles
289	Mel nariap-panur (P)	3.09	do.	3/8	Christians Matha festival	7	June	10,000	Bell metal vessels, articles and refreshments	75 miles
297	Olagianallur (N.P.)	1.72	Pukiravari	3	Mariamman festival	3	May/June	1,000	Betel leaves, nuts, fruits, coconut, camphor, pots & nuts	64 miles. Once in 10 years
304	Alambalam V. (V) Krishna-puram V. (H)	2.07	Chinnasalem		Selliamman festival	No fixed date	April/May	100	Betel leaves, nuts, fruits, coconuts, pots, nuts & camphor	69 miles. Once in 10 years
306	Pakkambadi (N.P)	5.52	do.	5	Pongal pandigai	3	January	700	...	70 miles
					VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK					
3	Narayur (H)	6.06	Chinnasalem	10	(1) Ayyanur festival (2) Selliamman festival (3) Thanthoniamman festival (4) Mariaman festival	10	April/May	2,500	Sweetmeats & mud pots	65 miles. Once in three years on Full moon day of Chithirai month

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK—(*contd.*)					
25	Kattuparur (V)	2.03	Parur	3	Adikesavaperumal temple festival	30 days or one month	December/ January	500	Glass bangles, mud pots & sweetmeats	45 miles
29	Nangalampettai (P)	1.21	Poovanur	4	Mangalanagagi ammankoil festival	10	March/April	...	Mud pots, sweetmeats, bangles & shop articles	48 miles
33	Poovanur Ko. (P)	3.07	do.	1	Thai Poosam festival	10	January	500	Sweetmeats	45 miles
35	Pavalangudi Ko. (V)	1.15	do.	2½	Brahmotsavam or Panguni Uthiram	1	March/April	2,000	Eatables	47 miles
36	Mathur (P) Veerareddikuppam	3.97	do.	2½	Kallari festival	7	October	200	Mut pots & sweets	46 miles
44	Iruppu	6.39	Uthangal mangalam	8	Pidari Arasiamman temple sedal car uthsavam	16	April/May	25,000	Sweetmeats, brass, bell-metal vessels, textiles & retail things	32 miles. Takes place on Chithirai month during Avittam and Thiruvonam star
50	Mudanai (P)	5.39	do.	4	Sembagathur Iyyanar Thai Poosam festival	10	January/ February	5,000	Sweetmeats, vessels, textiles & mats	34 miles
54	Erusalakuppam (V) Gopurapuram (H)	1.71	Vriddhachalam Junction	3	Chithirai Pournami Brahmotsavam	10	April/May	1,000	Sweetmeat	42 miles
59	Parur Mu. (P) Konakuppam (H)	5.90	Chinnaparur	3	Konakuppam Catholic Christian festival	10	January	5,000	Mud pots, sweetmeat, shop articles & dried fish etc.	44 miles. Festival's last day falls on Fullmoon day
63	Nallur (P)	1.73	Vriddhachalam Town	10	Masimakham festival	10	February	7,500	Sugarcane, bamboo, pots & brass vessels	50 miles.
71	Mangalur (P)	5.83	Chinnasalem	10	Drowpathiamman festival	10	April/May	2,000	Brass vessels, pots, sugarcane, plantain & fruits	58 miles
98	Shrotrium–Erumanar (P)	0.36	Vriddhachalam	2	Agni festival (Drowpathi)	18	April/May	2,000	Pots, flowers, sweets & household articles ect.	40 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK—(*contd.*)						
108	Manavalanallur (V)	1.28	Vriddhachalam	2	Panguni Uthiram in Sri Kolanjappan temple	10	March/April	100,000	Sweetmeats, mud pots coconuts, plantains & shop articles	41 miles
115	Podaiyur Te. (P)	3.41	do.	8	Pasupatheeswarar koil festival	...	...	1,500	Mud pots, various fruits, flowers & sweetmetas	48 miles
120	Avatti (V)	3.62	Pennadam Kuthakudi	24	Drowpathiamman festival	18	May/June	2,000	Aerated water, pots, dried fish, sweetmeat & bangles	59 miles. The story Mahabharata is narrated fo the eighteen days
145	Sirumangalam (V)	1.97	Thalanallur	5	Chelliamman koil car festival	10	April	3,000	Vegetables, sweets & clothes	48 miles
155	Vriddhachalam (P)	2.48	Vriddhachalam	1½	(1) Masimakham festival	10	February	50,000	Brass vessesl, toys, bamboorods, baling rod & sugarcane	38 miles
					(2) Cattle shandy	1	...	3,000	Cattle	Shandy meets on Thursday
					(3) Shandy	1	...	2,500	Coconuts, plantains, green plan-rains, castor seeds, curry leaves, mats, & pots	Shandy meets on every Wednesday
					(4) Adi-Poosam festival	10	July/August	2,500	Brass vessels & shop articles	
					(1) Pillayar festival	10	August/ September	1,000	Shop articles & brass vessels	
					(6) Mariam-festival	10	uly/August	1,500	Mud pots & shop articles	
					(7) Seilliamman festival	10	February/ Mrach	1,000	Mud pots & shop articles	
156	Poonthottam (V)	1.29	do.	3	Vedappar festival	10	April/May	5,000	Mud pots & coconuts	41 miles
166	Uthangal (V) Kombedikuppam (H)	3.25	Uthangal	1½	Drowpathiamman Agri festival	13	February/ March	3,000	Sweet-meats & pots	32 miles
169	Koonankurichi (V)	1.54	do.	1	Panguni festival	10	May	1,500	Sweetmeats	32 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK—(*concld.*)					
	Neyveli (V)	1.20	Neyveli	1	Shandy	1	...	2,000	Vegetables grains, mud-pots, castor oil & groceries	26 miles. Shandy meets on every Tuesday
	Perumulai (P)	1.70	Pennadam	11	Panguni Uthiram festival	10	March/April	2,500	Mud pots, shop articles & brass vessels	59 miles. Last day of the festival is on Uthiram Natchatram
207	Tittagudi (P)	4.36	Pennadam	7	(1) Shandy	1	...	2,000	...	53 miles. Shandy meet on Friday
					(2) Panguni Uthiram	10	Mar/April	4,000	Mut pots & country mats	
					(3) Adi-Poosam	10	July/ August			
					(4) Vaithia nathswmay temple Brahmotsavam	10	March/April	5,000	Coconuts & plantains	
					(5) Ranganathaswamy temple Brahmotsavam	10	May/June	1,500	Coconuts, plantains, pots & shop-articles	56 miles
234	Tiruvattadurai (V)	0.23	do.	4½	Theertha Pureeswarar temple, Masimakham festival	10	February	10,000	Mud pots & shop articles	52½ miles
236	Pennadam (P)	2.49	do.	2	(1) Sri Pudlaya Kaleeswarar Pennadam Koil Brahmotsavam	10	April	5,000	Coconuts, bangles, shop articles & mud pots	...
			Do.	2	(2) Shandy	1	...	2,500	Foodgrains, vegetables, mud pots & mats	Shandy meets on every Thursday
245	Rajendirapattinam (P)	2.43	Vriddhachalam	8	Panguni Uthiram in Thiru Kumaraswamy Devasthanam	10	March/April	2,500	Vegetables	46 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					CUDDALORE TALUK					
33	Pulavanur (P)	2.20	Tiruthurayur	3	Pennaiyarru Uthsavam	1	January	5,000	Coconuts, camphor & pots	21 miles
70	Cuddalore (M) } Tirupuliyur (H)	10.70	Cuddalore	1/8	(1) Kamakshiamman koil	10	March/ April }	5,000	All kinds of articles	31/8 miles
					(2) do.	1	February/ March			
			Tirupuliyur	1/8	Sri Yadaleeswarar koil Uthsavam (Silver Car festival)	15	No fixed date or month	10,000	Stone vessels, (Kal chatties) bell-metal vessels, clothes & iron articles	1¼ miles
75	Karamanikuppam (P)	0.54	Karamanikuppam	1/8	Weekly fair	1	...	1,000	Boats, sheep, handloom textiles, vegetables & dry fish	5¼ miles Weekly fair meets on Monday
93	Panruti (M.P.)	2.54	Panruti	2	Appar Swami Uthsavam	1	April	1,000	Poojah articles such as coconuts & camphor	16 miles
115	Panikuppam (P)	2.16	do.	1	Panikuppam Cattle Shandy	1	...	2,000	cows, goats, fowls & clothes	17 miles Shandy meets on Thursday
129	Thiruvendipuram (P)	1.60	Tirupuliyur	3	(1) Sri Devanathaswami festival	10	April/May }	1,000	Pots, silver articles, shop articles & bangles	4 miles
					(2) Sri Thesigaswami festival	10	September/ October			
163	Velayadampattu (P)	3.00	Vadalur	4	Panguni Uthiram	4	March	5,000	Sugarcane, brass vessls & sweetmeats	26 miles
198	Ellappampettai (V)	4.00	Kurinjipadi	3/8	Panguni Uthiram	1	March/April	5,000	Sugarcane, plantains & fruits	20 miles
208	Parvathipuram (P)	5.92	Vadalur	8	(1) Thai Masa pooja festival	1 }	January/ February	6,500	Sugarcane, plantains, coconuts & provisions	23 miles
					(2) Poosam festival	1				
				1½	(3) Aahilyam festival	1				
217	Kurinjipadi (M.P.)	2.75	Kullicharadi		Sri Puthumariamman koil festival	10	August	1,000	Iron & bell metals	20 miles
227	Kundiamallur (P)	2.75	Kullanchavadi		Sedal festival	2	July/ August	1,000	Sugarcane, plantains, brass vessels, sweetmeats & varieties of articles	20 miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					CHIDAMBARAM TALUK					
8	Ambapuram (P)	1.58	Vadalur	7	Selliamman car festival	7	April ...	100	Nil	31 miles
21	Vayalamur (P)	1.75	Chidambaram	10	Mariamman sedal festival	1	July/August	300	Fruits, peas & bangles	20 miles
22	Sendrakillai (P)	1.47	Parangipettai	6	Laksha Deepam (Muniyanurswamy)	3	April	200	Dolls & sweetmeats	20 miles
29	Kothatai (P)	2.82	do.	3	Koothandavar festival	1	May/June	2,000	Sweetmeats, jack fruits & plantains	17 miles
30	Ariaghosti (V) Part	1.58	do.	2½	Kanthoi Sallikhan Sahib (Durga)	1	April/May	300	Sweetmeats	18½ miles
40	Cusba Alambadi (P)	1.52	Chidambaram	9	Boovaragaswami Masi makham festival	2	February	3,500	Sugarcane, plantains, fruits, sweetmeats & shop articles	35 miles
44	Sethiathope (P)	2.21	Vadalur	9	Cattle Fair	1	...	1,500	Sewetmeat & flowers	33 miles. Fair meets on Wednesday
54	Sathamangalam (P)	1.37	Chidambaram	12	(1) Andavar Uthsavam (2) Ramalingaswamy Uthsavam	12	March/May	500	Sweetmeat & flowers	33 miles
56	Vatharayan thethu (P)	1.61	do.	10	Theemithi	1	July/August	750	Provisions, bangles & pots	10 miles
62	Mel Bhuvanagiri (V)	...	do.	5	(1) Poovaragaswamy	...	February/	2,000	Sweetmeats & vegetables	27 miles
					(2) Shandy	1	...	500	...	Weekly shandy meets on Friday
					(3) Masi makham	2	February/ March	5,000	Sweets, sugarcane, plantains & date fruits	...
64	Kil Bhuvangiri (V)	...	do.	6	Masimakham (Poovaragaswamy)	2	February/ March	5,000	Sweetmeats, sugarcane, plantains & date fruits	25 miles
75	Kil Anuvampattu (P)	1.71	do.	2/8	Shandy	1	...	500	Provisions, vegetables, fish & pots	30 miles. Weekly shandy meets on Sunday

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					CHIDAMBARAM TALUK—(*contd.*)					
104	Srimushnam (P)	3.50	Vriddachalm	12	(1) Panchayat Shandy	1	February/ March	1,000	Vegetables & provision	50 miles Shandy meets on every Friday
					(2) Brahmoth savam	10				
105	Thorankuppam (V)	0.25	...	14	Christmas festival	1	December	1,500	Nil	52 miles
136	Chidambaram (M)	1.84	Chidambaram	1/2	Subramaniar koil Chidambaram (Nataraja Temple)					
					(1) Tamil New Years Day	1	April	1,000	Vessels, toys, bangles & eatables	
					(2) Tirumalai festival	1	April	1,000	...	This festival take place on Thiruvathiri day
					(3) Visakam festival	1	May	1,000	...	On Visaka Star (Natchatram) another festival of same kind takes place on Thiruvathirai natchatram
					(4) Adi Thirumanjanam	11	June/July	50,000	...	This festival falls on Uthira Natchatram
					Ardra	10	December/ January			
					(5) Adi Pooram	1	July/August	15,000		
					(6) Avani Moolam	1	August September	1,000		
					(7) Navarathri Ambal festival	9	September/ October	1,000		
					(8) Poosam festival	10	October/ November	1,000		
					(9) Karthigai Deepam	1	November/ December	1,000		
					(10) Poosam festival	10	January/ February	1,000		This festival ends on Poosam day, lasting for 10 days
					(11) Masimakham	1	February/ March	1,000		Takes place on Masimakham day
					(12) Panguni Uthiram	10	March/April	1,000	...	This festival ends on Panguni Uthiram day

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					CHIDAMBARAM TALUK—(*contd.*)					
142	Pannapattu (P)	1.56	Chidambaram	9	Iayyanarkoil Uthsavam	10	April	500	Eatables	39 miles
148	Kilpalayam-kottai (P)	2.48	do.	22	Muthumari-amman Shandy	1	...	150	Provisions, textiles mud pots & fish	45 miles Shandy meets on every Thursday
153	Kaliamalai (P) Kandakumaram	0.93	do.	10	Mayanakollai Angalamman festival	10	February/ March	1,000	Sugarcane, plantains & coconuts	40 miles
160	Vakkarmari C. (V)	0·78	do.	3	Mariamman festival	1	July/August	200	Mud pots & fruits	3 miles
161	Elanangoor (P)	0.91	do.	3/8	Mariamman Theemithi festival	1	June	500	Eatables	33 miles
164	Usuppur (P)	0.94	do.	1½	Mariaman-koil festivals	10	May	500	Eatables	30 miles
165	Thiruvakulam (V)	1.57	do.	1½	(1) Mariamman Thee mithi festival	1	July/ August			
					(2) Koothandar festival	1	April/May	1,000	Eatables, toys & bangles	34 miles
					(3) Visakha Uthiram	1	May/June			
175	Kadavacheri (P)	0.70	do.	2½	Drowpathi-amman Uthsavam	...	...	300	...	32 miles
177	Vallam-padugai (P)	2.02	Ballâmpa-dugai	1	Shandy	1	...	200	Varieites of article	25 miles. Shandy meets on Monday
193	Putbur Tc (V)	0.44	Chidambaram	12	Guru Poojai	7	July/August	2,000	Nil	42 miles. Takes place in Avittam Star.
218	Tirunarayur (P)	2.48	do.	10	Nambiyandar Nambi Trunal	1	May	200	Sweets	38 miles
221	Lalpettai (P)	4.41	do.	14	Cattle Shandy	1	...	400	Cattle	45 miles. Shandy meets on every Tuesday
229	Kattumannarkoil (P) (Mannarkudi)		do.	16	Perumalkoil Brahmothsaavam	10	April/May	...		...
	Udayarkudi	7.50	do.	16	Mariamman Theemithi Uthsavam	1	July/August	5,000	Vessels & fruits	

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Location Code No.	Name of the village/ Panchayat	Area in square miles	Nearest railway station	Distance in miles from railway station	Name of the fair and festival	No. of days	Month	Attendance	Article sold	Distance from District Headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				CHIDAMBARAM TALUK—(*concld.*)						
234	Vavalthope (V)	0.25	Chidambaram	...	Pongal festival	2	January/ February	...	...	...
235	Pillayar-thangal (V)	0.46	do.	15	Deepavali festival	1	October/ Noember	Village people	Nil	50 miles
243	Puliyan-gudi Ma. (V)	1.16	do.	15	(1) Masima-kham festival	1	February/ March	10,000	Sugarcane, plantains, fruits & varieties of goods	40 miles
					(2) Adi Kadaivelli festival	1	July/ August	2,000		
265	Eyyalur (V)	0.54	do.	22	Masimakham festival	1	February/ March	3,000	Plaintains, shop articles, sweetmeats, bell-metal vessels, betel nuts & coconuts	70 miles
271	Kunnavasal (P) Omam Puliyur	0.84	do.	22	do.	1	February/ March	3,000	Sugarcane, plaintain & shop articles	60 miles

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Messrs. C. Subbiah Chetty & Sons, Madras-5.
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Messrs. The Free India Co-operator's Agency, Madras-4.
Messrs. Palani Prachuram, Madras-5.
Messrs. The Educational Agencies, Book-sellers, Madras-15.
Messrs. Universal Book House, Moore Market, Madras-3.

IN MOFUSSIL OF MADRAS STATE

Messrs. Shanti & Co., Tambaram.
Sri E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madurai, Madurai District.
Messrs. The Oriental Book House, Madurai.
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Messrs. S. Krishnaswami & Co., Tiruchirapalli District.
Messrs. Palaniappa Brothers, Tiruchirapalli District.
Sri M. Palani & Co., Tiruchirapalli.
Sri S. R. Subramania Pillai, Tirunelveli Tirunelveli District.
Messrs. Nellai Puthaka Nilayam, Book-sellers, 10, Thana Muna Buildings, Tirunelveli Junction.
Sri B. Aruldoss, Villupuram Town, South Arcot District.
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Messrs. The Educational Supplies Company, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
Messrs. Vasantham Stores, Book-sellers, Cross Cut Road, Coimbatore.
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Sri S. M. Jagannathan, Book-seller and Publisher, Nagerkoil, Kanyakumari District.
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